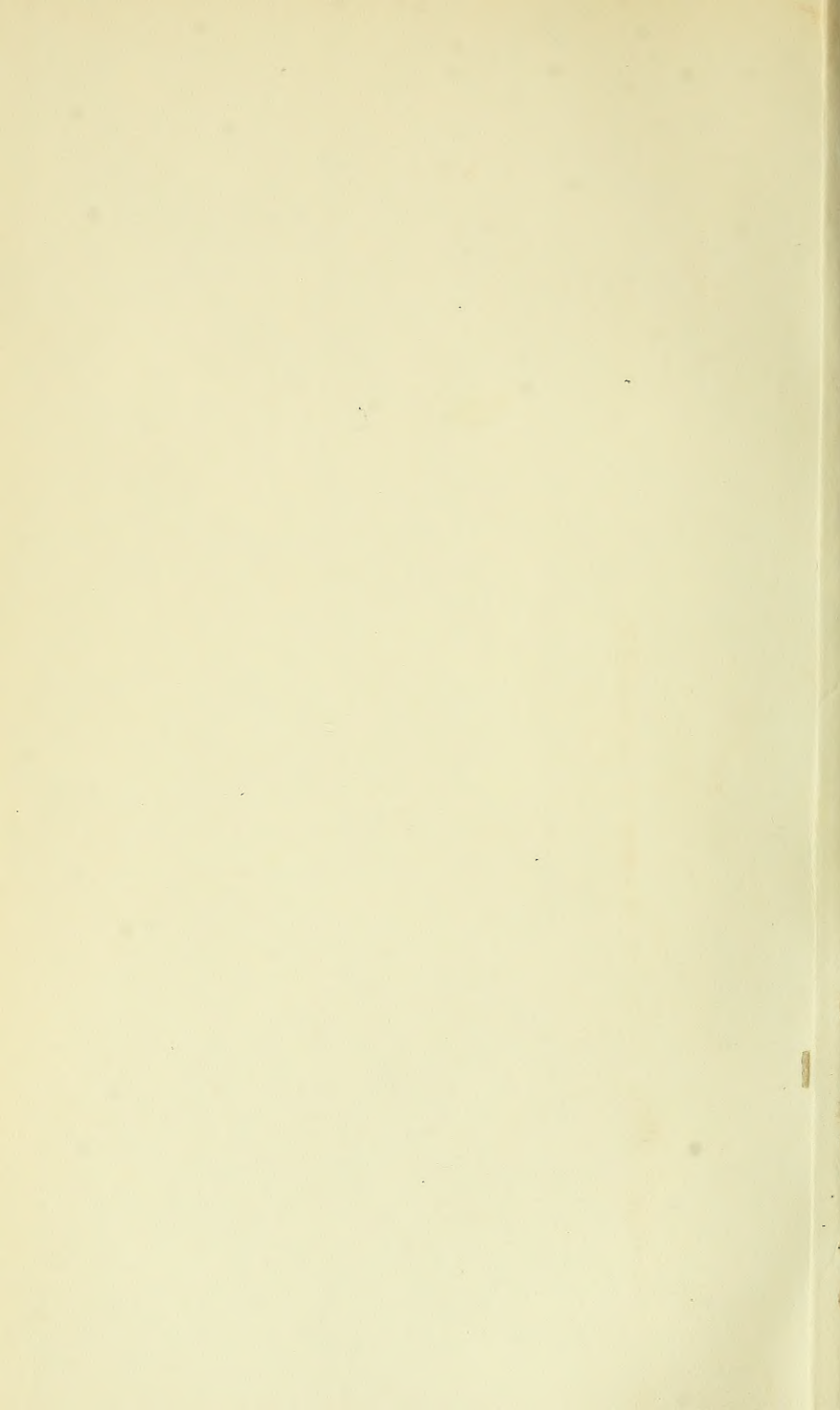










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BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

EDITED BY

W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT.

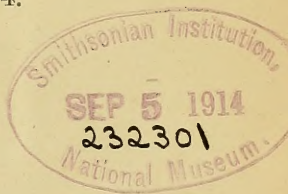
VOLUME XXXIII.

SESSION 1913-1914.

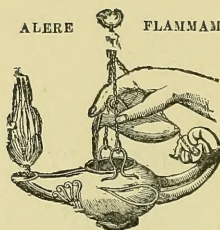
LONDON:

WITHERBY & CO., 326 HIGH HOLBORN.

AUGUST 1914.



ALERE FLAMMAM.



PRINTED BY TAYLOR AND FRANCIS,
RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.

PREFACE.

THE number of attendances at the Meetings of the British Ornithologists' Club during the 22nd Session, 1913-1914, was 446 as against 401 during the previous session. This included 368 Members and 78 Visitors, showing an average of more than 49 per meeting, as against nearly 45 in the previous Session. The exhibition of Lantern-slides at the March meeting was very largely attended, no fewer than 117 being present.

An obituary notice and portrait of our late Chairman, Dr. P. L. Sclater, will be found on p. 29; also a photograph of the silver Ibis on a globe, presented to him by the Members of the B. O. C. on his retirement from the Chairmanship of the Club.

During the present Session we have lost several valued friends. Dr. Albert Günther, our veteran member, has passed away in his 84th year; Major G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton, while on a Government Mission in South Georgia, died in the midst of his life's work to the infinite regret of his many friends; Mr. F. V. McConnell, who was especially interested in the Avifauna of British Guiana and possessed a fine collection of birds from that country; and, lastly, Mr. R. J. Ussher, who was our greatest authority on the birds of Ireland. Science has also suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Dr. A. R. Wallace.

A special number of the Bulletin published during the Session contains (1) A Guide to Selborne and (2) A Synopsis of the Life of Gilbert White by Major W. H. Mullens. These papers had been prepared in connection with the proposed visit to Selborne to celebrate the 21st Anniversary of the Club, but, owing to the death of Dr. Sclater, the scheme was abandoned.

Of the remarkable birds exhibited at the various Meetings held during the Session, none was of greater interest than

the rare Eared Pheasant, *Crossoptilon harmani*, hitherto known only from a moth-eaten specimen in the British Museum. The rediscovery of this rare bird was due to the enterprise of Capt. F. M. Bailey, who found it comparatively common in the Mishmi-Abor Hills at an elevation between 10,000 and 12,000 feet. He likewise obtained a number of specimens and two eggs of the recently described Blood-Pheasant, *Ithagenes cruentus kuseri*, which is by far the finest of all the known forms.

Major H. H. Harington has contributed a number of notes on various groups of Indian Timeliidæ, which he has been studying during his visit to England.

Several expeditions to various parts of the world have yielded interesting results, which are described in the present volume.

Among these we may call attention to Mr. D. A. Bannerman's visit to the Eastern Canary Islands.

Highly interesting specimens were procured by Dr. H. O. Forbes in the Guano Islands off the coast of Peru, and some remarkable lantern-slides illustrating the bird-life there were exhibited by him at the Meeting of the Club held in March.

The Hon. Walter Rothschild and Dr. E. Hartert visited Algeria, and communicated some interesting notes on the Jays inhabiting North-West Africa. Mr. Rothschild also described a number of remarkable new forms from the Admiralty Islands, including a magnificent Ant-Thrush, *Pitta superba*, procured by Mr. A. S. Meek.

Mr. Abel Chapman, accompanied by Capt. H. Lynes, R.N., and Mr. Willoughby B. Lowe, made an expedition to the Sudan and procured a large collection of birds in the country behind Suakim and on the Blue and White Niles. Several new forms were discovered, and have been described by Capt. Lynes in the May number of the 'Bulletin.'

(Signed)

W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,

Editor.

August 12th, 1914.

R U L E S
OF THE
BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

(As amended, August 13th, 1913.)

I. This Club was founded for the purpose of facilitating the social intercourse of Members of the British Ornithologists' Union. Any Ordinary Member of that Union can become a Member of this Club on payment (to the Treasurer) of an entrance fee of *One Pound* and a subscription of *Five Shillings* for the current Session. Resignation of the Union involves resignation of the Club.

II. Members who have not paid their subscriptions before the last Meeting of the Session, shall cease, *ipso facto*, to be Members of the Club, but may be reinstated on payment of arrears *and* a new entrance fee.

III. Ordinary Members of the British Ornithologists' Union may be introduced as Visitors at the Meetings of the Club, but every Member of the Club who introduces a Member of the B. O. U. as a Visitor (to the dinner or to the Meeting afterwards) shall pay *One Shilling* to the Treasurer, *on each occasion*.

IV. No gentleman shall be allowed to attend the Meetings of the Club as a guest on more than three occasions during any single Session.

V. The Club shall meet, as a rule, on the Second Wednesday in every Month, from October to June inclusive, at such hour and place as may be arranged by the Committee. At these Meetings papers upon ornithological subjects shall be read, specimens exhibited, and discussion invited.

VI. An Abstract of the Proceedings of the B. O. C. shall be printed as soon as possible after each Meeting, under the title of the 'Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club,' and distributed gratis to every Member *who has paid his subscription*. Copies of this Bulletin shall be published and sold at *One Shilling* each.

VII. The affairs of this Club shall be managed by a Committee, to consist of the Chairman, who shall be elected for five years, at the end of which period he shall not be eligible for re-election, the Editor of the 'Bulletin,' the Secretary and Treasurer, and the Editor of 'The Ibis,' *ex officio*, with three other Members, one of whom shall be changed every year. The Committee shall have power to make and alter Bye-laws.

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 any changes in their addresses.]

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AND OTHER PERSONS REFERRED TO.

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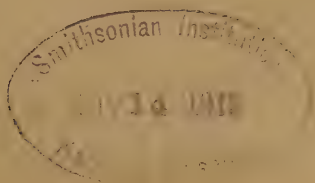
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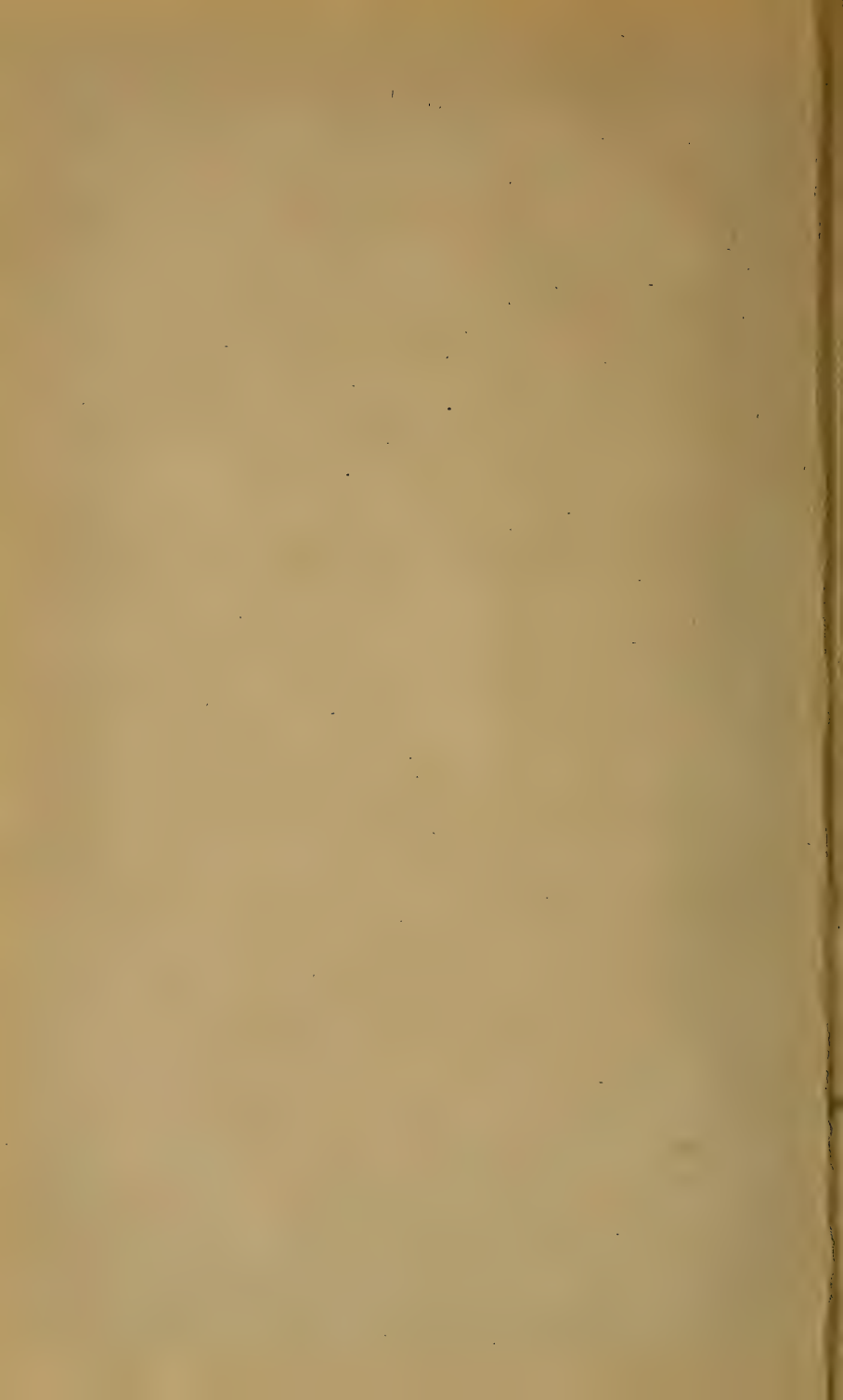
I.—GUIDE TO SELBORNE.

**II.—Synopsis of the Life of
GILBERT WHITE.**

By

W. H. MULLENS.





BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CXC.

AN EXPEDITION to Selborne, which had been planned in connection with the 21st Anniversary of the Club, did not take place, owing to the death of Dr. Selater.

A 'Guide to Selborne' and 'Synopsis of the life of Gilbert White' which had been prepared by Major W. H. Mullens for that occasion, are now issued as a special number of the 'Bulletin.'

I.—GUIDE TO SELBORNE.

By W. H. MULLENS.

PRESUMING the visitor to approach Selborne from Alton * the first object of interest is the **Round House**. This stands at the junction of the Farringdon—Alton road, and although recently merged in a block of cottages, can still be distinguished. This 'round house,' which resembles a toll-bar, is one of the surviving lodge gates of Hartley Park, where in Gilbert White's day, resided Sir Simeon Stuart, who is

* Another very pleasant route is to walk from Tisted station by the footpath which starts by Old Place Farm, through Newton Valence churchyard and over Selborne Common, descending either by the Zigzag or the Borstal to Selborne village.

mentioned in the 'Garden Kalendar,' and whose grandfather added the fifth bell to Selborne Church peal in 1735 ('Antiquities,' Letter IV.). No trace of the Manor House now remains. Continuing along the present Alton-Selborne road, still spoken of in Selborne village as the 'new road,' though made some seventy years ago, we next pass on the right Hartley Park Farm, and shortly afterwards come to Norton Farm on the same side of the road. Norton Farm is mentioned in the second letter to Pennant as possessing a magnificent 'broad-leaved elm' or wych hazel, which, when felled, produced eight loads of timber, and a very fine sycamore still stands in the 'court-yard' of the Farm. From the road just above Norton Farm a charming view of Selborne can be obtained.

Shortly after passing Norton Farm a slight dip in the road will be noticed, and the visitor should here carefully inspect the 'Hollow Lane' running to the right and left of the 'New Road.' It must be remembered that the whole aspect of the country round Selborne has been changed since Gilbert White's time; the present fields were then small enclosures and the whole neighbourhood was far more densely wooded than it is at the present day. The roads were bad almost beyond belief*, the main road of Selborne village was a mere cart track, 'the cart-way' White terms it in the first letter to Pennant, while in the fifth letter he describes the 'Hollow Lanes,' one of which was the road to Alton in his day as 'by the traffic of ages and the fretting of water worn down so that they look more like water courses than roads, and in many places they are reduced sixteen or eighteen feet beneath the level of the fields.' As has been already mentioned the present road from Alton to Selborne did not exist, and the traveller had either to approach Selborne by a winding 'Hollow Lane' by West Wordham and Hartley, or turning aside from the Alton-Gosport road at the Horse and Jockey Inn, just short of East Tisted, he could arrive at Selborne village by a very

* Gilbert White, the vicar, left by his will £200, which was expended in a solid and firm causey (causeway), cf. 'Antiquities,' Letter vi.

precipitous and stony path which landed him in 'Gracious Street' *.

It must also be remembered that in Gilbert White's time Selborne village was most inaccessible on account of the wretched state of the surrounding roads. Most of the journeys made had to be performed on horseback. Gilbert White noticing as a fact worthy of record in his 'Garden Kalendar' that on the 15th March, 1756, there was 'Brought a four-wheel'd postchaise to ye door at that early time of year.' While his friend and correspondent, the Rev. John Mulso, although he paid repeated visits to Selborne, writes regularly for a guide to meet him 'at the cross roads,' so difficult and intricate were the tracks through the forest.

Leaving Norton Farm behind we notice also on the right, the road to Farringdon, where Gilbert White served as curate for five and twenty years, and to which he rode from Selborne across the hills by the bridle path over 'North Field,' and passing over the little stream, the 'Selborne Stream' as Gilbert White termed it, which eventually flows into the Wey at Guildford, we enter Selborne Village. The road that branches off to the right and by which the neighbouring parish of Newton Valence can be reached, is called 'Gracious Street,' 'an appellation not at all understood,' as White says in the twenty-sixth letter of the 'Antiquities.' On entering the village we have immediately on our left the Plestor or playground referred to by White in his second letter to Pennant, and in the tenth letter of the 'Antiquities.' In that letter he records that Sir Adam Gurdon and Constantia, his wife, in the year 1271 'granted to the prior and convent of Selborne all his right and claim to a certain place, *placea*, called La Pleystow in the village aforesaid,' and goes on to add 'this Pleystow or play-place is a level area near the church of about fourty-four yards by thirty-six.' In the second letter to Pennant will be found an account of the Plestor and of the mighty oak which once stood in its midst and which perished in the

* Cf. the map at p. 2 of Jardine's Edition of 'The Natural History,' 1853, and that in Blyth's first Edition, 1836.

tempest of 1703. Hard by the Plestor is the **Vicarage**, built about 1840, in succession to the **Parsonage House**, where Gilbert White was born; the yew-hedge in the garden should be noticed, it was planted by Gilbert White, grandfather of the Naturalist, who as vicar, records in the Register of Baptisms, that he 'Gilbert White took possession of ye Church June ye 23rd, 1681.'

Adjoining the Vicarage is the **Church**, described by Gilbert White in the third and fourth letters of the 'Antiquities,' where some description of the Parsonage may also be found.

'The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient building of Selborne rock and Wolmer sandstone. It is a large and handsome edifice with a massive tower with five bells, a nave of four bays in the Transition Norman style, a chancel with three early English lancet windows, and a south aisle terminating in a chantry, which had an altar at its east end, the piscina and a niche for a figure remaining *. . . The roof of the chancel is of sweet chestnut, and is probably the original one.' (Hampshire Notes and Queries, vol. vii. p. 153.)

According to Gilbert White the Church dates from the time of Henry VII. Portions of it, however, including the arches and pillars, belong to a much earlier period, the date of the original building being unknown, but there certainly was a church existing at Selborne at the time of the Domesday book. The ancient font on the left when entering the Church should be noticed, as should also the oak benches in the porch, part of the old pews which were removed from the interior of the Church when it was restored. The iron-work of the church doors is very old and curious and may possibly be of Sussex manufacture. In the south aisle or Chantry, termed by Gilbert White the **South Chancel**, which was originally 'divided off by an old carved gothic framework of timber' will be noticed some stone coffin-lids, found underneath the floor when the Church was restored, one of which bears the symbols of a Knight Templar. The

* Doubtful (*cf.* Bell, vol. i. p. 287).

Knights Templars held an estate or preceptory at Sudington near Selborne, their order being dissolved in 1312. Here also are many encaustic tiles, which may possibly have come from Selborne Priory*, which was founded in the reign of Henry III. by Peter de la Roche, or from the pavement of the Chancel. In the chancel and east end of the north aisle, known in Gilbert White's time as the North Chancel, are many memorial tablets to the White family, and in the floor of the chancel is the slate tombstone of Gilbert White the grandfather with the family arms thereon. High up on the wall of the south side of the chancel is the memorial tablet of the great Naturalist, which records that 'In the fifth grave from this wall are interred the remains of Gilbert White, M.A.' His grave, however, lies outside the north-east corner of the church, and the explanation of the inaccuracy is that the tablet was originally fixed outside the church on the north wall, and when brought inside for better preservation, was inappropriately affixed where it now is. The picture over the Altar table was presented to the Church by Benjamin White the publisher (Gilbert's brother) in 1790, and has been recently restored. It represents the Adoration of the Magi and must formerly have been a beautiful painting; it has been variously attributed to John de Mauberge and to the school of Albert Dürer, and is believed to date from the year 1500 †.

On leaving the Church, the **Yew Tree** close to the porch should be noticed; it is said to be some 1200 years old and one of the largest in England. At the north-east corner of the Church is the simple grass-grown grave of Gilbert White. The small and severely plain head-stone bears the inscription, 'G. W., June 26, 1793.' That on the foot-stone (to the east) is fast disappearing. Plain and humble

* The site of the Priory is now occupied by the Priory Farm, where some attempts at excavation have been made.

† In the 1813 edition (large paper 4to) of the 'Natural History' a reproduction of this picture by John Harris, a well-known painter, is given, which shows how neglect has impaired the colouring of the original.

as it is it forms the most suitable memorial of the Naturalist's life and work, and it may be hoped, will still continue to do so, in spite of the schemes which have from time to time been suggested of erecting to him some more pretentious monument. The village school at Selborne, and the water-supply at the 'Well-head,' to the south of the village, also record his name.

As we enter the village street on leaving the Church we have in front of us 'The Wakes,' for so many years the residence of Gilbert White. This, as recorded in the 'Life' here appended, came into his possession in 1763, he and his father having previously occupied it as tenants of the Rev. Charles White at an annual rent of £5 7s. per annum. The part of 'The Wakes' facing the street has been so much altered by its various owners that no semblance of the original structure remains. After Gilbert White's death it passed into the possession of his niece, Mary White, he having originally bequeathed it to Thomas his nephew, eldest son of his brother Thomas Holt-White, but being ultimately persuaded by Benjamin the publisher to leave it to him, Benjamin left it to his unmarried daughters, of whom Mary alone never married; she died possessed of it in 1839, and in 1842 it was purchased by Professor Thomas Bell, White's ablest editor, who resided there for forty years. He lies buried in Selborne churchyard, not far from his famous predecessor. A picture of 'The Wakes' as it stood in Bell's day (view from village street) will be found as the frontispiece of the second volume of Bell's edition of the 'Natural History of Selborne,' while the first volume gives a garden view of the house, a still older aspect of the same being given in the quarto edition, 1813, of the 'Natural History.' From these engravings can be traced the various alterations and extensions. Though all semblance of the street aspect of 'The Wakes' as it was in the Naturalist's time has vanished, in that part of the house visible from the garden we can still distinguish some of the old rooms which Gilbert White used. Looked at from the garden, the old portion stands on the extreme right, the ground

floor now used as a schoolroom was the original Kitchen, and over it was Gilbert White's 'drawing room,' which he afterwards used as a bedroom and where he died. (*cf.* Bell, vol. ii. p. 135.) Village tradition has it that he at one time occupied the attic over this, and his study, where the 'Natural History' was written, lay at the back of the kitchen, as may be seen from the engraving in Bell, vol. ii. To the left of the old portion stands the 'great parlour' built by Gilbert White and so often mentioned by him, and on its north wall may be seen the stone which bears his initials and the date of its completion, 1777. His old brew-house, which the writer well remembers in its original condition, with the selfsame coppers which the Naturalist used, has but recently been turned into a dairy; it stood to the south of the old wing right on the village street. In the garden may still be seen Gilbert White's sundial, standing on the 'Terrass' facing the Hanger, and above the 'Ha Ha' or sunk fence mentioned in the 'Garden Kalendar.' A remnant of the fruit-wall which Gilbert White built in 1761, and the stone which marks its completion still remain, as does also the winding path of 'doubly baked' bricks which led down to the summer-house in the meadow. Professor Bell, during his occupation of 'The Wakes,' entered in a journal, still carefully kept there, the names of all the trees he planted and the dates of such planting. Thus the trees which stood in Gilbert White's time can be readily identified.

Beyond the garden lie the various parcels of ground which Gilbert White and his brother Thomas added from time to time to 'The Wakes' property. Leaving 'The Wakes' and immediately opposite the house, the **Butcher's Shop** should be noticed. In front of this stand three ancient limes, originally four, planted by Gilbert White, March 31st, 1756—as he writes in his 'Garden Kalendar' for that date—'Planted four limes in the Butcher's Yard to hide the sight of blood and filth from the windows.' The paved footway from the butcher's shop to the blacksmith's forge, part of which still remains, was made by him in 1762, and is recorded under date December 18th for that year in the 'Garden Kalendar' as

having cost 'just one pound.' On the other side of the street are some old thatched cottages, part of 'The Wakes' estate and almost the sole surviving link with the Selborne of the past, which has been sadly modernized in recent years.

Towards the end of the village is the footpath which, branching from the village street to the right, leads to the top of the **Hanger**, or hanging wood, which runs parallel to the village street. This path is known as the **Zigzag**. It is mentioned in the second letter to Pennant and was constructed by Gilbert White and his brothers; various entries occur in the Naturalist's pocket book of small payments made for its construction and for placing at its top the stone now known by the name of the 'wishing stone.' In 1758 the entry occurs, 'Oct. 14. Bringing rock to Zigzag and making area.' In Gilbert White's time the ground to the left of the Zigzag as one ascends was clear of trees, and here stood the '**Hermitage**,' a kind of summer-house, where Gilbert White was wont to entertain his neighbours to tea (Twenty-second letter to Pennant) and where brother Henry enacted the part of Hermit. The Hermitage is figured as a vignette in the original edition. Along the Hanger runs the **Borstal** or 'inclining path' mentioned in the third letter to Pennant, and on the side of the Borstal stood the new Hermitage which Gilbert White afterwards constructed.

But this brief catalogue of some of the places in Selborne village most closely connected with the Naturalist's memory should be supplemented by adding the numerous spots in the vicinity which he so often refers to in his writings: Wolmer Forest and its ponds, Oakhanger, and Oakhanger Ponds, Frensham Pond, in Gilbert White's time 'a great lake,' and many other places far too numerous to mention, should be visited when time permits, in fact, all the country round Selborne should be explored—it all teems with interest to those who honour the name and memory of Gilbert White.

II.—Synopsis of the Life of GILBERT WHITE.

By W. H. MULLENS.

GILBERT WHITE, the famous naturalist and author of 'The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne,' was born at the Vicarage or Parsonage House at Selborne on 18th July, 1720 (O. S.), where his parents were staying with his grandfather Gilbert, who was then vicar of the parish. The statement made in several of his biographies that he first saw light at 'The Wakes,' for so many years his subsequent residence, being incorrect, as the following lines from his poem 'The Invitation to Selborne' show:—

'Nor be the Parsonage by the Muse forgot;
The partial bard admires his native spot.'

Gilbert White was the eldest son of John White, Barrister-at-Law (1688–1758), and of Anne (1693–1739), only child of Thomas Holt (d. 1710), Rector of Streatham, in Surrey. His grandfather, also named Gilbert (1650–1728) was the fourth son of Sir Samson White (1607–1684), who was Mayor of Oxford in 1660, and acting as the King's Butler at the Coronation of Charles II. was knighted by that monarch. On his father's side Gilbert White could trace his descent from the Whites of Coggs or Cogges in Oxfordshire (*vide* Pedigree in 'Life and Letters of Gilbert White,' London, 1901, vol. ii.), and on his mother's from the illustrious family of the Fords of Harting in Sussex (*vide* 'Transactions of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies,' p. 23, 1908). Gilbert White was the eldest of eleven children, three of whom died in infancy, and those of his brothers and sisters who call for brief notice here, owing to their close association with the naturalist of Selborne, are as follows:—

(1) Thomas (1724–1797), who adopted the prefix of Holt, on inheriting the property of his godfather, Thomas Holt (not, however, the Rector of Streatham before-mentioned), receiver to the Duke of Bedford's estate at Thorney in the

Isle of Ely. Thomas carried on a business as wholesale merchant in Thames Street, City, but retired in 1776 and took up his residence at South Lambeth. He was a man of considerable attainments, wrote on various subjects in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and was elected F.R.S. in 1777. "It was largely at his instance and owing to his solicitations that 'The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne' was prepared for publication," and he it was who reviewed his brother's book in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1789, pp. 60 &c., 144 &c.

(2) Benjamin (1725-1794), the publisher, of Fleet Street, who produced the 'Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne,' besides most of the important zoological works of his day, including those of Ellis, Pennant, Montagu, &c. After his retirement from his Fleet Street residence he settled for a time at South Lambeth, near his brother Thomas, and finally at Marelands in the parish of Bentley, Hants, near Selborne, where he died. He was succeeded in the publishing business by his sons, Benjamin and John, but the enterprise afterwards fell on evil times and passed out of the family.

(3) John (1727-1780), who was educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford. He was ordained in 1753, married in 1754, and became chaplain to the Garrison at Gibraltar in 1756. Like his brother Gilbert, John had a keen taste for natural history; he was a correspondent of Linnæus and Pennant on that subject, and also of his brother Gilbert. He wrote a Zoology of Gibraltar which he entitled 'Fauna Calpensis,' but it was never published and is now lost. The introduction to this work with some of his original sketches of Gibraltar were published in the 'Selborne Magazine,' vol. xxiii. 1912. In 1772 he became Vicar of Blackburn in Lancashire, where he died and was buried. He left a son John, known in the family as "Gibraltar Jack," who was his uncle Gilbert's pupil and amanuensis, and who subsequently became a doctor at Salisbury.

(4) Henry (1733-1788), Vicar of Fyfield, near Andover, Hants. He kept meteorological observations at Gilbert's

request for comparison with those made at Selborne, and was also addicted to the study of Natural History (*vide* Extracts from his diary published in ‘Notes on the Parishes of Fyfield . . .’ Salisbury, 1898).

Of the sisters :—

Ann (b. 1731) married Thomas Barker of Lyndon, in Rutland, whose son Samuel was a frequent correspondent of his uncle Gilbert on Natural History and kindred matters.

Rebecca (b. 1726) married Henry Woods of Shipwyke and Chilgrove, near Chichester, where her brother often broke his journey going and returning to Ringmer, near Lewes, where lived his aunt Rebecca (d. 1780) the wife of Henry Snooke. Gilbert was a constant visitor to his aunt at Ringmer, and paid her at least one visit yearly till the time of her death. Many of his letters to Daines Barrington in the ‘Natural History’ were written from Delves House, her residence there. From her he inherited the tortoise “Timothy,” so often mentioned in the ‘Natural History,’ and also landed property at Iping in Sussex.

Of Gilbert’s boyhood there is but little to relate. Soon after his birth his parents removed from Selborne to Compton in Surrey, about four miles from Guildford, and remained there till 1727 ; they made a short stay at East Harting and were back in Selborne in 1730. He went to school at Farnham, and afterwards to the Grammar School at Basingstoke, Thomas Warton (d. 1745) being Head Master. In the Easter holidays of 1736 he was probably at Lyndon, and had already begun to make observations in natural history, if the initials in the diary of his future brother-in-law, Thomas Barker, refer to him :—

1736. March 31. A flock of wild geese flew N.—G. W.

April 6. The cuckoo heard.—G. W.

The list of books made by Gilbert in his pocket-book as taken to Basingstoke school in January 1738 is still extant and shows his careful and methodical habits even as a boy. In November 1740 he entered into residence at Oriel College, Oxford, as a Commoner, and graduated B.A. in 1743.

While at Oxford he seems to have had a taste for sport, and entries occur relating to the purchase of 'gun flints,' 'shot charger,' and 'pair of spurs,' while his friend and correspondent the Rev. John Mulso (1721-91), writing to him in after years, calls to his remembrance how he, Gilbert, was wont 'to practise with your gun in summer to steady your hand for winter.' In 1744 he was elected a Fellow of his college. In 1745 he passed six months at Thorney in the Isle of Ely, being one of the executors and trustees of Mr. Thomas Holt before-mentioned. He took his M.A. degree in 1746. In 1747 Gilbert White received his Deacon's Orders from Thomas Secker, Bishop of Oxford, and at once became curate to his uncle by marriage, the Rev. Charles White at Swarraton, Hants. In October 1747 Gilbert White suffered from an attack of small-pox at Oriel, which seems to have been severe. In March 1749 Gilbert White was ordained priest in the Chapel in Spring Gardens, London, by James Beauclerk, Bishop of Hereford, acting for the Bishop of Winchester. In 1750 he paid visits to a college friend, the Rev. Nathaniel Wells, in Devonshire, and also to his relative, Francis White, D.D., in Wiltshire, and it may be here mentioned in passing that for the time in which he lived, Gilbert White was as regards his own country, at any rate, a very considerable traveller. Essex, Norfolk, the Peak in Derbyshire, Lincoln, Kent, and Gloucestershire were all visited by him while a young man, as well as the regular visits to Ringmer, Oxford, and London which he continued to make for many years afterwards, most of his journeys being made on horseback, as he seems to have suffered from 'stage-coach sickness' (Life and Letters, vol. i. p. 46), and Mulso terms him 'hussar parson' and 'centaur not fabulous.'

In 1751 Gilbert commenced to keep a diary or journal headed 'The Garden Kalendar for the year 1751.' At first this consisted merely of leaves of quarto notepaper fastened together, but it was afterwards in 1768 replaced by an oblong note-book with printed headings entitled 'The Naturalist Journal, the gift of the Honourable Mr. Bar-

rington the Inventer'*. In 1751 Gilbert White became curate-in-charge of Selborne, the Vicar, Dr. Bristowe, being non-resident, and seems to have occupied the parsonage house.

In 1752 he became Junior Proctor to his University, that office having come to the turn of Oriel; and though it seems to have been somewhat unusual for a non-resident to hold the position, his claim was recognized and he resigned his Selborne curacy accordingly. In January 1753, when Gilbert White was at Selborne for the Christmas vacation, his brother John and other members of the family seem to have been engaged in the construction of the 'Zigzag,' that well-known zigzag path which leads to the top of Selborne Hanger, and is so familiar to all who know Selborne village.

In May 1753 Gilbert White's term as Junior Proctor expired; he also held, about this time, the office of Dean to his College, the most important post after the Provostship. Gilbert White became a candidate for the Provostship when that office became vacant in 1757, but he was unsuccessful although he seems to have had influential support. The election went in favour of Chardin, fourth son of Sir Christopher Musgrave, of Edenhall, between whom and Gilbert White there seems to have been some unpleasantness (*cf.* *Life and Letters*, vol. i. p. 74).

In September 1753 Gilbert White became curate at Durley, near Bishop's Waltham, where he resided for a year, and in October 1753 he resigned his Deanship of Oriel. In 1755 he was for a time curate of West Dene or Deane on the Wiltshire-Hampshire border, and he also seems at the same time to have held the curacy of Newton Valence, near Selborne.

Towards the close of 1756 the Naturalist appears to have resigned both these curacies and to have become curate-in-charge of Selborne for the second time, when he boarded with his father at 'The Wakes' and only used the Vicarage for sleeping accommodation. In 1757 the perpetual curacy

* Both these diaries are in the British Museum. The latter has never yet been published.

of Moreton Pinkney in Northampton, in the gift of Oriel, fell vacant, and in the Provost's note-book occurs the following entry :—‘ Agreed to give it to the Senior Fellow [*i.e.* Gilbert White] who will serve it in person.’ Gilbert White was duly licensed to this living in May 1758, and in the same month he duly made his ‘ declaration ’ to the Bishop of Peterborough to ‘ conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England.’ However, he did not go into residence at Moreton Pinkey, and the living was served by Mr. Cotton as curate.

In 1757 Gilbert White was again acting as curate of Dene and Newton Valence, but the death of the Vicar of Selborne, Dr. Bristowe, which took place in 1758, found him back there again as curate-in-charge for the third time. In 1758 John White, Gilbert White's father, died at his residence ‘ The Wakes,’ directing by his Will that no monument should be erected to him, ‘ not desiring to have my name recorded save in the Book of Life.” Neglectful of his wishes, however, his descendants placed a tablet to his memory in Selborne Church in 1811, on which the date of his death is wrongly given as 1759. In October 1759 Gilbert White resigned the curacy of Selborne to Mr. Etty, the new Vicar, and set out for London and his brother-in-law's house at Lyndon, near Rutland, where he made a visit of some six months' duration. This was his last considerable absence from Selborne, where he was shortly to settle down for the remainder of his life. He seems to have realized about this time that Selborne would be his residence by choice, and in 1760 we find him purchasing ‘ the upper part of Lassam's orchard ’ to add to the premises of ‘ The Wakes.’

In 1761 he became curate of Farringdon in Hants, near by Selborne, which he served for twenty-five years, living at ‘ The Wakes ’ and riding backwards and forwards to his duties by the bridle-path across the ‘ North Field.’ In 1763 an important event took place in the life of the naturalist ; in this year he inherited* from his uncle,

* There is, however, no mention of ‘ The Wakes ’ in Charles White's Will, and Gilbert inherited as “ heir at Law.”

Charles White, 'The Wakes,' to whom it had come by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert White, the Vicar of Selborne; in Gilbert the Vicar's Will it is described as 'my house and orchard in Selborne Street, late Wakes.' The Rev. Charles White had been Rector of Bradley, and for this living Gilbert White made unsuccessful application to Lord Chancellor Henley, in whose private patronage it lay (no doubt intending to continue to reside at Selborne if he had obtained it). This disappointment seems to have confirmed Gilbert White in his determination to remain at Selborne, since we find him in course of time declining the several college livings, of Childerton in Wiltshire, Cromhall in Gloucestershire, Swainswick in Somersetshire, Tortworth in Gloucestershire, and that of Childerton a second time, and henceforth devoting himself to his curacy, his notes on Natural History, and the improvement and the embellishment of 'The Wakes.'

In 1765 Gilbert White commenced to study botany, purchasing Hudson's 'Flora Anglica,' and in addition to his usual notes in the 'Garden Kalendar,' composing a 'Calendar of Flora' for the year 1766. We may here leave the details of his private life and turn to that part of it which possesses the greater interest for the public, viz., that which he led as a naturalist.

In 1767 White had commenced to enter his notes in the 'Naturalist Journal' before mentioned, and in this same year he made the acquaintance of Thomas Pennant, the well-known naturalist and author of the 'British Zoology.' It is from the date of this acquaintanceship that White's real work in Natural History commenced. It was most probably through his brother Benjamin, who was the publisher of many of Pennant's books, that Gilbert White entered into correspondence with that naturalist. The introduction which took place in the spring of 1767 was apparently not personal, as Gilbert White writing to Pennant in March 1771 says:—'I shall make a point of meeting you in town. It is time now to have a little conversation face to face after we have corresponded so freely for several

years'*. However this may have been, Gilbert White commenced his correspondence with Pennant that same year, his first letter being dated 4th August, 1767. (This appeared as the tenth letter of the printed series, the others being prefixed by Gilbert White when writing his book, the dates of the original letters being also transposed in many cases.)

The correspondence with Pennant continued till November 1780 and comprised in all forty-four letters, and it is these letters, together with those written by Gilbert White to his other principal correspondent, Daines Barrington, which form the 'Natural History of Selborne' as it appeared in the original edition. The Barrington correspondence commenced in June 1769 and continued down to June 1787, sixty-six letters being contributed by Gilbert White. It should be remembered that Gilbert White's published letters, at any rate to Pennant, were rewritten for the purpose of publication and differ very considerably from those of the original correspondence†.

Thomas Pennant (1726-1798) was a country gentleman of good family and fortune, and resided at Downing, near Holywell, in Flintshire. He was the leading English zoologist of his day and a prolific writer on Natural History, besides being a traveller and antiquary and the author of a long series of 'Tours' in various parts of Great Britain. Pennant had published his first edition of the 'British Zoology' in folio in 1766, and at the time when he made Gilbert White's acquaintance he was engaged on the second edition of that work, which was published, in octavo, in 1768, in the compilation of which he freely availed himself of the information he received from Gilbert White, who, moreover, completely revised the fourth edition for Pennant which was published in 1776. It is now the fashion to decry Pennant's writings and to accuse him of insufficiently acknowledging White's discoveries (*cf.* Bell's Edition 'Natural

* This passage is omitted in the printed letter of that date.

† This the writer has been able to verify from examination of the White-Pennant letters in the possession of the Earl of Denbigh.

History of Selborne,' vol. i. p. xii). But the charge of ingratitude does not seem well founded; at the time when Pennant wrote such acknowledgement was rare, and Pennant was, moreover, in his own estimation and that of his contemporaries, by far the more eminent naturalist of the two, while, in fact, in the preface to the octavo edition Pennant does 'generally but fully acknowledge White's services' (*cf.* p. xiii. Preface and p. 498 Appendix 'British Zoology,' 1768).

The Hon. Daines Barrington (1727–1800), to whom the other letters in the 'Natural History' were addressed, was a son of John Shute, first Viscount Barrington. White made Barrington's acquaintance in May 1769, when they met in London, the introduction being probably due to Pennant; but Barrington had already forwarded to Gilbert White a copy of his 'Naturalist Journal' as before mentioned. In an unpublished passage of Letter XIII. to Pennant, January 22, 1768, White writes: 'your friend Mr. Barrington (to whom I am an entire stranger) has been so obliging as to make me a present of one of his Naturalist's Journals, which I shall hope to fill in the course of the year.' Barrington has been described as 'a queer compound of lawyer, antiquary, and naturalist,' but we owe to him a considerable debt, as not only was he largely instrumental in persuading Gilbert White to publish the 'Natural History of Selborne' (*cf.* Bell, vol. i. pp. xlviii & 1), but it was at Barrington's suggestion that White wrote his 'Monography of the Swallow Genus,' and it was through Barrington's influence that these papers were read before the Royal Society, he being a Fellow of that Institution. The late Professor Newton terms them 'those memorable monographs, almost the earliest of their kind in zoological literature.' They were written in 1774–5 and were printed by the Royal Society in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' vol. 69, p. 258, but with many inaccuracies, as White complains (*cf.* Bell, vol. ii. p. 115). These papers were afterwards embodied in the letters to Barrington in the 'Natural History.'

Barrington was the author of 'Miscellanies,'* London 1781, in which, on p. 223, he refers to White as 'that ingenious and observant naturalist.' Barrington 'with his usual perversity, chose to disbelieve in the migration of the swallow kind,' and 'it seems to have been his influence that from time to time disturbed White's mind on the subject.'

Barrington had published, in his 'Miscellanies,' an article 'On the Torpidity of the Swallow Tribe when they disappear,' but White appears to have always been inclined to credit the hibernation of these birds (*cf.* Letter X. to Pennant, August 4, 1767, and 'A Garden Kalendar,' August 25, 26, 1765), and he maintained the error to the end; thus, writing to Marsham (Bell, vol. ii. p. 302) shortly before his death, he states: 'I did *not* write the letter in the Gent[leman's] Mag[azine] against the torpidity of swallows; nor would it be consistent with what I have sometimes asserted so to do.'

It is uncertain when Gilbert White first thought of publishing the letters to Pennant and Barrington, the result of his constant and careful observations, in book form. Early in 1770 Barrington must have urged him to do so, since White refers to 'the proposal you make about my drawing up an account of the animals in this neighbourhood,' and continues 'for it is no small undertaking for a man unsupported and alone to begin a natural history from his own autopsy!' (Bell, vol. i. p. 126). And writing to Pennant 19th July of the next year he says: 'As to any publication in this way of my own, I look upon it with great diffidence, finding that I ought to have begun it twenty years ago.' In 1774, writing to his brother John, he says (Bell, vol. ii. p. 28), 'Out of all my journals I think I might collect enough and such a series of incidents as might pretty well comprehend the Natural History of this district, especially as to the ornithological part, and I have moreover half a century of letters on the same subject.' But by the following year he would seem to have made up

* He also wrote 'Observations on the Statutes,' a book well worth the attention of the curious.

his mind, for he writes that Grimm, the Swiss artist who eventually executed the plates for the 'Natural History,' 'has not appeared: the reason is because he has been detained so long in Nottinghamshire' (Bell, vol. ii. p. 45). And in February 1776 he writes to his nephew, Samuel Barker, 'Mr. Barr[ington] wants me to join with him in a Nat. Hist. publication; but if I publish at all I shall come forth by myself.' A few weeks later Grimm was at Selborne taking views of the 'Hermitage' and other places, subsequently engraved for the volume, and remaining there twenty-seven days. In 1777 White was in consultation with an engraver as to the cost of producing Grimm's drawings in quarto, and in this same year he suffered from a severe illness in London which must have seriously interfered with his work, on which he was now earnestly engaged. Mulso, writing under date June 1st, 1777, says: 'As I do not see any advertisement in the Papers, I conclude by ye time of year that you have deferred your Publication till next Winter. I wish you had not: Your Brother Ben [the publisher] is a timid man and you yourself are too modest and nice' (*cf.* Mulso letters, p. 269). To Mulso's regret White resolved to add the 'Antiquities' to the 'Natural History' (*cf.* Mulso letters, p. 294), and this no doubt considerably retarded the publication. In the account of the antiquities White was greatly assisted by Richard Chandler (1738-1810), the celebrated Greek traveller and antiquary, and he also received valuable assistance from Ralph Churton (1754-1831), as appears by their correspondence first published by Bell. In 1780, writing to Samuel Barker, his nephew, he complains of the want of a good amanuensis, and that 'much writing and transcribing always hurts me.' Progress was, however, very slow, and it is not till early in 1788 that he informs the same correspondent 'I have been very busy of late and have at length put my last hand to my Nat. Hist.'

However, the book did not appear till December of that year (the date on the title-page is 1789), when Mulso, writing to White, December 15th, 1788, says 'I was obliged

to yr brother Benjamin for sending me yr Selborne so early.' The book was published in quarto: in 1774 he had written to his brother John with reference to the latter's 'Fauna Calpensis'—'You must publish a quarto work; every man now publishes in quarto' (*cf.* Bell, vol. ii. p. 33). It was bound in boards with a label at the back entitled 'White's Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne.' The price of the volume, which was printed by T. Bensley for B. White and Son, at Horace's Head, Fleet Street, being one guinea.

The book proved an immediate success and brought White into correspondence with some of the leading scientific men of the day, including George Montagu (1752–1815), the famous ornithologist, who wrote to White, May 21, 1789, that he had been 'greatly entertained' by the 'Natural History,' and addressed his letter to 'Gilbert White, Esq.,' being unaware that his correspondent was in Holy Orders (Bell, vol. ii. p. 236). The next year brought another correspondent, Robert Marsham, F.R.S. (1708–1797), of Stratton-Strawless in Norfolk, with whom he continued to correspond until the year of his death*, notwithstanding that he had informed Barrington in his last letter to that correspondent that 'I shall here take a respectful leave of you and natural history together.' This correspondence has fortunately been preserved (two letters only are missing, both unfortunately by White) and was first published in the 'Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society,' 1875–6, vol. ii. pp. 133–195. As Professor Newton writes—'This correspondence is a fitting sequel to that between himself and Pennant and Barrington. 'O that I had known you forty years ago!' is one of White's exclamations to Marsham, the significance of which may be seen when read in connection with that passage in his earliest letters to Pennant (10th August, 1767) wherein he wrote 'It has been my misfortune never to have had any neighbours whose studies have led them towards the pursuit of Natural knowledge.'

* The last letter being dated only eleven days before his death.

To return to White's private life : of his last years there is but little to relate ; during this period his sister-in-law, the widow of his brother John, who had died in 1780, kept house for him at Selborne, and his door was constantly open to the various members of his family, whom he liked to entertain in kindly fashion, as he felt became his position as head of the family. No portrait of Gilbert White is known to exist, and though various supposed likenesses in the shape of paintings have appeared from time to time the whole weight of evidence is against their authenticity (*cf.* articles by Rashleigh Holt-White, 'The Selborne Magazine,' May and June 1913). He is thus described by his nephew, Francis White, in the preface to Bell's edition, p. lviii : 'He was only five feet three inches in stature, of a spare form and remarkably upright carriage. The expression of his countenance was as those who knew him have recorded, intelligent, kindly, and vivacious, his constitution sound and vigorous, his manners courteous and affable.' He died after a short illness on the 26th June, 1793, having officiated at the funeral of a parishioner but a few days previously ; the last entry in the Parish Register of Selborne* signed by him being as follows :—'Mary Busbey, aged 16 of this Parish, was buried June 10, 1793 Registered June 10 by me, Gil. White, Curate.'

The next entry in the register being that of his own burial, which took place on July 1st, the service being conducted by Mr. Taylor, the Vicar. On the 15th of the previous month he had written to Marsham the ominous words—'The season with us is unhealthy.'

'The Natural History of Selborne' has attained a position reached by few books in the English language ; the cause of this great and growing popularity is difficult to determine. and though many explanations have been attempted none of them seems altogether satisfactory.

To quote Professor Newton (Private Reprint from Dict. Nat. Biog.): 'That White's 'Selborne' is the only work

* He had become curate-in-charge of Selborne for the fourth time in 1784. (He was never Vicar.)

on Natural History which has attained the rank of an English classic is admitted by general acclamation, as well as by competent critics, and numerous have been the attempts to discover the secret of its ever-growing reputation. Scarcely two of them agree, and no explanation whatever offered of the charm which invests it can be accepted as in itself satisfactory. If we grant what is partially true, that it was the first book of its kind to appear in this country, and therefore had no rivals to encounter before its reputation was established, we find that alone insufficient to account for the way in which it is still welcomed by thousands of readers, to many of whom—and this especially applies to its American admirers—scarcely a plant or an animal mentioned in it is familiar, or even known but by name. Goldsmith's 'Animated Nature' was begun in 1769, two years after the commencement of White's correspondence with Pennant, and in the very year in which White first wrote to Barrington. That book appeared in 1774, when the correspondence was all but concluded and the monographs were ready for the Royal Society. One author could not have been influenced by the other. Goldsmith's work was one of the most profitable of his literary undertakings, and was at once popular beyond anything of the kind before published; but no one reads it now, and, what is more, no one could conscientiously edit it without having to add notes that would expose the author to ridicule on one point after another. He could only translate and travesty Buffon, and the man who on so many subjects 'wrote like an angel' could not touch the works of Nature without deforming them. Yet none can deny there is a charm, an old-fashioned fragrance even, in Goldsmith's 'Animated Nature,' the only work of that age with which White's can be compared. But taking the latter's 'Selborne,' of the hundreds of statements therein recorded, the number which are undoubtedly mistaken may be counted almost on the fingers of one hand. The gravest is perhaps that on the formation of honeydew (Letter LXIV. to Barrington); but it was not until some years later that the nature of that sub-

stance was discovered in this country by Curtis (Trans. Linn. Soc. vi. pp. 75-91), and was not made known until nearly a twelvemonth after its discoverer's death; while we have editor after editor, many of them well-informed or otherwise competent judges, citing fresh proofs of White's industry and accuracy. That he was a prince among observers, nearly always observing the right thing in the right way, is a very great merit; but not a few others have been as industrious and as accurate without attaining the rank assigned to him. Good-natured reviewers are apt to say of almost any new book on observational natural history that the author has studied in White's school, and to prophesy the success of a work which they declare has been written on the model of 'Selborne.' Such an author has frequently the gift of writing agreeably, and has occasionally been a fair naturalist. though too often there is a tendency to observe the wrong thing or in the wrong way; but the best of these men does not come near White. He had a genius for observing, and for placing before us in a few words the living being he observed. In addition to his excellence in this respect, it is also evident that he was not only all that was meant by the old phrase 'a scholar and a gentleman,' but was a philosopher of no mean depth. It seems, however, as though the combination of all these qualities would not necessarily give him the unquestioned superiority over all other writers in the same field. The secret of the charm of his writings must be sought elsewhere; but it has been sought in vain. Some have ascribed it to his way of identifying himself in feeling with the animal kingdom, though to this sympathy there were notable exceptions. Some, like Lowell, set down the 'natural magic' of White to the fact that, 'open the book where you will, it takes you out of doors'; but the same is to be said of other writers who yet remain comparatively undistinguished. It may be certainly averred that his style, a certain stiffness characteristic of the period being admitted, is eminently unaffected, even when he is 'didactic,' as he more than once apologises for becoming, and the same simplicity is as observable in his letters to members of his

family, which could never have been penned with the view of publication, and have never been retouched, as in those which he addressed to his stately correspondents, Pennant and Barrington, for use in their works. Then, too, there is the complete absence of self-importance or self-consciousness. The observation or the remark stands on its own merit, and gains nothing because he happens to be the maker of it, except it be in the tinge of humour that often delicately pervades it. The beauties of the work, apart from the way in which they directly appeal to naturalists, as they did to Darwin, grow upon the reader who is not a naturalist, as Lowell testifies, and the more they are studied the more they seem to defeat analysis.'

To this it may be added that Gilbert White wrote of Nature as he saw it at first hand, and not from the opinions and observations of other men; to use his own words (Letter X. to Barrington): 'Faunists as you observe, are too apt to acquiesce in bare descriptions, and a few synonyms: the reason is plain; because all that may be done at home in a man's study, but the investigation of the life and conversation of animals, is a concern of much more trouble and difficulty, and is not to be attained but by the active and inquisitive, and by those that reside much in the country.'

Enough perhaps has been said about the general interest of the 'Natural History,' but the far reaching and important influence which its appearance exercised on the study of Ornithology in Great Britain deserves more than passing attention; not only may it safely be said to have done more to promote a love of Ornithology in this country than any other work that has been written, but it did so at a time when such an incentive was sorely needed. The latter half of the eighteenth century had seen the appearance of several costly and ambitious Ornithological works, of which Catesby's 'Natural History of Carolina' was the forerunner, which, dealing with rare and exotic species and depicting them in highly coloured plates, had to a large extent deflected the attention of Ornithologists from the study of their native birds, and had turned the thoughts and enterprise of observers

and collectors to the strange and gorgeous specimens of far distant and tropic climes. There was, in fact, a danger of considering the study of British Ornithology as an explored and exhausted subject, and one which had nothing more to yield to the enquirer. Pennant, the leading authority of the day, had followed the prevailing fashion; with the completion of the fourth edition of his 'British Zoology,' which appeared in 1776, he had turned his attention elsewhere, and having completed the second edition of his 'Indian Zoology,' and compiled three volumes of an 'Arctic Zoology' on second-hand information, was contemplating an ambitious work entitled the 'Outlines of the Globe,' which was to have been completed in 14 folio volumes. At the time, moreover, when the 'Natural History of Selborne' appeared the literature of British Ornithology may be said to have fallen to the lowest depth in its history. The spirit of enterprise and research which had been inspired by Ray and Willughby had passed away, and it is only necessary to mention the names of the pretentious but absolutely worthless compilations* of the period to show how badly a new and revivifying force was needed. The revival that followed the appearance of the 'Natural History' was owing entirely to the example of Gilbert White; his work it was that inspired George Montagu to write his famous 'Ornithological Dictionary' and later directly influenced the labours of MacGillivray and Yarrell. It had, moreover, an important effect in directing the attention of naturalists to the objects of their immediate neighbourhood and thus stimulating the production of the numerous local Faunas which have played such an important part in the study of British Ornithology. That White had the intelligence to comprehend how much was to be done in this direction is obvious to all careful readers of his work;

* It must here suffice to mention William Haye's 'Natural History of British Birds,' London, 1775, 1 vol., imp. folio. John Walcott's 'Synopsis of British Birds,' London, 1789, 2 vols., 4to. William Lewin's 'Birds of Great Britain,' London, 1789, 7 vols., imp. 4to. Thomas Lord's 'Entire New System of Ornithology, or Oecunemical History of British Birds,' London, 1791, 1 vol., folio., and Edward Donovan's 'Natural History of British Birds,' London, 1794, 10 vols., 8vo.

two passages in particular may be quoted which are as outstandingly true to-day as they were when they were written.

The first occurs in the advertisement to the 'Natural History' and is as follows :

'He is also of opinion that if stationary men would pay some attention to the districts on which they reside, and would publish their thoughts respecting the objects that surround them, from such materials might be drawn the most complete county-histories'

And the second forms part of the VIIth Letter to Barrington :

'Men that undertake only one district are much more likely to advance natural knowledge than those that grasp at more than they can possibly be acquainted with ; every kingdom, every province, should have its own *monographer*.'

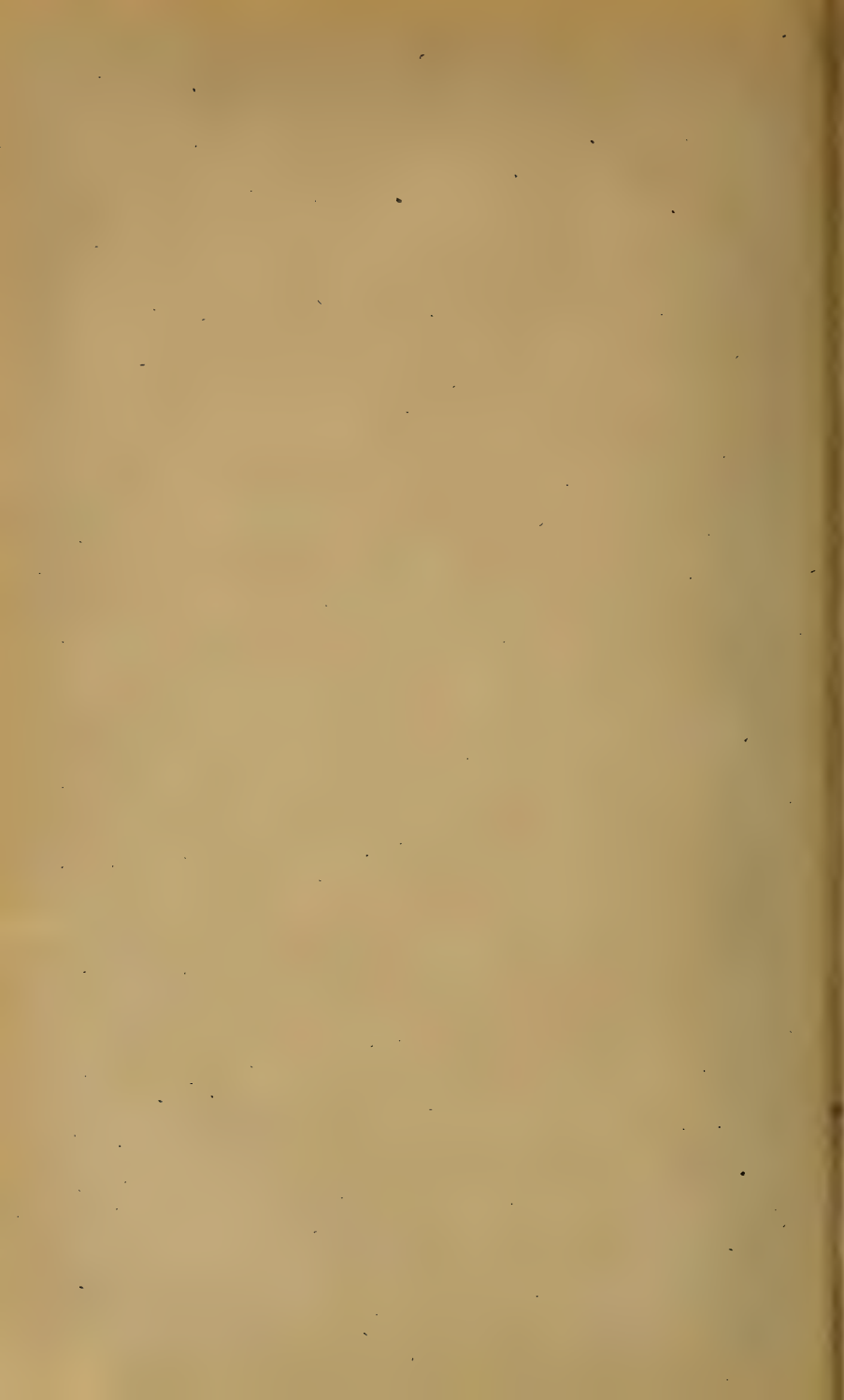
The 'Natural History of Selborne' has passed through more than a hundred editions, and still continues to be published. The best bibliographies on the book are those of Professor Newton in 'Notes and Queries,' 1877-8 (5th ser. vols. vii. to ix.) and of Mr. Davies Sherborn (Sharpe's edition, 1900, vol. ii. p. 349).

(Cf. also a list of Bibliographies of the writings of Gilbert White by Hugh Boyd Watt. 'The Selborne Magazine,' p. 198, No. 239, 1909.)

In conclusion a few words may be added as to Gilbert White's observations and discoveries as a field naturalist. He devoted most of his attention to Ornithology, but the other branches of Zoology were not neglected by him, and his study of botany has already been referred to. To Gilbert White we owe the addition of the Harvest Mouse, *Mus minutus*, to the list of British Mammals, and he was also the first English observer to publish and describe the Noctule, *Pipistrellus noctula* : but as Bell writes (vol. i. p. 33), he was not sufficiently acquainted with the zoological literature of the Continent to be aware that as early as 1759 Daubenton had described it in the Memoirs of the Academy, with a figure of its head, and that Buffon had subsequently, but before White's discovery, given it a place in his great work,

with a plate (vol. viii. p. 128, pl. 18). His most interesting and important observations in Ornithology were on the three 'Willow-Wrens,' and it is to him that we owe the first clear distinction between the Willow-Wren, Chiffchaff, and Wood-Wren (*cf.* Yarrell, 'British Birds,' 4th Ed. vol. 1, p. 427). He also devoted considerable time and attention to the habits of the Cuckoo and the Nightjar or Fern-Owl as he called it, and made observations on the protective resemblance of the young of the Stone-Curlew (Letter XVI. to Pennant): 'The young run immediately from the egg like partridges, etc., and are withdrawn to some flinty field by the dam, where they skulk among the stones, which are their best security; for their feathers are so exactly of the colour of our grey spotted flints, that the most exact observer, unless he catches the eye of the young bird, may be eluded.' His conjectures as to the descent of the domestic Pigeon 'from the small blue Rock-Pigeon,' *Columba livia*, and not from the Wood-Pigeon, *C. palumbus*, or Stock-Dove, *C. œnas*, are especially worthy of mention. The careful reader of the 'Natural History' will, however, best discover its treasures for himself, and owing to the extremely defective index of the work and of most subsequent editions he will find close attention well repaid.





BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CXCI.

I. Obituary.

The late PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER.

By the death of PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., a distinguished figure has been lost to science, and the British Ornithologists' Club has lost its Chairman. This office he had held since the formation of the Club in 1892. Sclater was born at Tangier Park, Hampshire, in November 1829, and he was educated at Winchester and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1849, and was subsequently elected a Fellow of his College. He was called to the Bar in 1855 and went on the Western Circuit for several years. In 1859 Sclater was elected Secretary of the Zoological Society, to which the greater part of his life's work was dedicated. During the forty-three years that he held that post, the Society gained immensely in numbers and prosperity, and the collection of animals in the gardens at Regent's Park became the most complete in the world.

Of the vast mass of work dealing with a great variety of different subjects*, which Sclater dealt with during his long life, it is not very easy to say which is the most important, but it is probable that his work on Zoogeography and the Classification of Birds will be longest remembered. In

* A detailed list of Sclater's published papers on Ornithology appears in 'The Ibis' for October 1913.

[October 24th, 1913.]

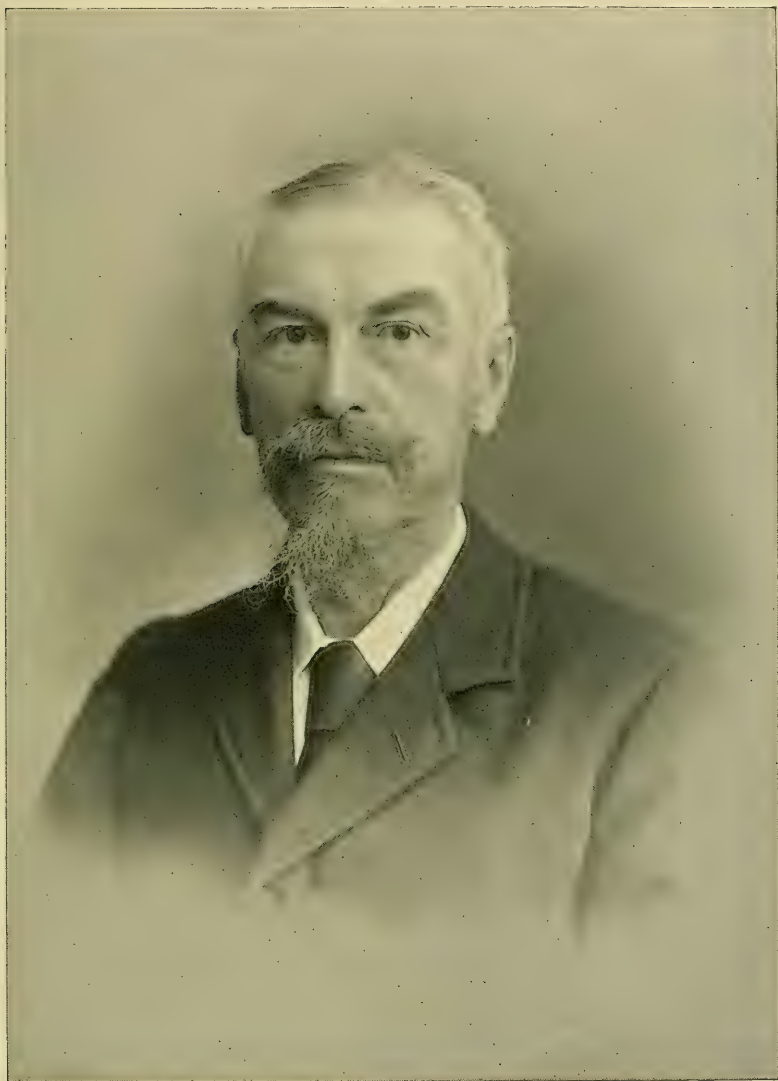
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Smithsonian Institution

VOL. XXXIII.

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1858 he published his essay on the six geographical regions, and in 1899 he elaborated the subject in conjunction with his son, W. L. Sclater. But it is with his work in connection with Ornithology that this short notice must mainly deal. In 1856, '57, and '58 Sclater attended the annual conferences on birds with Newton, Tristram, Gurney, and others, and when in the latter year the British Ornithologists' Union was formed he was elected one of the twenty original members, and was appointed the first editor of 'The Ibis.' With the exception of the second and third series, 1865 to 1876, Sclater's name appears, either alone or in conjunction with Salvin, Howard Saunders, and A. H. Evans, as editor of every volume of 'The Ibis' until the end of 1912, when he relinquished the task. His keen interest in geography and travel led to his being a constant attendant at meetings of the Royal Geographical Society, where he served on the Council, and was instrumental in turning the thoughts of many travellers to zoology as well as exploration. One of the outstanding features throughout his career was the great interest he took in young students of ornithology and the help which he always gave in guiding them in their studies. His uniform kindness to foreign ornithologists made his name revered throughout the world, for he spared no trouble or fatigue in helping them to accomplish their wishes when visiting England. His great pleasure was to know that he had assisted them to carry out their scientific objects and rendered their stay either in England or in the Colonies more pleasant and profitable. His hospitality to ornithologists in general, and to foreigners in particular, was inexhaustible and spontaneous. Not a few members of this Club will remember with gratitude the advice and encouragement he gave them on setting forth on their travels, and the genuine interest with which he heard of their doings in different parts of the world. As Chairman of the British Ornithologists' Club he was very regular in his attendance at its meetings, and his inaugural address at the beginning of each Session, when he gave an account of the doings of



PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.,

Born 4th November, 1829. Died 27th June, 1913.





*Silver Ibis on Globe presented to
PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.,
by the Members of the Club,
11TH JUNE, 1913.*

himself and of other ornithologists, was always listened to with interest by his "brother Ibises." When the Club celebrated its twenty-first anniversary in June last, it was hoped that he would be present to receive an address from the members, and a present of a silver Ibis in grateful recognition of his long and valued services to the Club. Mr. W. L. Sclater, in acknowledging the address, informed the meeting that his father was unfortunately ill as the result of a carriage accident, and it was with real sorrow that we learnt a few days later that he had died on June 27th. Sclater's grim and rugged face and his penetrating cry of "Order, Order" will long remain in our memories.

THE hundred and eighty-eighth Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 8th of October, 1913.

Chairman: HON. W. ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Members present:—E. C. STUART BAKER, D. A. BANNERMAN, G. BAYNES, E. BIDWELL, S. BOORMAN, C. D. BORRER, P. F. BUNYARD, C. CHUBB, A. COLLETT, E. V. EARLE, H. J. ELWES, F.R.S., H. O. FORBES, LL.D., F. W. FROHAWK, PHILIP GOSSE, F. H. C. GOULD, REV. J. R. HALE, Major H. H. HARRINGTON, E. HARTERT, Ph.D., G. B. HONY, T. IREDALE, REV. F. C. R. JOURDAIN, G. C. LAMBERT, G. E. LODGE, G. A. MACMILLAN, W. E. F. MACMILLAN, G. M. MATHEWS, E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO, P. W. MUNN, Sir HORACE C. MUNRO, K.C.B., H. MUNT, T. H. NEWMAN, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT (*Editor*), T. PARKIN, C. E. PEARSON, Major F. W. PROCTOR, F. R. RATCLIFF, C. B. RICKETT, A. D. SAPSWORTH, G. SCHWANN, W. L. SCLATER, F. C. SELOUS, D. SETH-SMITH, E. F. STANFORD, S. L. WHYMPER, J. WILKINSON, H. F. WITHERBY (*Sec. & Treas.*), A. F. R. WOLLASTON, Dr. C. WOODHOUSE.

Visitors:—F. R. S. BAXENDALE, J. BORRER, Dr. H. N. COLTART, C. E. FAGAN, I.S.O., A. LYELL, D. LYELL, E. STRESEMANN, G. W. TEAGUE.

The SECRETARY drew attention to an alteration in Rule vii., which had been made at a Committee Meeting held on the 13th of August. The Rule, as altered, would be found printed on page vi of Volume xxxi.

The SECRETARY also announced that at the same Meeting the following Officers and Committee had been elected :—

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, *Chairman*.

W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT, *Editor*.

H. F. WITHERBY, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO, *Vice-Chairman*

(in place of E. HARTERT, retiring by seniority).

C. B. RICKETT.

W. L. SCLATER, *Editor of 'The Ibis,'*
Vice-Chairman.

N. F. TICEHURST.

} *Members of the*
Committee.

Mr. W. L. SCLATER exhibited the silver centre-piece representing an Ibis standing on a globe, which had been presented by the Members of the Club to the late Dr. P. L. Sclater. When shown at the June meeting it had been in an unfinished state, and he thought that those present would like to have an opportunity of seeing their gift now that it had been completed.

Mr. W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT said that he was indebted to the kindness of Mr. Alfred Heneage Cocks for the loan of eight examples of the Spitsbergen Ptarmigan (*Lagopus hyperboreus* Sundevall), five of which he had brought for exhibition, together with specimens in summer-plumage of the Common Ptarmigan (*L. mutus*), the Rock-Ptarmigan (*L. rupestris*), and the Ryper or Willow-Grouse (*L. lagopus*), for comparison.

Though first described by Sundevall in 1845, the Spitsbergen Ptarmigan was still a very rare species in collections, and the British Museum possessed two examples only—the type-specimen of *L. hemileucurus* Gould, an adult female

killed in summer, and an immature bird. No additional specimens had been added to the National Collection since the Catalogue of the Game-Birds had been published in 1893.

All but one of the specimens lent by Mr. Cocks had been collected by Mr. Abel Chapman in July 1881 and by himself in September 1882 (*cf.* 'Zoologist,' 1882, p. 407; 1883, p. 482), and included examples of both sexes in summer- and autumn-plumage. It would be noted that in this species from high latitudes the summer- and autumn-plumages were only partially assumed, and were more or less thickly interspersed with white feathers: also that the rufous colour of the summer- and autumn-plumages resembled that of *L. rupestris*, but was of a somewhat paler tint.

Mr. Abel Chapman in 'Wild Norway,' pp. 185-6, had stated that *L. hyperboreus* was a Willow-Grouse and not a Ptarmigan, and that its cry, as well as the size of its bill and claws, clearly proved its affinities with the Willow-Grouse. The cry he described as a Grouse-like *bec, bec*, but lower and more subdued than that of the Willow-Grouse.

It would be seen, however, on comparison that the somewhat slender bill of *L. hyperboreus* resembled that of the Ptarmigan and not of the Grouse, and that in the Spitzbergen bird the male had a black patch in front of the eye, and was undoubtedly a larger and longer-tailed form of the Rock-Ptarmigan, *L. rupestris*. The Grouse-like voice described by Mr. Chapman no doubt indicated an affinity with the other section of the genus *Lagopus*. A full description and plate of this species would be found in Koenig's 'Avifauna Spitzbergensis,' p. 154, pl. iv. (1911).

On behalf of Mr. JOHN N. KENNEDY, R.N., Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT read the following description of a new subspecies of Goldfinch from Bermuda. Mr. Kennedy proposed to name it

CARDUELIS CARDUELIS BERMUDIANA, subsp. n.

Adult male. Similar to *C. c. parva* Tsch., but distinguished by its darker coloration. The back and rump dark umber-brown; the breast, sides of body, and flanks umber-brown,

inclining to dark buff on the chest; much darker than in *C. c. parva*. In size it is almost identical with *C. c. parva*. Bill light horn-colour, tip dark brown; iris dark brown; legs and feet brown. Culmen 11 mm.; wing 74; tail 45; tarsus 15.

Adult female. Darker than the female of *C. c. parva*. Bill pale horn-colour, tip dark brown; iris dark brown; legs and feet light brown. Culmen 11 mm.; wing 71; tail 45; tarsus 14.

Type in the British Museum: ♂. Ireland Island, Bermuda, 23. xii. 12. Collected and presented by J. N. Kennedy, R.N.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant remarked that the Goldfinch had been introduced into the Bermuda Islands at some unknown date. Captain Savile Reid recorded one observed near Harrington Sound in April 1875 [*cf.* 'Zoologist,' 1877, p. 412, & 'Auk,' xviii. p. 255 (1901)].

The propriety of giving names to birds which had become darker or lighter in plumage, when introduced by man into new localities, was questioned by several Members.

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD said that he had recently re-examined the type-specimen of the Cassowary which he named *Casuarus mitratus*, as well as the coloured drawings and photographs now exhibited. He had come to the conclusion that if *C. philipi* was to be treated as a species, he was wrong in describing *C. mitratus* as a subspecies of *C. unappendiculatus*; and it must be given full specific rank. His error was due to the fact that when the description was drawn up the bird was alive, and had not reached its full growth and colour. He also exhibited coloured drawings of *C. keysseri* and *C. picticollis hecki*, and drew attention to the differences in young and old examples of *C. keysseri*. With regard to *C. p. hecki*, the drawing of the adult type, made from life by Keulemans, appeared very different from that made by Mr. Grönvold from the young bird now living in the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London. In addition

to the differences due to age, there seemed to be some errors of coloration, owing to the fact that Keulemans preferred, when drawing from life, to make a number of sketches, and to complete the finished pictures at home. The four species or subspecies of the *C. picticollis* group were very interesting, for they replaced one another geographically, and also showed parallel variation. *C. picticollis* in British New Guinea and *C. p. hecki* in German New Guinea were birds of the lowland forests and foot-hills, and had the fore-neck almost entirely blue, while *C. loræ* and *C. keysseri* were birds of the high mountain ranges, and had the fore-neck extensively coloured with red and pink.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD also remarked that the specimen of *C. claudii* killed by Mr. Meek on the Utaikwa River had been obtained at an altitude of about 3000 feet. Only the head and neck of this specimen had been preserved, but he had recently received a complete adult specimen of *C. claudii*, which had been imported some years ago as a young bird, and had recently died in captivity.

IN reply to an enquiry by Mr. Rothschild, Mr. A. F. R. WOLLASTON said :—

“The specimen of *C. claudii* obtained by the B. O. U. Expedition was shot on the Iwaka River at an altitude of about 2000 ft. Two or more others were seen in the same neighbourhood at altitudes below 3000 ft. The jungle there is of a comparatively open character and the hill-slopes not particularly steep. Above 3000 ft. the undergrowth is excessively dense and the hillsides too steep for the passage of large birds. No example of this species was obtained by the Utaikwa Expedition, though I saw a bird at 2000 ft., which, judging by its tracks, was probably *C. claudii*. The natives who live in the mountains between 4000 and 6000 ft. adorn themselves with feathers of Cassowaries, but they always declared that they obtained them only from the low country, in which case they were probably the feathers of *C. sclateri*.

Mr. E. C. STUART BAKER exhibited a nest and 4 eggs of *Chætura sylvatica* and also a clutch of 3 eggs of *Chætura indica*, both of which had been taken by Mr. J. Stewart of Aneichardi, Travancore, and presented by him to the exhibitor. Mr. Stuart Baker also made the following remarks upon the nidification of the genus generally and upon these two species in particular :—

“Hitherto the only known Asiatic eggs of this genus, with the exception of some imperfect oviduct eggs in my own collection, are those of *Chætura caudacuta*, but in 1912 Mr. T. R. Bell discovered that *Chætura sylvatica* bred inside large hollow trees, and during the course of the year took eggs and nests of this species. This year Mr. J. Stewart has discovered further breeding-places of *C. sylvatica*, and also of the large species *C. indica*, and has been good enough to send me specimens of both.

“All his eggs, some three or four clutches of each, have been taken from hollow trees, but whilst *C. sylvatica* builds beautiful little nests like the one I now exhibit, *C. indica* appears either to make the roughest of nests on ledges inside the stems of rotten trees, or else lays its eggs in hollows on the top of the accumulated rubbish which always lies in a dense pile at the bottom of the trees. The nest of *C. sylvatica* is made entirely of tiny twigs or stems of dead leaves fastened together and to the side of the tree by inspissated saliva.

“In 1890 I discovered *Chætura indica* breeding in small hollow tunnels connecting deserted limestone quarries with one another. These quarries were some which appeared to have been worked many generations ago by the hill tribes, and were overgrown with dense jungle, and a favourite haunt of bears. The nest and young then discovered I described in 1896 in the ‘Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society,’ x. p. 549, but the eggs I failed to find.

“According to Mr. Stewart the birds, of both species, lay from two to four eggs in a clutch. They are, of course, white, but the eggs of the two species differ greatly, not only in size but in texture. The small eggs are in all respects like

those of *Collocalia* and measure about $17\cdot6 \times 12\cdot4$ mm., whilst the large ones are about $30\cdot05 \times 22$ mm.; their shell is of a very curious texture, almost like that of the egg of the Lark-heeled Cuckoo (*Centropus*). The surface is intensely smooth and at the same time almost chalky, and though the grain is very fine the shell is exceptionally stout for the size of the egg.

"Both species appear to breed from December to March, but Mr. Stewart thinks it more than probable that with further experience of their habits he will have to extend that period very greatly."

MR. D. A. BANNERMAN gave the following account of his recent visit to the Canary Islands :—

"I spent the greater part of May and June this year in the Eastern Canary Islands collecting birds for the British Museum. During the latter part of the trip I stayed for a week on the small uninhabited Island of Montaña Clara and sent my taxidermist to Allegranza.

"We visited these islands mainly in search of Petrels, and certainly never expected to find a new Passerine bird.

"Soon after we landed on Montaña Clara we shot a pair of Chats and subsequently obtained several on Allegranza, where they were very plentiful.

"When I first examined them in the flesh I thought they were examples of *Saxicola dacotiae*, but a minute examination of a large series, in which I was assisted by Mr. Ogilvie-Grant, proved them to belong to a distinct subspecies, which I propose to name after my wife :

"*SAXICOLA DACOTIÆ MURIELÆ*.

"The chief points in which it differs from the Fuerteventuran Chat are the following :—

"The breast and belly are isabelline instead of whitish ; the rust-coloured chest-patch is wanting ; and the crown is lighter and of a more reddish-brown, especially at the commencement of the autumn-moult.

"An adult male in worn plumage killed on Allegranza on the 12th of June at the commencement of the autumn-moult

differs from an adult male of *Saxicola dacotiae* killed on Fuerteventura on the 17th of June, in having the crown lighter and of a more reddish-brown, not contrasting strongly with the rest of the upperparts. The underparts from the chest downwards are nearly uniform vinaceous-buff, rather more deeply coloured on the upper part of the chest, while in *Saxicola dacotiae* the chest-patch is of a rather more rusty tint and the belly and flanks are usually much paler and incline to whitish.

"In full autumn-plumage this new subspecies nearly resembles the Fuerteventura bird, but may be distinguished by having the dark bases of the feathers of the crown more restricted and much less pronounced and, as already mentioned, the breast and belly are isabelline, instead of whitish.

"Iris dark brown ; bill and feet black ; exposed portion of culmen 11 mm. ; wing 65 ; tarsus 23.

"*Hab.* The Islands of Montaña Clara and Allegranza in the Eastern Canary Group.

"Types in the British Museum. Allegranza, ♂, 12.vi.13. ♀, 10.vi.13 (coll. D. A. Bannerman).

"Twelve specimens were collected, both adult and immature birds.

"The second bird which I have to describe is a geographical race of the Common Linnet. My attention was first called to this form by Mr. Meade-Waldo before I left England and subsequently by Dr. Hartert, who very kindly sent me for examination the entire series from the Tring Museum. With some thirty specimens collected by myself, and with those in the British Museum I have had altogether about a hundred birds for comparison. An examination of this large series clearly shows that the Linnet from the Eastern Canary Islands, *i. e.*, Fuerteventura, Lanzarote, and the smaller outlying islets, differs from the bird found in the Western Canary Islands, Madeira and Porto Santo, which latter subspecies has already been separated as *Acanthis cannabina nana*.

"I propose to name the eastern subspecies

"*ACANTHIS CANNABINA HARTERTI*, subsp. n.
in honour of Dr. Hartert.

"The main points in which this bird differs from *Acanthis cannabina nana* are the following :—

"The upperparts are several shades lighter, and lack the particularly rich colouring of the Western Island form ; the sides and flanks lack the deep chestnut markings and are less boldly streaked with light brown ; and the white area on the belly is more extended.

"*Hab.* Fuerteventura, Lanzarote, Graciosa and Allegranza.

"Type in the British Museum. Lanzarote, ♂, 25. v. 13 (coll. D. A. Bannerman).

"The fact that the bird from the Eastern Islands differs from that found in the Western Islands is not surprising if we take into consideration the all important fact, the physical characteristics of the group. Whereas the Western Canary Islands are mountainous, well-watered and highly productive, the Eastern Islands are for the most part flat, and consist chiefly of desert land.

"At a future meeting of the Club I hope to make some remarks on the Petrels which we found breeding in the Eastern Islands."

Mr. E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO said that many years ago he had drawn attention to the differences between the Linnets found in the Eastern Group of the Canary Islands and those of the Western Group, and had especially noted the fact that males on the Island of Fuerteventura had, as a rule, little red on the breast in the breeding-season ; while the birds procured by him in Lanzarote were coloured as in the ordinary form.

In connection with the occurrence of the new race of Chat found on Montaña Clara and Allegranza, and the Linnet found in the Eastern Canary Islands, the CHAIRMAN remarked that many other similar instances were known of

distinct forms being found on very small islands. The tiny islet known as Stephen Island, Cook Strait, New Zealand, was inhabited by a different Rock Wren (*Traversia*) from that found on the main islands of New Zealand.

Dr. P. R. LOWE sent for exhibition an example of the Grey Phalarope (*Crymophilus fulicarius*) and forwarded the following notes :—

“This specimen of the Grey Phalarope flew on board the yacht ‘Sapphire,’ R.Y.S., 200 miles to the north of the Cape Verde Islands, while we were on a passage from St. Vincent to the Canaries, homeward bound from the West Indies ; the exact position being Lat. 21.11 N. Long. 22.55 W., and the date being the 4th of April, 1905.

“I think it is worth recording ; firstly, because so little is actually known in regard to the migrations of the Phalaropes, and secondly, because as far as I can discover this is only the second record of a Phalarope having been taken on the West Coast of Africa.

“The first record was reported by Mr. C. Chubb in an appendix to Sir Harry Johnston’s book on ‘Liberia,’ vol. ii. p. 790. This bird is now in the British Museum collection, and is labelled ‘*Crymophilus fulicarius* No. 34. ♂. ad. E. Liberia (J. Maitland Pye Smith) 23. iii. 1905.’

“Neither Shelley, ‘Birds of Africa,’ nor Dr. Reichenow, ‘Vögel Afrikas,’ record the Grey Phalarope in their respective books. Boyd Alexander did not find it in the Cape Verde Islands, nor does he mention having seen it in Fernando Po. The bird has, however, been recorded by Irby, ‘Ornithology of Straits of Gibraltar,’ as having occurred two or three times near Tangier in N.E. Africa. Mr. Godman, ‘Birds of Azores,’ makes no mention of it, and Mr. Ogilvie-Grant did not meet with it in those islands, although he records a specimen taken on^t St. Michaels and preserved in the Ponta Delgada Museum, and was informed by Major Chaves that it is a rare straggler to the group (cf. Nov. Zool. 1905, p. 107).

“As regards the Canary Islands I have looked in vain for any reference to the bird in the papers by Mr. Meade-Waldo

and by Mr. Bannerman. Cory does not include it in his 'Birds of the West Indies' or his 'Birds of the Bahamas,' nor is there any record of it in Salvin and Godman's 'Biologia Centrali-Americana,' nor in Mr. Richard Crawshay's book on the 'Birds of Tierra del Fuego.'

"Although the Grey Phalarope's winter-range is reported as extending as far south as the Argentine on the western side of the southern Atlantic, and there are two specimens in the British Museum said to have been obtained there, no mention of this species is made by Sclater and Hudson in their 'Argentine Ornithology.' From this evidence it will be seen that its winter-wanderings in the Middle and South Atlantic still remain to be cleared up.

"It is curious to note that the bird which I send for exhibition was captured on the 4th of April, 1905, that is to say, only 12 days later in the same year than the one recorded by Mr. C. Chubb from Liberia."

The CHAIRMAN remarked that he had had occasion to notice the irregular migration of the "Grey Phalarope," as he had in the Tring Museum three or four specimens obtained by himself and Dr. Hartert at Tring on various occasions, as well as one which had been picked up dead in the woods.

Mr. F. C. SELOUS gave a most interesting account of the nesting-habits of the Grey Phalarope as observed by himself and Mr. Heatley Noble in Iceland during the past season. He described a number of nests found on the sandy estuaries and among rocks close to the sea. These resembled the nests made by the Ringed Plover, being merely a slight hollow, surrounded by tiny pieces of quartz and shells.

The Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN exhibited the following clutches of eggs obtained by Mr. F. R. S. Baxendale in Cyprus during the past season.

A clutch of 4 eggs of the Red-rumped Swallow (*Chelidon daurica rufula*), showing fine red-brown spots. Normally, the eggs of this species are pure white, unspotted like those of the Martins.

A clutch of 4 eggs of the Palestine Warbler (*Sylvia*

melanothorax) *. Although this species is plentiful in Cyprus, only three nests had hitherto been taken, all of which were obtained by Glazner. Two of these were now in the Tring Museum, and the third was in the Hungarian National Museum at Buda-Pest.

Mr. JOURDAIN also exhibited some abnormal eggs of a species of *Acrocephalus* taken recently in England. Two of them had proved on investigation to be the eggs of the Reed-Warbler, although recorded in the 'Field' as those of the Marsh-Warbler. (See the 'Field,' Aug. 30, 1913, p. 521.)

These eggs were examined by various members, who expressed different views as to their identity, and Mr. Selous summed up the situation when he remarked that aberrant eggs of *Acrocephalus* could not be identified.

The nest, however, which had since been sent to Mr. Jourdain for examination, proved to be that of *Acrocephalus streperus*.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that *Chelidon rufula* belonged to that group of Swallows typified by *Chelidon smithii* which built long *flask-shaped* nests, and that the E. African form of *C. smithii* laid white eggs.

In reference to some remarks made on the colours of Swallows' eggs, Mr. STUART BAKER said that as far as Indian eggs were concerned he had found those of *Hirundo smithii* to be about the most richly marked of all, and he had never seen or heard of this species laying white eggs. Hume also described the eggs of this swallow as "the most richly-marked Swallows' eggs" he knew. In Mr. Stuart Baker's experience, he had found that all the Striated Swallows without exception laid pure white eggs, whilst those of the *H. rustica* group laid spotted eggs. The Cliff-Swallow, *Hirundo fluvicola*, laid both pure white and spotted eggs, generally the latter.

He also added that in India the Wire-tailed Swallow never made nests of the retort-shape described by Mr. Rothschild, a peculiarity of some of the Striated Swallows.

* The parent birds were not identified.—ED.

The Rev. J. R. HALE exhibited a variety of the Golden Plover (*Charadrius apricarius*) killed at Evie, Pomona, Orkney Islands, in September. In this specimen the greater part of the primary-quills was white.

He also exhibited a male of the Velvet Scoter (*Edemia fusca*), which had been shot on Loch Stenness, Pomona, Orkney Islands, September 1913, by Mr. T. P. Aldworth. The bird, which had an injured wing, used to keep company with an Eider Duck and five young. Mr. Hale pointed out how easily a careless observer might have misinterpreted the facts, and have reported that the Velvet Scoter had bred in Orkney; this mistake had actually been made by a naturalist who visited the Islands.

Mr. Hale kindly presented both the Golden Plover and the Velvet Scoter mentioned above to the Natural History Museum.

Mr. HALE also exhibited an immature Starling assuming adult plumage shot at Boxley in August 1913.

Major F. W. PROCTOR exhibited nests and eggs which he had obtained during a short visit to the Quickjock district of Swedish Lapland in June 1913.

Among the eggs shown were :—

1. A series of eggs of the Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*) containing some very beautiful varieties.

Also a nest of the Brambling containing five eggs, and one with three eggs and an egg of the Cuckoo, taken in the Tarrah Valley, Njonjes, in June.

2. Nests with eggs of the Red-spotted Bluethroat (*Cyanecula suecica*).
3. Nest with eggs of the Red-throated Pipit (*Anthus cervinus*).
4. Nests with eggs of the Mealy Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria*).
5. Nest with eggs of the White Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*).

6. Two sets of eggs of the Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*), each containing three eggs.
7. Two sets of eggs of the Rough-legged Buzzard (*Archibuteo lagopus*), each set containing six very large and well-marked eggs.

Major H. H. HARRINGTON exhibited and described examples of two new forms of *Turdinulus*, which he proposed to name:—

TURDINULUS BREVICAUDATUS VENNINGI, subsp. n.

Adult. Similar to *Turdinulus brevicaudatus* Blyth, from Tenasserim; but differs in being much larger and in having the upper plumage greyer, the breast dark rufous, the abdomen the same colour as the breast, and the flanks dark brown.

In *T. brevicaudatus* the breast is pale rufous, the abdomen creamy-buff, and the flanks tinged with olive.

Wing measurements:—

T. brevicaudatus. 10 examples. Wing 60–65 mm. Average 63 mm.

T. b. venningi. 15 examples. Wing 65–74 mm. Average 68 mm.

Hab. The Southern Shan States, Burma, and Yunnan.

There is one specimen collected by Colonel Rippon in the Salween Valley (presumably in Yunnan), 2800 to 3000 feet.

Type in the British Museum. ♂. S. Shan States, 23.iii.02. W. H. Craddock Coll.

I have called this subspecies, of which there are numerous specimens in the British Museum, after Capt. F. E. W. Venning, Indian Army, as it was while examining his specimens from Kalaw, S. Shan States, that I came to notice the differences between this subspecies and *T. brevicaudatus*.

TURDINULUS EPILEPIDOTUS BAKERI, subsp. n.

Adult. Similar to *T. e. davisoni* O.-Grant, from Tenasserim; but differs in having the underparts not suffused with rufous,

and in having the upper plumage much darker. The differences are very similar to those between *T. roberti*, Godwin-Austen, from the Naga and Manipur Hills, and Cachar, and *Turdinulus roberti guttaticollis* O.-Grant, from the Miri and Mishmi Hills, and the Dibrugarh District of Assam.

Measurements, the same as *T. e. davisoni*.

Hab. The Southern Shan States, Burma.

Type in the British Museum. Na Noi, 25.iii.99. Coll. G. Rippon.

I have great pleasure in calling this subspecies after Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker, who has kindly assisted me in the working out of this Family.

Amended Key to the Species of Turdinulus.

(Cf. Ogilvie-Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 58.)

I. Tail extending more than 1 inch beyond the upper tail-coverts. (*Corythocichla*.)

A. Feathers of the middle of the throat white or grey, each with a median greyish-black streak.

a. Tips of the wing-feathers white.

a'. Sides of the breast and flanks chestnut.

a''. Wing 65 mm. and under..... *T. brevicaudatus*.

b''. Wing over 65 mm. *T. b. venningi*.

b'. Sides of the breast and flanks reddish-olive-brown *T. b. leucostictus*.

b. Tips of the wing-feathers buff; sides of the breast and flanks reddish-brown *T. b. striatus*.

II. Tail extending less than half an inch beyond the upper tail-coverts. (*Turdinulus*.)

B. Feathers of the middle of the throat white or whitish-buff, with a triangular black spot at the end of each. Tips of wing-feathers white.

c. General colour of plumage brown, washed with rufous, especially on the sides of the breast and flanks *T. roberti*.

d. General colour of plumage dark brown; sides of the breast and flanks dark olive-brown *T. r. guttaticollis*.

C. Feathers of the middle of the throat uniform,
devoid of black streaks or spots.

e. Middle of throat white.

c'. Sides of the neck spotted with black and
white; breast reddish-brown boldly
striped with white *T. epilepidotus*.

d'. Sides of the neck spotted with black and
buff; breast buff, margined with reddish-
brownish, producing a squamate appear-
ance *T. e. exsul*.

e'. Sides of the neck spotted with brown and
buff; breast with brownish-buff edges .. *T. e. granti*.

f. Middle of throat buff.

f'. General colour of plumage brown, washed
with rufous, especially on the sides of
the breast and flanks *T. e. davisoni*.

g'. General colour of plumage dark brown,
sides of the breast and flanks dark olive-
brown *T. e. bakeri*.

Geographical Distribution.

(*Corythocichla*.)

- (1) *T. brevicaudatus* (Blyth) Tenasserim.
- (2) *T. b. venningi* Harington Shan States and Yunnan.
- (3) *T. b. leucostictus* (Sharpe) Perak, Malay Peninsula.
- (4) *T. b. striatus* (Walden) Assam and Manipur.

(*Turdinulus*.)

- (5) *T. roberti* G.-Austen Sadiya, Manipur, and Naga Hills.
- (6) *T. r. guttaticollis* O.-Grant Mishmi and Miri Hills, Dibrugarh; Assam.
- (7) *T. epilepidotus* Temm. Java and Sumatra.
- (8) *T. e. exsul* Sharpe Borneo.
- (9) *T. e. granti* Richmond Siam and Malay Peninsula.
- (10) *T. e. davisoni* O.-Grant Tenasserim.
- (11) *T. e. bakeri* Harington Shan States, Burma.

Major HARRINGTON also made the following remarks on two species of *Timeliidæ*.

POMATORHINUS RUBIGINOSUS (Walden).

Trichastoma rubiginosa Walden, Ann. & Mag. N. H. (4) .
xv. p. 402 (1875).

Dryocataphus rubiginosus Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. vii. p. 560 (1883); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind. i. p. 145 (1889).

The only examples of this so-called species are two from Karennee, both in the British Museum. Both are quite young birds, and very similar to young examples of *Pomatorhinus imberbis* Salvadori, a species which was also first described from Karennee, and of which there are now numerous specimens in the British Museum from the Shan States, Burma.

The immature types of *P. rubiginosus* differ from specimens of *P. imberbis* of a similar age in having the upperparts much browner and the breast and flanks dull chestnut instead of rusty-red.

I am indebted to Dr. R. Gestro, of Genoa, who has most kindly forwarded the type-specimen of *P. imberbis* Salvadori, to the British Museum for comparison with *P. rubiginosus* (Walden).

The adult of *P. rubiginosus* still remains to be discovered.

PYCTORHIS ALTIROSTRIS GRISEIGULARIS Hume.

Pyctorhis altirostris griseigularis Hume, Stray Feathers, v. p. 116 (1877).

I find that Hume's species from Assam, and the Butan Doars, is quite distinct from Jerdon's *P. altirostris*, from Burma. There are now several specimens of each in the British Museum, and the differences are quite apparent.

P. altirostris.

Chin, throat, and chest white.

Lower breast, abdomen, and
flanks pale fulvous.

P. a. griseigularis.

Chin, throat, and chest
grey.

Lower breast, abdomen,
and flanks dull rufous.

Hume's type of *P. a. griseigularis*, which is in the British Museum, is an adult bird from Butan Doars obtained in January 1873 by L. Mandelli.

Mr. ERWIN STRESEMANN made the following remarks on the British House-Sparrow:—

“While collecting, several months ago, the literature about cases of supposed alteration of species in historical

times, my attention was drawn by Mr. Hellmayr to a short notice by Townsend & Hardy in the 'Auk,' 1909, pp. 73-79, in which the authors attempted to prove, from the measurements of a small series of House-Sparrows from New England and Liverpool, that the House-Sparrow, since its introduction into North America had increased in size. The average wing-measurement of 8 males from Liverpool is given as 75·5 mm., while 18 males from New England, shot in the same year (1907), average 77·3 mm. The authors believe that the explanation of this strange phenomenon lies in the struggle for existence and in the survival of the strongest and largest specimens in North America.

"As, however, Townsend and Hardy, in their article, call attention to the fact that it is not certain whether these Sparrows were introduced from England or Germany, or whether the present stock consists of a mixture of Sparrows from both countries, I tried to find a more probable explanation in the theory that the English House-Sparrows—like so many other English birds when compared with their Continental representatives—are smaller, as already suggested by Dr. Hartert (Vögel pal. Faun. p. 148), and that the American Sparrows had not been compared with their actual ancestral form. Mr. G. S. Miller has recently shown (Cat. Mamm. Western Europe, p. 494, 1912) that analogous circumstances were the cause of many unfounded theories about the well-known Porto Santo Rabbit (*Lepus huxleyi* Haeckel).

"Since then I have endeavoured to collect material to settle this question, and I have come to the conclusion that my supposition is correct.

"The wing-measurements which I have taken are as follows:—

"Bavaria (Mus. Munich) : 17 ♂ : average 78·8, variation 75-84 mm.

"Switzerland (Mus. Tring) : 5 ♂ : average 79·8, variation 77-83 mm.

"Tyrol and Kraina (Mus. Tring) : 6 ♂ : average 81·0, variation 80-83 mm.

“Southern Hungary (Mus. Munich): 7 ♂ : average 78·4, variation 76·5–81 mm.

“Transylvania (Mus. Munich): 3 ♂ : average 78·5, variation 78–79·5 mm.

“Holland (Mus. Leyden): 13 ♂ : average 78·9, variation 76–82·5 mm.

“England (Mus. Tring and Mus. Brit.): 66 ♂ : average 76·2, variation 72–81 mm.

“Scotland (Mus. Tring and Mus. Brit.): 4 ♂ : average 78·5, variation 76–81·5 mm.

“Ireland (Mus. Tring and Mus. Brit.): 8 ♂ : average 76·4, variation 74·5–78 mm.

“From these measurements it is evident that the British House-Sparrow is slightly smaller than the Continental race, but the differences are too small to justify the creation of a new name.”

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 12th of November, 1913, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42–48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next Meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

W. ROTHSCHILD,	W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,	H. F. WITHERBY,
<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Editor.</i>	<i>Sec. & Treas.</i>



BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CXCII.

THE hundred and eighty-ninth Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 12th of November, 1913.

Chairman: Hon. W. ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Members present:—H. G. ALEXANDER, E. C. STUART BAKER, D. A. BANNERMAN, E. BIDWELL, C. D. BORRER, P. F. BUNYARD, N. CHAPLIN, C. CHUBB, E. V. EARLE, A. H. EVANS, H. O. FORBES, LL.D., P. GOSSE, C. H. B. GRANT, Major H. H. HARRINGTON, E. HARTERT, Ph.D., G. B. HONY, T. IREDALE, Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN, N. H. JOY, G. C. LAMBERT, G. E. LODGE, G. M. MATHEWS, E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO, H. MUNT, T. H. NEWMAN, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT (*Editor*), C. OLDHAM, C. E. PEARSON, Major F. W. PROCTOR, W. P. PYCRAFT, F. R. RATCLIFF, R. H. READ, C. B. RICKETT, G. SCHWANN, H. SCHWANN, W. L. SCLATER, D. SETH-SMITH, E. F. STANFORD, Colonel C. SWINHOE, Lt.-Comm. R. E. VAUGHAN, R.N., H. M. WALLIS, Colonel R. G. WARDLAW-RAMSAY, H. F. WITHERBY (*Sec. & Treas.*), A. F. R. WOLLASTON, C. WOODHOUSE, M.D.

Visitors:—Major H. R. BAKER, Colonel K. G. BUCHANAN, J. H. FLEMING, A. LYELL, Rev. C. E. ROBERTS, H. W. ROBINSON, J. ROW.

The CHAIRMAN said that, since the last meeting of the

[November 27th, 1913.]

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Club, they had to deplore the loss of one of their oldest and most respected members, the veteran Irish naturalist Mr. R. J. Ussher. He had for many years been a very active member of both the Union and the Club, and had been an enthusiastic student of Irish Ornithology. All would deplore his loss. •

The world of Science had also suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Dr. A. R. Wallace. An all-round naturalist, he formed part of that band of 19th century giants of science which made the Victorian Era stand out on a pinnacle. He was the last of the famous coterie of men of science which included Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, Hooker, Kelvin, and Lister. All must regret the loss of this great man to science and to the world at large.

The CHAIRMAN gave the following Address :—

“ BROTHER MEMBERS OF THE B. O. C.,—

“ It is a very difficult task at all times to make a beginning ; and I find this axiom very true in my own case. To follow in the steps of our late Chairman will be difficult indeed ; but to read one’s first Address is a most terrifying ordeal.

“ One great help is that, owing to absence from home, our late Chairman did not deliver an address last session, and as the year 1912 was very fertile in ornithological work and activity I have a larger field than usual to choose from.

“ Death has robbed Ornithology of many of its best friends and exponents. Among others we have to deplore the loss of Professor W. Blasius, Allan O. Hume, A. D. Millar, W. B. Tegetmeier, Edward Adrian Wilson, Professor Robert Collett, Henry John Pearson, Thomas Ayres, Dr. J. W. B. Gunning, and our late Chairman, Dr. P. L. Sclater.

“ To begin with the sphere of Dr. Hartert’s and my own researches : in North Africa ornithological research has been very active ; in addition to our own expeditions in 1911, 1912, and 1913, Count Zedlitz, Herr Fromholz, Herr Paul Spatz, and the Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain have made most interesting investigations in all parts of Algeria and the vast ‘Territoires du Sud.’ One of the most important

discoveries was that the pieces of egg-shell found in 1909 by Dr. Hartert, proved to be portions of an egg of a gigantic extinct bird, allied to *Apyornis*. Both Herr Spatz and we ourselves, in 1912 and 1913, have found many more similar pieces, apparently belonging to eggs of several distinct species.

“Mr. D. A. Bannerman has described an interesting collection of birds made by Mr. Willoughby Lowe on the West Coast of Africa and its islands. The collection and field-notes are most interesting, on account of the light they throw on the distribution of the birds, supplying many new facts. Mr. Bannerman has also explored and written much on the birds of the Canary Islands, and has done a great deal towards completing our knowledge of the Ornithology of those interesting islands.

“Herr H. Grote’s ‘Beitrag zur Ornithologie des südöstlichen Deutsch-Ostafrikas’ contains a welcome account of the birds of that little-known region.

“In North-east Africa an important expedition, undertaken by Lieutenant Cousens, of the Royals, in company with Mr. Willoughby Lowe, has resulted in a valuable collection of birds from the Southern Gwassa Nyiro and the little-known country between Lake Rudolf and the Nile. This collection is still under examination.

“Mr. Ogilvie-Grant has published an account of the Passeres in the first part of his Report on the highly important Abyssinian collection of birds presented to the National Collection by Mr. W. N. McMillan.

“Great activity has manifested itself during the last two or three years among observers in Scotland, and our knowledge of the migrations of the species of birds in the Scottish Islands and on the mainland has been greatly increased by the observations of Miss E. V. Baxter, Miss L. J. Rintoul, and Mr. Eagle Clarke, to mention only a few.

“The ‘Marking’ or ‘Ringing’ of birds has been largely carried out both in Great Britain and on the Continent, and many records have been obtained of a most unexpected and contradictory nature.

“ ‘A Hand-list of British Birds,’ by Dr. Hartert and Messrs. Jourdain, Ticehurst, and Witherby, is one of the ‘milestones’ in connection with British Ornithology.

“ Mr. Howard’s ‘British Warblers’ is approaching completion, and the series of books on birds published by ‘Country Life’ is a welcome addition to the bird-lover’s library. Mr. J. G. Millais’ ‘Diving Ducks’ is now complete, and forms a most interesting book both for the student and the field-observer.

“ In a handsome volume entitled ‘British Game Birds and Wild Fowl’ (forming part of the series of the ‘Gun at Home and Abroad’), Mr. Ogilvie-Grant has contributed a number of valuable chapters containing new facts and much information about the natural history of these interesting groups of birds.

“ Dr. Ernst Hartert’s Palæarctic Birds is making steady progress.

“ Dr. Ménégaux’s Catalogue of the Marmottan collection of French birds fills a long-felt want, for without it this very complete collection was of little use to students.

“ The hybrid origin of *Cyanistes pleskei* has been established by Dr. Th. Pleske

“ Mr. La Touche is still actively at work on the birds of North China, and his collectors continue to meet with new and interesting species, especially among the Warblers.

“ Herr Stresemann has made most successful explorations in the Moluccas and on Bali, the most important of his discoveries being undoubtedly the true home of *Eos semilarvata* and the new Starling *Leucopsar rothschildi* from Bali.

“ The expedition to the Snow Mountains of New Guinea, undertaken by Messrs. Wollaston and Kloss, was very successful, as the explorers climbed almost to the summit of Carstensz Peak and collected many rare and new species.

“ Mr. A. S. Meek is continuing his work in the Papuan Regions and, after making fine collections on Mount Goliath, explored the high mountain on Goodenough Island and also the island of Rook. His party have been for the

last three months making collections on the 'Admiralty Islands.'

"Mr. Gregory Mathews' work on the 'Birds of Australia' has progressed considerably, the 2nd volume being complete and the 3rd well advanced.

"Henderson Island in the Southern Pacific, visited by Sir John Murray's expedition, has yielded some interesting new species.

"In America Mr. A. C. Bent has published a most useful account of his exploration of the Aleutian Islands.

"'Michigan Bird-Life,' by Mr. W. B. Barrows, is another important contribution both for the ornithologist and the bird-lover.

"Panama and the 'Canal Zone' have yielded a rich harvest of new forms described by Mr. E. W. Nelson.

"Count Berlepsch's Revision of the 'Tanagers' in the Report of the Fifth Ornithological Congress is a most important work and was much needed.

"The large work by Lord Brabourne and Mr. C. Chubb on the birds of South America has begun to appear; the first volume certainly gives much promise, but it seems a great pity that the authors should have treated the subject on a binomial basis, as they intend to adopt the more exact modern method in the subsequent volumes, thus tending to confuse younger students.

"Mr. Claude Grant has published an interesting account of the habits &c. of South American birds met with in Argentina and the adjacent countries.

"The American Museum, the Carnegie Institute, and other American scientific institutions have continued the ornithological exploration of South America; while the Munich Museum and Count Seilern are also engaged on the same work, and a large number of new species and subspecies have been described.

"Herr Hellmayr has been very active in several branches of our science, and the number of writers on bird-subjects in all countries seems to be increasing.

“The last volume of the British Museum Catalogue of Birds’ Eggs by Mr. Ogilvie-Grant has been published.

“Although this address is very fragmentary and incomplete, it will, I hope, serve to show that, though the work done in Ornithology is increasing year by year, an immense amount still remains to be done, both by the worker at home and the ornithological observer and collector in the field.”

Mr. D. A. BANNERMAN gave a further account of his visit to the Canary Islands, and made the following remarks on the Petrels met with :—

“I have not made any startling discovery in the Eastern Canary Group with regard to the Petrels found there ; but, as I believe the outlying islands have not previously been visited—at any rate, within the last half century,—it may be as well to put on record the Petrels which I found breeding there in May and June of this year.

“The more one studies the distribution of Petrels and Shearwaters the more it is apparent that they are in no wise governed by any rule as to their choice of a nesting-colony. It may happen that in a group of islands, such as the Azores or Cape Verde Archipelagoes, the Petrels resort in thousands to one particular island upon which to breed, while they may leave another island severely alone, though to all intents and purposes the latter is as well suited to their needs ! This state of affairs to a large extent exists in the Eastern Canary Group—the outlying islands with which I have to deal are those lying north of Lanzarote. The largest—Graciosa—is a flat island possessing four extinct volcanoes, and is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ broad.

“In May and June the only species of Petrel found there was *Puffinus kuhli flavirostris*, which was exceedingly numerous.

“Three different kinds of nesting-sites were occupied :—
(1) Holes among the huge lumps of lava on the shore were most commonly adopted ; (2) burrows in the sandy soil ;

and (3) caves situated in the outer walls of the largest crater, 600 ft. above the sea and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the water's edge. A detailed account of these various nesting-sites will appear in the January number of the 'Ibis.'

"The Yellow-billed Shearwater was likewise the only species found on the West Rock, which is merely a mass of lava rising some 30 ft. above the sea-level, and not more than 40,000 square yards in area.

"On the next island visited, Montaña Clara, matters improved considerably. This is a smaller island than Graciosa, being $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long by $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad, and really consists of a single large crater rising to an elevation of 700 feet.

"*Puffinus kuhli flavirostris* swarmed over the entire island, and when I arrived on the 7th of June all the birds were sitting on eggs. The sex of this Shearwater can be told without dissection by the size of the bill and feet, which are very considerably heavier in the male bird. The marked difference in size between the sexes has already been pointed out by Mr. Ogilvie-Grant in his paper on the birds of the Salvage Islands (*cf.* 'Ibis,' 1896, pp. 47-50).

"The second species, which was also numerous, was Bulwer's Petrel, *Bulweria bulweri*. The birds were nesting under the fallen boulders at the foot of the cliffs and along the shore. Occasionally I found them nesting in holes in the side of the crumbling cliff. They all had eggs on the 7th of June.

"The third species which was found breeding on this small island was the much-discussed *Puffinus assimilis baroli*. A very small colony existed in a most inaccessible part of the island. They had chosen the basin of the crater, one side of which was open to the sea, and their eggs were laid under huge lumps of lava. Nestlings in all stages of plumage were obtained, and are exhibited together with the only two eggs discovered. It will be seen that these eggs were found on the 8th of June, while the latest date upon which Mr. Meade-Waldo took young birds in Tenerife was the 26th of April, which shows a very great discrepancy between

the nesting-season of this Petrel on two islands of the same group.

“The fourth—and last,—which was perhaps the most interesting of all the species discovered, was the Common Storm-Petrel, *Thalassidroma pelagica*. A single bird was caught in a cave and proved to be a male with the testes much developed. This is, I believe, the first occasion on which this Petrel has been taken on land in the Canary Group, and I consider it extremely likely that it was breeding.

“Allegranza proved a decided disappointment as regards sea-birds. Webb and Berthelot, Cabrera, and, in later years, Mr. Godman have all mentioned Allegranza as being the most interesting of the whole group.

“The Manx Shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*) was said to live in the island ‘all the year round.’ Bulwer’s Petrel (*Bulweria bulweri*) was said to be very common there, and the Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*) was reported to be very common and to breed there.

“I do not believe that any of these birds breed on Allegranza at the present day; but in the case of the two last named I do not for a moment wish to affirm that they did not breed there years ago. On the other hand, the evidence that the Manx Shearwater bred in large numbers—or even at all—in Allegranza is too doubtful to be considered. The only species of Petrel or Shearwater discovered on Allegranza in June was *Puffinus kuhli flavirostris*, which swarms over the entire island, and thousands are slaughtered every year for the sake of their feathers.

“There is only one more point I wish to notice, which is, that *Oceanodroma castro* is given in the new ‘Hand-List of British Birds’ as breeding in the Canaries. Dr. Hartert tells me that it has been included under this heading, as he considers the ‘Salvages to be outlying islands of the Canary Group, where *O. castro* certainly breeds.’ It seems doubtful if the Salvages can be included with the Canaries; personally I prefer to regard them as a distinct group. The Salvage Islands are a hundred statute

miles from the nearest point of the Canaries, and at least two Petrels (*O. castro* and *Pelagodroma marina*) breed there which, as far as our present knowledge goes, have never bred on any of the Canary Islands proper. *O. castro* is known to breed in the N. Atlantic on the Azores, Porto Santo, the Salvages, and the Rombos Islands in the Cape Verde Group, but we cannot assume that it also nests in the Canary Group. It would be more correct, therefore, to state that *O. castro* breeds on the Salvage Islands and *not* on the Canaries, which in the case of *P. marina* is correctly stated."

Major H. H. HARRINGTON described the following new forms of Timeliidæ :—

PROPARUS RIPPONI, sp. n.

Adult. Similar to *P. austeni* O.-Grant, but differs in having the white supercilium commencing at the base of the bill, and not above the eye; the ear-coverts chocolate-brown and of almost the same shade as the head, instead of very dark brown contrasting with the head. Culmen 9 mm.; wing 51–55; tail 54.

Hab. Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills, Burma.

Obs. There are numerous examples of this bird, collected by Colonel Rippon, in the above locality.

Type in the British Museum: Adult. Mt. Victoria, 19.iv.04. G. Rippon coll.

Key to the Species of Proparus.

A. A white supercilium.

a. Ear-coverts chestnut or brown.

a'. White supercilium commencing above the eye.

a². Crown reddish-brown, bordered on the sides of the occiput with black. *P. vinipectus*.

b². Crown dull chestnut, bordered on the sides of the occiput with reddish-brown. *P. austeni*.

b'. White supercilium commencing at the base of the bill *P. ripponi*.

b. Ear-coverts black *P. bieti*.

B. No white supercilium.

c. Crown chestnut.

c'. Crown bright chestnut, indistinctly bordered
with black on the sides *P. ruficapillus*.

d'. Crown dull chestnut, distinctly bordered
with black on the sides *P. sordidior*.

d. Crown grey, tinged with pinkish-brown;
mantle brown *P. cinereiceps*.

e. Crown brown.

c². Mantle brown, like the crown.

a³. Rump brown or tinged with olive.

a⁴. Outer webs of inner primary and
secondary quills deep black *P. guttaticollis*.

b⁴. Outer webs of inner primary and
secondary quills reddish-brown *P. striaticollis*.

b³. Rump dull ochraceous-orange.

c⁴. Area in front of the eye pale pinkish-
brown; flanks and sides of the belly
dull ochraceous-orange, like the
rump *P. manipurensis*.

d⁴. Area in front of the eye blackish;
flanks and sides of the belly dull
brownish-orange, paler than the
rump *P. formosanus*.

d². Mantle dark chestnut, contrasting with the
brown of the crown *P. fucatus*.

Distribution.

<i>Proparus vinipectus</i> Hodgson	.....	Simla, Nepal, and Sikkim.
„ <i>austeni</i> O.-Grant	.....	Japvo Peak, Naga Hills.
„ <i>manipurensis</i> O.-Grant	....	Owen Kulno Peak, Manipur Hills.
„ <i>ripponi</i> Harington	.....	Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills, Burma.
„ <i>sordidior</i> Rippon	.....	Yunnan, E. of Talifu.
„ <i>bieli</i> Oustalet	.....	S. and W. Yunnan.
„ <i>ruficapillus</i> Verreaux	....	Kansu and N. W. Szechuan, China.
„ <i>cinereiceps</i> Verreaux	.....	Kansu and N. W. Szechuan, China.
„ <i>fucatus</i> Styan	.....	Ichang, China.
„ <i>striaticollis</i> Verreaux	....	N. W. Szechuan.
„ <i>guttaticollis</i> La Touche	..	Kuatun, Fohkien, China.
„ <i>formosanus</i> O.-Grant	....	Formosa.

ALCIPPE PHÆOCEPHALA BRUCEI Hume.

Hume, J. A. S. B. xxxix. pt. ii. p. 122 (1870).

This subspecies was first described by Fairbank, who forwarded his description to A. O. Hume. The latter, however, does not appear to have published it, but refers to the bird from Mahableshwar under the name of *Alcippe brucei*, and notes that it is slightly larger than *A. phæocephala*.

Oates in the 'Fauna of India, Birds,' i. p. 158, also notes that birds from the Nilghiris and Travancore differ from those found in other localities.

Adult. Larger and much greyer than *A. phæocephala* Jerdon, and lacking the rufous tinge on the plumage of the upperparts. Head and neck ashy-grey, paler and not so well-defined as in *A. phæocephala*, and merging into the colour of the back; upper plumage greyish olive-brown, with no rufous tinge; outer edges of the primary-quills and tail-feathers light brown instead of chestnut; lower plumage as in *A. phæocephala*. Wing 70–74 mm.; average measurement 72.

Hab. Mahableshwar, the Western Ghats from Rajkote in Khattiwar to Belgaum; the Central Provinces; Pachmurri; and the Paresnath Hills, Lower Bengal.

Type in the British Museum: ♂. Mahableshwar, 22.iii.73 (Rev. S. B. Fairbank). Hume coll.

STACHYRIS NIGRICEPS COLTARTI, subsp. n.

Adult. Similar to *S. nigriceps* Hodgson from Nepal, but differs in having the throat very dark grey or black; in *S. nigriceps* the feathers are dark grey edged with white, producing a striped appearance. The measurements are the same as those of *S. nigriceps*.

Hab. Dibrugarh, Assam; the Naga and Chin Hills, and the Bhamo Hills. Birds from the Shan States and Tenasserim have the throat light ashy-grey, as in *S. davisoni* Sharpe, from the Malay Peninsula, with which they appear to be identical.

I have named this subspecies after Dr. H. N. Coltart, who has collected a number of specimens at Margherita, Assam.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♀. Margherita, 4.xii.01. H. N. Coltart coll.

IXULUS FLAVICOLLIS HARTERTI, subsp. n.

Adult. Similar to *I. flavicollis* Hodgson from Nepal, but differs in having the crest of a darker and richer brown; the collar of a deeper and brighter chestnut; and the back of a much darker olive-brown. In *I. flavicollis* the collar is pale rufous.

Hab. The Bhamo Hills and Trans-Salween Shan States, Burma.

Type in the Tring Museum: No. 232. ♀. Sinlum, Bhāmo, 25.iv.08. H. H. Harington coll.

Obs. Birds from Assam are almost identical with examples from Burma; those from the Chin Hills (Mt. Victoria) approach nearer to *I. flavicollis* from Sikkim.

SIVA CYANUROPTERA OATESI, subsp. n.

In the British Museum there are three specimens of a *Siva* collected by the late E. W. Oates, on Byingyi, an isolated hill of 6200 feet, situated on the edge of the Shan Plateau ('Ibis,' 1894, p. 481).

These three birds are quite distinct from *S. sordida* Hume from Tenasserim, of which there is only one specimen, the type, in the British Museum. The other specimen, from Karennee, which has been referred to this species, differs in the colour of its head.

Adult. Intermediate between *S. c. wingatei* O.-Grant from Yunnan and *S. c. sordida* Hume from Tenasserim. It resembles the former in the colour of its back and upper plumage in general, being of an olive-brown tinged with ochraceous on the rump, but differs from that species in having the head almost entirely dull blue, showing only faint indications of stripes, which are so conspicuous in *S. c. wingatei*. It resembles *S. c. sordida* in the colour of its under-plumage, which is white, while in *S. c. wingatei* these parts are pale grey with a vinous tinge.

Hab. Byingyi Mountain.

Type in the British Museum: Adult. Mt. Byingyi, iii. 94. E. W. Oates coll.

ALCIPPE FRATERCULA YUNNANENSIS, subsp. n.

Similar to *A. fratercula* Rippon, but larger ; the head and neck of a much paler grey, the stripes on the head and neck being less distinct or wanting in some specimens ; the underparts also are paler and of a more yellowish tinge ; bill smaller.

Adult. A ring of white feathers round the eye, head and neck pale ashy-grey ; indications of two blackish stripes, one on each side of the nape, and none on the head ; in some specimens these are obsolete or wanting ; ear-coverts of the same colour as the head ; back pale olive-brown ; underparts pale ochraceous, tinged with olivaceous on the flanks.

“ Iris crimson, upper mandible dark horn-colour, lower mandible like the feet ; legs and feet livid horn-colour.”
(*Rippon.*)

Culmen 10 mm. ; wing 69.

In *A. fratercula* : culmen 11 mm. ; wing 62-66.

Hab. Mountains of Yunnan, from 8,000-10,000 ft.

Obs. There are several examples in the British Museum from the above locality collected by Col. G. Rippon.

Type in the British Museum : Adult. Gyi-dzin-shan, east of Talifu, 8900 ft., 2. iv. 02. G. Rippon coll.

STACHYRIDOPSIS SULPHUREA Rippon.

Rippon, Bull. B. O. C. xi. p. 11 (1900).

The specimen so named by Col. Rippon is not a *Stachyridopsis*, but an example of *Mixornis gularis rubricapillus* Tickell. The name therefore becomes a synonym of that species.

Mr. W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT exhibited immature examples of the Starling which breeds in the Shetland Islands, together with adult specimens both in summer- and in winter-plumage. He pointed out that these young birds differed in a very marked degree from young Starlings of a similar age from the mainland of Great Britain, having the general colour above dark sooty-black, and the underparts of the same colour, but a degree paler. The chin and upperpart

of the throat were white, in marked contrast with the rest of the plumage, and the outer webs of the flight-feathers, greater coverts, and tail-feathers were narrowly edged with pale rufous. As was well known, the young of the Common Starling, of which specimens were exhibited, was light brown, rather darker on the crown and upperparts, and was altogether a very different-looking bird.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant said that both he and Mr. Meade-Waldo had for several years past been much struck by the very dark colour of all the young Starlings, both in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, but it was not until this year that he procured specimens from the latter group for examination. It was a common sight in these islands to see large flocks of immature birds, all of which had the general colour black, no brown birds being seen among them. The adult bird did not appear to differ in any way from that of typical *Sturnus vulgaris*. Dr. Hartert, who had kindly examined the birds, was also agreed on this point. At present therefore it did not seem expedient to separate the Orkney and Shetland birds, even subspecifically, though it was desirable to draw attention to the very remarkable difference between the young birds, which did not seem to have been noticed previously. It was interesting to note that on the Island of Sanday, in the Orkney Group, most of the Starlings used rabbit-burrows as nesting-sites.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT also exhibited two adult male examples of Barrow's Golden-eye (*Clangula islandica*) in the eclipse-plumage, killed on the 25th of September. He said that for many years he had been trying to secure specimens in this stage of plumage, but they were very difficult to obtain, and it was not until the present year that he had succeeded in securing two from the north of Iceland. Mr. Millais, in the first volume of his 'British Diving Ducks' (p. 101), had described the male of Barrow's Golden-eye in the eclipse-plumage, and stated that the head and neck were of a "dirty grey-brown," very light on the throat, also that the small white feathers in front of the

eye were never completely lost. As would be seen, both the males exhibited had the head and neck smoky-black; one was entirely without any trace of white feathers in front of the eye, but in the other a few small white feathers were moulting in at the base of the bill.

He likewise exhibited two immature males of the Scaup Duck (*Nyroca marila*), which had also been sent from North Iceland as adult birds in eclipse-plumage. The immature bird might, however, be recognized from the adult in eclipse by the much greater amount of white on the face. The age of the specimens exhibited was clearly proved by the presence of downy plumes still clinging to the tips of some of the feathers of the rump.

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD made the following remarks on the genus *Bradyornis* :—

“After Mr. Ogilvie-Grant had revised the genus *Bradyornis* and prepared his key to the species (*cf.* ‘Ibis,’ 1913, pp. 631–637), I asked our attendant to arrange the large material in the Tring Museum according to this new classification, and, in looking over our specimens, found one or two points which required elucidation. Mr. Grant very kindly examined the doubtful specimens with me, and the two following alterations will have to be made :—

“(1) Mr. Grant, following Prof. Neumann, has entered *Bradyornis muscipapina* Hartl. as a synonym of *Bradyornis murinus*. Prof. Neumann thought that the type specimen had been lost; but it is safely preserved in the Tring Museum, and a re-examination of the bird shows it to be a specimen of the Common Spotted Flycatcher, *Muscicapa striata* Pall.

“(2) When Sharpe described *Bradyornis subalaris* from Mombasa he was unaware that it was indistinguishable from examples from Kordofan—a fact which has recently been pointed out by Mr. Grant. Baron von Müller undoubtedly described and measured as the type of his *Muscicapa pallida* from ‘Abyssinia and Kordofan’ the specimen from Kordofan, and not the Abyssinian example. This being the case, the

name *B. subalaris* becomes a synonym of *B. pallidus* (Müll.), and the larger Abyssinian bird is without a name. I propose to call the latter form

“*BRADYORNIS PALLIDUS SHARPEI*, subsp. n.”

Mr. ROTHSCHILD also described a new species of Cassowary, which he proposed to call

CASUARIUS FOERSTERI, sp. n.

Adult. Sides and back of the head, below the casque, black as in *C. claudii*. Face and fore-part of the neck pale blue; upper sides and middle part of the hind-neck dark blue; neck below the occiput and the lower hind-neck bluish-white; a large patch below the ear pink; lower sides of the neck intense crimson surrounded by pale blue. Casque horn-colour; no wattle.

This new species was procured by Herr Keysser at a height of 1000 metres (=3250 feet) two days' journey inland from the north-west end of the Huon Gulf.

Obs. This species is the representative in the south-east of New Guinea of *C. papuanus* and *C. claudii* of Dutch New Guinea.

Mr. W. P. PYCRAFT gave a brief summary of the investigations in which he was at present engaged respecting the eclipse-plumage of the Wigeon. His observations were being carried out on live birds, for the purpose of discovering whether any of the feathers of the eclipse-plumage assumed the coloration of the breeding-dress, as was supposed to be the case according to some observers.

At the beginning of the investigation a number of feathers on the flanks and scapulars had been marked, and in no case did these show any trace of change. Most of them had since been moulted out, and were quite unaltered.

He then proceeded to explain the inherent difficulties in the way of such colour-changes, and the weakness of the supposed evidence that such actually take place. He contended that a more reasonable interpretation could be found of the fact

that a few isolated feathers in the eclipse-dress displayed, for the most part, a coloration identical with the succeeding breeding-dress. Such feathers replaced those which had been accidentally lost just as the pigment for the coloration of the eclipse-dress was beginning to form. The new feather took up just as much of the red pigment as had been accumulated. This done, the remainder of the feather of necessity partook of the coloration of the dominant plumage.

He proposed a crucial experiment, to be carried out next year, which should set the matter at rest for ever among those who still believed in the possibility of such changes, apart from alterations due to abrasion and fading.

Respecting the interpretation which has been placed on the part played by the eclipse-plumage, Mr. Pycraft remarked that the evidence seemed to show that it should not be regarded as a special protective plumage—a “concealing coloration,” to secure safety during the period when flight was impossible; but, rather, that it answered to the winter-dress of the *Limicolæ* in such species as the Knot, Ruff, etc.

The CHAIRMAN said he perfectly agreed with Mr. Pycraft in respect to the impossibility of a change of colour taking place without a moult; but he must disagree with him as to the so-called eclipse-plumage being a misplaced winter-plumage corresponding to the winter-plumage in Waders. He considered it rather as a case of Müllerian mimicry intended to protect the female at the most critical time, when she was looking after her young brood. By doubling the number of apparent females, there was a greater chance that more real females might escape from their enemies.

Mr. N. H. Joy objected to the Müllerian theory as applied to the case under discussion.

Mr. MEADE-WALDO supported Mr. Pycraft's view, and said that no change takes place in the colour or pattern of the feathers, but that feathers which appear to be changing

from eclipse- to breeding-plumage and *vice versâ* can be induced to grow by pulling out feathers either in early autumn or in late spring.

Mr. H. F. WITHERBY exhibited specimens of the Rook (*Corvus f. frugilegus*) to show the various stages by which the "face" becomes bare. He had already given in 'British Birds' (vol. vii. pp. 126-139) a detailed account of his investigations, and now briefly explained that the Rook's head went through the following stages:—

"*Juvenile*. The head is normally feathered and there is a thick growth of bristle-like feathers over the nostrils. Some of the feathers on the chin are very often white.

"*First winter*. After a normal moult in July and August the head is again completely feathered like that of the Carrion-Crow.

"In January (or, in some individuals, rather later) a gradual moult commences on the chin, the fallen feathers are mostly replaced by 'pins' showing no feather-growth, and here and there by degenerate down-like feathers resembling plumules in structure. The plumules themselves and the filoplumes on the chin and throat are not moulted.

"By the time the chin is half bare the small feathers and bristles at the base of the mandibles begin to fall out, and the moult creeps up to the region under the eyes and the lores, and, lastly, the nasal bristles are lost. In all these regions the proximal feathers fall first and, while some of the papillæ remain dormant and a distinct cavity is left where the feather fell out, most produce short knob-like "pins" from which no feather-growth appears. The whole process is a lengthy one, and even by the middle of June is not complete in some specimens. As the summer advances the downy growth on the chin and throat gradually wears away and the skin becomes hard.

"At the second autumn-moult, and at every subsequent autumn-moult of the adult Rook, the bare part of the chin and throat becomes well-covered with a blackish-grey down-like growth, which consists of plumules, filoplumes, and

degenerate down-like feathers. A few minute feathers grow in the other bare regions, but, generally, the feather-papillæ of these regions remain inactive.

“Unlike the birds in their first year there is now no further moult until the following autumn. The down-like growth on the chin and throat gradually becomes worn down until in a few months the remains of it are scarcely visible to the naked eye. With a glass, however, remains of this down can be seen until the next autumn moult commences.”

Mr. WITHERBY also exhibited an adult specimen of the Eastern Rook (*Corvus f. pastinator*) which showed a narrow but distinct line bare of feathers down the middle of the chin, and in the skin on this line there were “pins” similar to those found in the typical Rook, suggesting that this bird was in process of evolving a bare chin like that of *Corvus f. frugilegus*. The fact that the typical Rook had a considerable growth of degenerate feathers on the chin and throat at each moult and none on the forehead, seemed to show that the bare chin was a later development than the bare forehead.

Mr. NORMAN H. JOY exhibited :

(1) A clutch of eggs of the Robin (*Erithacus rubecula melophilus*) taken at Bradfield, Berks, on the 18th of June, 1909. The ground-colour was of a very pronounced blue and with traces only of reddish markings.

(2) A mixed clutch : six very well-marked eggs of a Great Tit (*Parus major newtoni*), and three eggs of a Redstart (*Phœnicurus phœnicurus*) taken at Bucklebury, Berks, on the 3rd of June, 1906, showing a beautiful contrast in colour.

A discussion followed in which several members took part, and a large number of “mixed” clutches were recorded. One of the most curious was that mentioned by Dr. Hartert, who stated that in Germany he had found eggs of a Ural Owl (*Syrnium uralense*) in the nest of a Common Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*).

Mr. P. F. BUNYARD exhibited varieties of eggs of the following species :—

YELLOW BUNTING (*Emberiza citrinella* Linn.).

TWO clutches of three eggs each and two eggs out of a clutch of four, all very handsomely marked examples laid by the same bird in Surrey. The clutches had been taken on the 27th of May, 15th of June, and the 12th of July respectively.

NIGHTINGALE (*Luscinia megarhyncha* Brehm).

Three clutches of five, four, and two eggs from Northamptonshire, having the ground-colour olive-green, reddish-grey, and dark olive-brown respectively, and all heavily marked with reddish-brown or blackish-brown.

Varieties of eggs of the GARDEN-WARBLER (*Sylvia simplex* Lath.) and the COOT (*Fulica atra* Linn.) were also shown; likewise eggs of the GREY PHALAROPE (*Phalaropus fulicarius* Linn.) and the RED-NECKED PHALAROPE (*P. lobatus* Linn.), to illustrate the supposed difference in size.

A clutch of six erythristic eggs of the JAY (*Garrulus glandarius rufitergum* Hartert) from Northamptonshire. Eggs of this type were rare, but the exhibitor stated that he possessed a similar clutch of four from the Continent.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the March meeting would be devoted to a show of lantern-slides. On that occasion the dinner of the B. O. U. and B. O. C. would be held conjointly, and it was hoped that any Members possessing really good photographs would communicate as soon as possible with the Editor.

Dr. Forbes had kindly promised on that occasion to show slides of the wonderful pictures of bird-life which he had obtained on the islands off the coast of Peru.

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 10th of December, 1913, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next Meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

W. ROTHSCHILD,	W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,	H. F. WITHERBY,
<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Editor.</i>	<i>Sec. & Treas.</i>

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CXCIH.

THE hundred and ninetieth Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 10th of December, 1913.

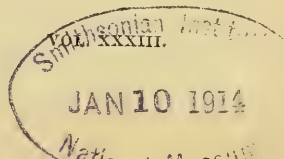
Chairman: Hon. W. ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Members present:—H. G. ALEXANDER, P. H. BAHR, E. C. STUART BAKER, D. A. BANNERMAN, G. BAYNES, E. BIDWELL, S. BOORMAN, C. D. BORRER, W. FITZHERBERT BROCKHOLES, P. F. BUNYARD, N. CHAPLIN, R. W. CHASE, C. CHUBB, E. V. EARLE, H. J. ELWES, F.R.S., H. O. FORBES, LL.D., H. GOODCHILD, F. H. C. GOULD, C. H. B. GRANT, Major H. H. HARRINGTON, E. HARTERT, Ph.D., G. S. HETT, M.B., C. INGRAM, T. IREDALE, Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN, G. C. LAMBERT, G. M. MATHEWS, H. MUNT, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT (*Editor*), C. E. PEARSON, A. E. PRICE, Major F. W. PROCTOR, W. P. PYCRAFT, F. R. RATCLIFF, R. H. READ, C. B. RICKETT, B. B. RIVIERE, F.R.C.S., A. D. SAPSWORTH, D. SETH-SMITH, M. C. SETON, C. G. TALBOT-PONSONBY, A. TREVOR-BATTYE, Lt.-Comm. R. E. VAUGHAN, H. M. WALLIS, S. L. WHYMPER, H. F. WITHERBY (*Sec. & Treas.*), A. F. R. WOLLASTON, C. WOODHOUSE, M.D.

Visitors:—Major G. E. BRUCE, F. C. MAPLES, H. B. STONE, G. WALLSTOW.

[December 23rd, 1913.]

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The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD exhibited specimens of *Accipiter gularis* (Temm. & Schl.) and made the following remarks :—

“I have brought for exhibition to-night an immature example of *Accipiter gularis*, which seems to afford complete proof of the theory put forward by Mr. Pycraft at our last meeting as the probable explanation of certain plumage irregularities in the ducks in the passage to and from the eclipse-plumage. In this bird there are on the left side of the breast a number of feathers which are *barred*, as in the adult, and not *spotted*. I have brought for comparison an adult female and a normally marked immature bird of the same species. It will be noted that the bands on the breast of the adult bird are of a mauve-grey colour, while the spots on the normally marked young bird are rufous-chestnut. The immature bird, with the barred breast-feathers, has evidently lost some of its first spotted plumage through accident, and these have been replaced before the normal moult took place. The papillæ, or germs, responsible for the production of these particular feathers, have produced *barred feathers*, foreshadowing those of the adult, but coloured with rufous-chestnut like those of the *immature* bird.

“I have also brought for comparison a series of immature examples of three species of Birds of Paradise, *Ptilorhis magnifica*, *P. m. intercedens*, and *Seleucides ignotus*, together with adult males and females of each. Various individual feathers in the immature birds exhibit an admixture of adult and young coloration in varying degrees, but if I read this problem rightly, the explanation of this is not very different from that of *Accipiter gularis*. From these examples and from similar ones in a number of other species of Paradiseidæ, it seems clear that this mixture of colour is not due to the accidental replacing of lost feathers between the moults ; in the Paradise-birds the fully adult plumage is not assumed for several years, and the feather-papillæ take an irregular

and lengthy period to attain their full development; hence for several successive moults a gradually increasing number of feathers, showing in varying degrees an admixture of adult and immature coloration, is met with."

Mr. ROTHSCHILD also made remarks on the correct name of Montagu's Harrier, and exhibited several copies of Albin's 'Natural History of Birds' to show the great diversity in the coloration of the plates. He said:—

"After the time of Linnæus the synonymy of the Hen-Harrier and Montagu's Harrier became much confused, owing to both species having been given a number of additional names by more recent authors. The error in the use of Linnæus's name '*Falco pygargus*' was first perpetuated by Naumann in 1822, when he applied it to the Hen Harrier. The late Dr. Sharpe pointed out this mistake in 1874 by drawing attention to the fact that Linnæus had founded his *F. pygargus* on Albin's 'Ring Tail,' and that the plate in the 'Natural History of Birds' [vol. ii. pl. v. (1734)] undoubtedly represented a male of Montagu's Harrier. While working out the correct names of these Harriers for the new B. O. U. 'List of British Birds,' Mr. W. L. Sclater drew my attention to the plate of the 'Ring Tail' in the copy of Albin's work in the Tweeddale Library, and said that he could not see in what way it confirmed Dr. Sharpe's statement. I agreed with him that the figure certainly resembled nothing I had ever seen; but, on comparing my own copy, I found, to my astonishment, that the coloration of the plates in the two books was totally different. I then, together with Mr. Iredale, looked up the copy in the Zoological Library at the Natural History Museum, and found that the plate of the 'Ring Tail' agreed with that in my copy. It should be noted that Albin's work in the Museum Library is a first-edition, while those in the Tweeddale and in my own library are second-edition copies. It is almost certain that Linnæus took his description of *F. pygargus* from a first-edition copy, in which the plate is

certainly a good representation of Montagu's Harrier. We can therefore rest assured that the correct name for this species is *Circus pygargus* (Linn.).

"I further wish to draw your attention to the great differences which exist in the figures of other birds in these three copies of Albin's work. These variations in the coloration of the plates ought to make us very careful how we apply names founded by the early writers on *figures only*; for it is quite conceivable that the plates in other books, such as Edwards's 'Gleanings' and some of the early works, may vary in a similar way in different copies."

Dr. ERNST HARTERT exhibited and described examples of the following new subspecies of birds:—

ICTERUS XANTHORHYNUS TRINITATIS, subsp. n.

This island race is nearest to *I. x. helioeides* Clark from the island of Margarita, but the wings are shorter and the distal ends of the primaries have no white edges to the outer webs; and in the majority of specimens the bill is smaller. Wing in ten adult males 96–99·5 mm., as compared with 104 in the male of *I. x. helioeides*. *I. x. trinitatis* differs from *I. x. xanthornus* from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas in having a larger bill, longer wings, and in lacking the white edges to the distal halves of the outer webs of the primaries; also the white markings on the wing-coverts are more restricted. In some specimens of *I. x. trinitatis* a faint indication of white edges to the distal portions of the primaries can be traced. Some specimens from N.E. Venezuela have somewhat larger bills and longer wings than usual, thus approaching the Trinidad form; but the majority, even from N.E. Venezuela, are readily distinguishable.

Hab. Island of Trinidad.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂ ad. Savannah Grande, Trinidad, 13. ii. 97. Dr. Percy Rendall coll.

Obs. There is a series of this form in the Tring Museum collected by E. André.

EUPHONIA FULVICRISSA OMISSA, subsp. n.

Differs from *E. f. fulvicrissa* from Panama, Costa Rica, and Veragua in having the upperside, sides of head, neck, and throat metallic steel-blue, instead of bluish bottle-green.

Hab. Colombia (Nöanama in Western Colombia and Bogotá collections).

Type in the Tring Museum : ♂ ad. Native-made Bogotá skin. Ex coll. Comte de Dalmas.

Obs. Mr. Hellmayr has already called attention to these two forms (P. Z. S. 1911, vol. ii. p. 1100); but he refrained from naming one of them, as he could not examine the type, which is preserved in the British Museum. There is no doubt as to which form the type belongs, for it agrees entirely with skins from Central America; but there is some doubt about the locality whence it came. Selater, in his original description, said that it came from "Santa Marta in New Granada," and that it had been received by Messrs. Verreaux from their collector at Santa Marta. The label on the type gives only "New Granada" (*i. e.* Colombia), and, as the localities on specimens bought from Messrs. Verreaux are notoriously incorrect, it is quite possible that the type came from Central America, especially as recent collectors do not seem to have obtained examples of *Euphonia fulvicrissa* in Santa Marta.

E. f. omissa may be said to be intermediate between *E. f. fulvicrissa* and *E. f. purpurascens* from W. Ecuador, which has a deep purple upperside and much less white on the lateral rectrices.

EUPHONIA ELEGANTISSIMA VINCENS, subsp. n.

Differs from *E. e. elegantissima* from Mexico in that both sexes have the crown of a deeper and rather more purplish-blue. In the majority of specimens the forehead is also of a lighter rufous and the wing is shorter : 65–68 mm. against 67–70 in adult males.

Hab. Costa Rica and Chiriqui.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂ ad. San José, Costa Rica, 20.i.98. C. F. Underwood coll.

TANGARA AURULENTA GOODSONI, subsp. n.

Similar to *Tangara* (*Calliste* auct.) *a. aurulenta* from Colombia, but the crown is of a paler golden-yellow, the edges to the feathers of the back lighter; the rump golden-green, instead of orange or brownish-orange; and the underside lighter and of a less brownish-orange. Size similar.

Hab. W. Ecuador.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂ ad. Gualea, viii.98. Walter Goodfellow coll.

Obs. All specimens with exact localities, *i. e.* from Antioquia and Cauca Valley, from Colombia, and nearly all Bogotá skins are darker, while fifteen skins from W. Ecuador differ from them as described above. Similar differences have already been noticed by Mr. Hellmayr (*cf.* P. Z. S. 1911, p. 1103). Among our Bogotá skins there are two which are similar to our new subspecies; we know, however, of several other instances of subspecies not found together occurring occasionally among the skins exported from Bogotá.

This new form has been named after Mr. Arthur Goodson, who first noticed the differences while arranging the Tanageridæ in the Tring Museum.

FRINGILLA CÆLEBS OMBRIOSA, subsp. n.

The Chaffinch inhabiting the island of Hierro (Ferro), in the Canary group, has hitherto been united with *F. c. palmæ*, from Palma, but it differs from the latter in having the rump washed with green. The under-surface is also intermediate in colour between that of *F. c. palmæ* and *F. c. canariensis*, but generally more like that of the former, though the vinous-buff colour, as a rule, extends further down the sides of the breast.

Hab. Island of Hierro (Ferro).

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂ ad. Hierro, 16.ii.03. Captain Polatzek coll.

Obs. It has already been pointed out by Mr. Meade-Waldo ('Ibis,' 1893, p. 193) that "in Hierro an intermediate form between *F. palmæ* and *F. canariensis* occurs." The name *ombriosa* is derived from Ombrios, the ancient name of the island. I treat all the Chaffinches from N.W. Africa and the Atlantic islands as geographical races of the European form; those who disagree with this arrangement may call the new form *Fringilla canariensis ombriosa*.

Mr. C. CHUBB exhibited and described examples of two new forms of *Rhea* from Tarapaca and Bolivia, and remarked:—

"Upon investigating the so-called Darwin's *Rhea* from South America, I find that two *species* have been confused, the Tarapaca bird being very different from the Patagonian species. Through the kindness of the Hon. Walter Rothschild I have been able to examine Bolivian examples, and find that these differ subspecifically from the Tarapaca bird. I propose to name these new forms

"*PTEROCNEMIA TARAPACENSIS*, sp. n.

"*Adult male.* Head and entire neck ash-grey; interscapular region rufous-brown, shaft-lines similar, the base of the feathers being lead-grey; shorter scapulars uniform rufous-brown, longer scapulars brown tipped with white; wing-coverts rufous-brown, the newly moulted feathers darker, with broad white tips; back for the greater part white; sides of the body also white; hinder portion of the thighs very pale grey; under-surface of the body dull white. Entire scutes on the distal portion of the tarsi ten in number. Culmen 62 mm.; tarsus 317; middle toe and claw 147.

"*Hab.* Tarapaca.

"Type in the British Museum: ♂ ad. Canchosa, Tarapaca, 4. ii. 90 (*A. A. Lane*). H. Berkeley James coll.

"*PTEROCNEMIA TARAPACENSIS GARLEPPI*, subsp. n.

"*Adult male.* Head and upper neck isabelline-buff; remainder of the neck dusky brown, with whitish bases to the

feathers and conspicuous dark shaft-lines; interscapular region also dusky brown, with whitish bases to the feathers; shorter scapulars uniform brown; longer scapulars blackish-brown tipped with white; wing-coverts dark grey, margined with brown and longitudinally tipped with white; back for the most part fawn-brown; sides of the body and hinder aspect of the thighs ash-grey, some of the feathers on the sides of the body tipped with white; under-surface of the body dull white. Entire scutes on the distal portion of the tarsi eight to ten in number. Culmen 62 mm.; tarsus 320; middle toe and claw 144.

“*Hab.* Bolivia.

“Type in the Tring Museum: ♂ ad. Esperanza, Bolivia, 4000 metres, 9. x. 96. Gustav Garlepp coll.

“The following keys may help to identify the genera and species:—

Key to the Genera.

- A. Tarsus naked, the front portion scutellated along its entire length; nestling covered with stiffened hair-like feathers RHEA.
- B. Tarsus feathered on the proximal portion and scutellated on the distal portion only; nestling covered with soft down PTEROCNEMIA.

“Genus RHEA Briss.

Key to the Species.

- A. Upper surface sooty-brown; under surface ash-grey. Culmen 102 mm.; middle toe and claw 115 *americana*.
- B. Upper surface lead-grey; under surface pearl-white. Culmen 97 mm.; middle toe and claw 152 *americana rothschildi*.

“Genus PTEROCNEMIA Gray.

Key to the Species.

- A. Upper surface grey, everywhere blotched with white; scutes on lower portion of the tarsus sixteen to eighteen in number.. *pennata*.

B. Upper surface rufous-brown or greyish-brown; scutes on lower portion of the tarsus eight to ten in number.

a. Head and entire neck ash-grey; upper surface rufous-brown *tarapacensis*.

b. Head and upper neck isabelline-buff, lower portion of the neck dusky brown; upper surface greyish-brown *tarapacensis garleppi*."

Major H. H. HARRINGTON read descriptions of three new subspecies, which he proposed to name :—

PELLORNEUM RUFICEPS GRANTI, subsp. n.

Adult male. Similar to *P. ruficeps* Swains., but an altogether much darker and more richly coloured form. Head dark chestnut; supercilium from behind the eye pale buff with dusky tips; feathers on the forehead tipped with black; feathers of the crown with pale shafts; the whole upper plumage, wings, and tail dark olive-brown tinged with rufous; chin and throat white; breast white with oblong spots of dark olive-brown producing a heavily streaked appearance; sides of the breast and flanks paler olive-brown. Iris dark red-brown; bill above black, below horny-white; legs, feet, and claws pale fleshy. Length 178 mm.; culmen 18; wing 76; tail 66; tarsus 28.

Hab. Travancore.

Type in the British Museum: ♂. Mynall, 10.iii.77. Hume coll.

Obs. When examining the series of skins of *Pellorneum* in the Natural History Museum, I noticed that a specimen from Travancore was much darker and more richly coloured than the rest. I pointed this out to Mr. Ogilvie-Grant, who kindly wrote to the Director of the Travancore Museum for the loan of any specimens he might have. The Director most obligingly forwarded five examples of *Pellorneum* from different parts of India, and amongst them one from Travancore which is identical in colour with the specimen in the National Museum. This shows that the Travancore bird is undoubtedly distinct from the form found at Coonoor

and further to the north. I have therefore much pleasure in naming this very well-marked subspecies after Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant.

PTERYTHIUS XANTHOCHLORIS OCCIDENTALIS, subsp. n.

Adult. Similar to *P. xanthochloris*, Hodgs., but the male has the crown and nape pale ash-grey instead of blackish. In the female the head is greenish, with a wash of grey instead of dark grey.

Hab. N.W. Himalaya.

Obs. Mr. Oates has already drawn attention to the fact that birds from Nepal and Sikhim have the head much darker than those from the N.W. Himalaya.

Type in the British Museum: ♂. Dehra (*G. F. L. Marshall*). Tweeddale coll.

PTERYTHIUS PALLIDUS HYBRIDA, subsp. n.

Adult. Intermediate between *P. pallidus* David, from China, and *P. xanthochloris* Hodgs., from Nepal, having a white ring round the eye as in the former, but the grey of the head confined to the crown and nape, as in the latter. The coloration of the underparts is also similar to that of *P. xanthochloris*.

Hab. Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills.

Type in the British Museum: ♂, 25.iii.04; ♀, 18.iv.04: Mt. Victoria. G. Rippon coll.

Mr. W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT exhibited an immature male example of the Carolina Crake (*Porzana carolina*), which had been shot on the 12th of November by Mr. A. Blain in a bog near Ness, Stornoway, in the Island of Lewis, Outer Hebrides. This was the fourth known instance of the occurrence of this American species in the British Isles. The specimen exhibited had been forwarded as an example of the Spotted Crake (*P. porzana*), an immature example of which was also exhibited to show the differences between the two species. Three out of the four British-killed examples were now in the National Collection, Mr. H. S. Eyre having recently presented the adult killed on the Kennet, near

Newbury, Berks, in October 1864, while Mr. E. Lort Phillips had likewise presented the immature male shot by himself on the Island of Tiree on the 25th of October, 1901. The other specimen had been caught near Cardiff in the spring of 1888, and presented by Mr. Proger to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

Mr. E. C. STUART BAKER exhibited a pair of Pheasants of the genus *Ithagenes*, which had been obtained by Capt. F. M. Bailey in the Mishmi Hills, and made the following remarks :—

“These two birds appear to belong to the subspecies *Ithagenes cruentus kuseri* recently described by Mr. William C. Beebe from two specimens in the Paris Museum.

“The Paris specimens, both males, one of which is now in the British Museum collection, were obtained in Yunnan, a very considerable distance from the Mishmi Hills, and the male bird sent from this latter place differs from them in several particulars. Generally speaking, the colours are deeper and more vivid, the grey is everywhere darker, and the crimson richer and still more extended on the lower parts*. The white striæ on the back are narrower and less conspicuous, whilst, on the other hand, those on the wing-quills are broader. These quills also appear to be darker and the secondaries, especially the innermost, are less broadly edged with whitish-buff. In *I. c. kuseri* the inner quills are much mottled with buff, whereas in this bird they are immaculate except for the broad white striæ. These buff mottlings are, however, almost certainly signs of immaturity and the other differences may be due to the same cause, so I refrain from giving a name to these specimens.

“I should note that a second male received from Capt. Bailey through Dr. Annandale, of the Calcutta Museum, is exactly like the one now described.

“The female of *I. c. kuseri* has never been described. It differs from the female of *I. cruentus* in being very much

* [The specimens in the Paris Museum have been mounted and exposed for some years to the light.—ED.]

darker all over. The rufous in *I. cruentus* is replaced by brown in *I. c. kuseri* and the breast is vermiculated with brown and buff instead of being almost plain rusty-rufous as in the former bird. The slate-colour of the head and nape is much darker, almost black, and the chestnut of the forehead and sides of the head of a richer colour.

"The dimensions of both sexes appear to be the same as in *I. cruentus*.

"The colours of the soft parts are not given by Capt. Bailey, but in the fresh skin the legs of the male are of a vivid scarlet-lake with two short black spurs on each leg. The bill is brownish horn-colour, almost black. In the female the legs are a dull horny brown, very possibly more flesh-coloured in life, and the bill is practically black.

"In a letter which I have received the birds are said to have been met with between 18,000 and 12,000 feet, but as the two specimens sent were taken at about 8000 feet the former height of 18,000 may be merely a clerical error for 8000."

The Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN exhibited a clutch of eggs of the Spur-winged Plover, *Hoplopterus spinosus* (L.), taken by Mr. F. R. S. Baxendale on the 1st of June, 1913, at Kouklia Reservoir, Cyprus. Although this species was said to have nested previously on the island, this was the first time that it had been definitely proved to breed there. The clutch was also remarkable on account of its containing the unusual number of five eggs, which in this case were undoubtedly the produce of the same bird.

Mr. R. H. READ also exhibited a clutch of four eggs of the Spur-winged Plover, taken in Egypt, together with the skin of an adult bird.

Major F. W. PROCTOR exhibited eggs of the following species :—

1. A set of 8 eggs of the GREAT TITMOUSE (*Parus major newtoni*) taken at Maidenhead Thicket on the 21st of May, 1910. The eggs had been laid in the nest of a Hawfinch,

built in a plane-tree 28 feet from the ground. The particulars had already been recorded ('British Birds,' iv. p. 119, 1910).

He added that last year a pair of Great Tits, possibly the same pair, had laid in an old nest of a Greenfinch, about 8 feet from the ground.

2. Two clutches of eggs and a nest of the CANARIAN form of the BLACKCAP (*Sylvia atricapilla*) taken at Las Palmas, Gran Canary, April 1906. The eggs were of the ordinary type laid by that species.

3. A series of eggs of the ROSEATE TERN (*Sterna dougalli*) taken on the island of Kiunga, off the east coast of Africa, in August 1906. This species, and also Lichtenstein's Tern (*S. albigena*), breed there in countless thousands. The series of eggs of the Roseate Tern was exhibited to show that, on the whole, they were easily distinguishable from eggs of the Common and Arctic Terns. As a rule, they were somewhat longer and narrower than eggs of the two last-named species, but not always; the ground-colour was either of a light buff or yellowish-stone colour, and the underlying shell-markings were slaty or violet-blue, while the surface-spots and markings were of a dark sepia-brown.

Mr. H. G. ALEXANDER made the following remarks on the supposed occurrence of the Siberian Chiffchaff in Kent:—

"On the 28th of November and subsequently, I have observed a bird in West Kent which I believe to be a Siberian Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus tristis*); I have made no effort to shoot it, as it seems to me more interesting to watch it and see how long it will stay.

"It looks very white below, with slight buff-grey markings on the sides, particularly on the lower breast; above the general colour is greyish-brown, with slight buff edges to the quills; the only real yellow is on the shoulder; the eye-stripe is fairly distinct in certain lights, chiefly behind the eye, and the line through the eye is decidedly dark; the bill, eyes, and legs are very dark or black.

"I have frequently heard it utter a single note, which is

quite different from any note of the Cliffchaff which I have heard, though I have observed numbers of these birds wintering in the south of France. It has a single note, a good deal like that of a Coal-Titmouse or Hedge-Sparrow, and certainly not like the note described by Seebohm and Gütke.

“An example of some allied species of *Phylloscopus*, which I saw in West Kent three or four years ago, in December and January, was much greener and yellower.

“It may or may not be a mere coincidence that the bird has taken up its quarters in a locality where I have twice before, and again this year, seen Firecrests (*Regulus ignicapillus*) in winter.”

MR. W. FITZHERBERT BROCKHOLES exhibited eggs of the following species of birds, showing remarkable variations both in shape and colour :—

1. MISTLE-THRUSH. Two clutches showing variation in size.

2. BLACKBIRD. Two clutches showing variation in shape.

3. BLACKBIRD and HEDGE-SPARROW. The eggs of both species, laid in a nest jointly constructed by these birds, have already been described in the ‘Bulletin’ (*cf.* x. p. ciii, 1900).

4. SONG-THRUSH. A remarkable clutch of seven very small eggs, much like those of a Hedge-Sparrow, taken at Claughton, Lancashire, on the 9th of May, 1908. The following year a similar clutch of six was found near the same place.

5. SKYLARK. Clutch of four almost white eggs taken at Overton, Lancashire, on the 30th of April, 1913. A similar clutch of four eggs had been found on the same field a fortnight later.

6. NIGHTINGALE. A clutch of very light-coloured eggs.

7. ROBIN. A clutch of white eggs, one being bean-shaped.

8. SEDGE-WARBLER. A clutch of white eggs.

9. BLACKCAP. Two clutches of the rufous type.

10. GARDEN-WARBLER. A clutch of the rufous type, believed to have been laid by this species.

11. LAPWING. Three clutches of very small eggs, viz. a set of two taken early in May 1908, three on the 22nd of May, and four early in June. All three clutches had been laid by the same bird. Another set of four dwarf-eggs was also shown and one very abnormally shaped egg found in a nest with three eggs of the ordinary shape.

12. COMMON SANDPIPER. Three clutches showing great variation in their markings.

Mr. C. G. TALBOT-PONSONBY exhibited a partially white example of the Golden Plover (*Charadrius apricarius*), which had recently been purchased in the market. In addition to numerous white feathers in the plumage, all the markings on the back and wings were white instead of golden, and the plumage bore a general resemblance to that of the Grey Plover.

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 14th of January, 1914, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next Meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

W. ROTHSCHILD,	W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,	H. F. WITHERBY,
<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Editor.</i>	<i>Sec. & Treas.</i>

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CXCIV.

THE hundred and ninety-first Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 14th of January, 1914.

Chairman: Hon. W. ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Members present:—E. C. STUART BAKER, G. BAYNES, E. BIDWELL, C. D. BORRER, P. F. BUNYARD, Colonel STEPHENSON R. CLARKE, H. O. FORBES, LL D., C. H. B. GRANT, Rev. J. R. HALE, Major H. H. HARRINGTON, E. HARTERT, Ph.D., G. B. HONY, Major B. R. HORSBRUGH, C. INGRAM, T. IREDALE, Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN, G. C. LAMBERT, G. E. LODGE, P. R. LOWE, M.D., G. M. MATHEWS, E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO, T. H. NEWMAN, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT (*Editor*), C. OLDHAM, C. E. PEARSON, F. R. RATCLIFF, C. B. RICKETT, W. L. SCLATER, F. C. SELOUS, D. SETH-SMITH, E. F. STANFORD, C. G. TALBOT-PONSONBY, R. H. READ, Commander R. E. VAUGHAN, R.N., H. M. WALLIS, H. F. WITHERBY (*Sec. & Treas.*), A. F. R. WOLLASTON, R. O. WYNNE.

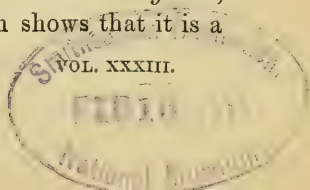
Visitors:—T. P. ALDWORTH, C. F. BELCHER, P. A. BUXTON, H. A. A. DOMBRAIN, C. E. C. STANFORD, M.D., R.N.

Dr. E. HARTERT exhibited examples of a new form of the Red Kite, which he described as follows:—

MILVUS MILVUS FASCIICAUDA, subsp. n.

Adult male. All the rectrices, the central pair included, are barred, the tail being much less forked than in *M. m. milvus*. In this respect this subspecies resembles *M. migrans*, the Black Kite, but a closer examination shows that it is a

[January 29th, 1914.]



form of the Red Kite, as is proved by the colour of the head, neck, upper-back, wing-coverts, chest, and tail, as well as by the greater length of the latter. The middle rectrices are generally crossed by 8 or 9 greyish-black bars, and the length of the fork of the tail does not exceed 40 mm. (as compared with 70–85 in *M. m. milvus*). The underside is browner than in *M. m. milvus*, but not so brown as in *M. migrans*; the bases of the primary-quills are white.

♂. Wing 445–460 mm.; tail 285–300.

♀. Wing 475–490 mm.; tail 310–320.

Hab. Cape Verde Islands.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂. Santo Antão, Cape Verde Islands, 12. xii. 97. Boyd Alexander coll.

Obs. There are two skins of this Kite in the Tring Museum and seven in the British Museum, which I have examined. This bird is resident in the Cape Verde Islands, and nests on rocks.

Dr. E. HARTERT further pointed out that the Kites hitherto known as *Milvus ægyptius* were by no means all of the same form, but that the Egyptian race, the true *Milvus ægyptius*, was a larger bird, with much more rufous on the head, neck, rump, and upper wing-coverts; the tail more or less cinnamon-rufous; and the abdomen always rufous. On the other hand, the birds from South and Tropical Africa were smaller and much browner, the underside not always rufous, and the tail always of a greyish-brown, instead of rufous; the head, neck, and wing-coverts were also darker. For this darker form the name

MILVUS ÆGYPTIUS PARASITUS Daud.,

based on Levaillant's "Parasite" from South Africa, was available.

The true *M. ægyptius* ranged southwards, sometimes, perhaps in winter only, to South Arabia and Somaliland. A bird from Mt. Kenya appeared to be intermediate, like some of those from Somaliland.

Mr. E. BIDWELL exhibited two photographs of an egg of the Great Auk, now in the collection of the Comte de

Tristan. The egg, which had formerly belonged to his great grandfather, the Marquis de Tristan, who died in 1861, had been lost sight of for many years.

The Rev. J. R. HALE (on behalf of Mr. T. P. ALDWORTH) exhibited a nest and two eggs of Palliser's Warbler (*Elaphrornis palliseri*) together with the female parent.

Mr. Aldworth said:—"I found the nest of this bird on the 10th of April, 1911, while it was being built in a small shrub of the Laurel family, at about 3 feet from the ground. The situation was an open patch in dense jungle on the banks of a mountain-stream running from the Horton Plains to the Bogawantalawa Valley. The nest was completed about the 23rd, and the eggs were taken on the 28th. Though I visited the nest on several occasions, I failed to see any sign of the bird, till she commenced to sit. The nest was composed of moss, twigs, and coarse grass-stalks, lined with skeleton leaves and grass-fibre, deeply cupped and rather compact. The eggs had the ground-colour pinkish-white, thickly freckled with purplish-brown and grey under-markings, with one or two brown hair-streaks on the larger end. The shy and skulking habits of this bird would seem to point to it being a Warbler and not a Thrush, as, though fairly common in the jungle round the Horton Plains, it was seldom seen."

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT exhibited and described examples of a new species of Shrike obtained by Mr. G. W. Bury in the highlands of Yemen. He proposed to name this very distinct form

LANIUS YEMENENSIS, sp. n.

Adult female. This species has no near ally, but most nearly resembles in general appearance *L. rufidei* Dresser, from Transcaspia; it is, however, a much larger bird (about the same size as *L. excubitor*) and lacks the white superciliary stripes, while the white wing-speculum formed by the bases of the primary-quills is very large, extending far beyond the coverts.

General colour of the upperparts including the crown

greyish-brown, rather greyer on the lower back, rump, and upper tail-coverts; the feathers in front of and below the eye as well as the ear-coverts blackish; chin and throat white suffused on the sides with buff, the rest of the underparts white strongly washed with buff on the chest, sides of the breast, and flanks. The wings are brownish-black, the basal half of the primaries white forming a large and conspicuous speculum extending about 20 mm. beyond the coverts; secondaries narrowly edged with whitish, the innermost more widely tipped with brownish-white. The outer pair of tail-feathers white, the three following pairs white with a black patch on the subterminal portion; the two middle pairs brownish-black, narrowly fringed at the tip with white.

Total length in the flesh 220 mm.; wing 115; tail 84; tarsus 25.

Hab. Yemen, 7600 ft.

Type in the British Museum: ♀. No. 701. Sanaa, 3.ix.13. G. W. Bury coll.

Major H. H. HARRINGTON exhibited and described examples of a new subspecies of *Trochalopteron* from the North Cachar Hills, collected by Col. H. H. Godwin-Austen. He proposed to name this form

TROCHALOPTERUM ERYTHROCEPHALUM GODWINI, subsp. n.

Adult. Similar to *T. e. erythrolæma* Hume, from E. Manipur, but differs in having a conspicuous grey supercilium; the forehead much greyer, and the underparts less heavily spotted.

This subspecies is intermediate between *T. e. erythrolæma* from E. Manipur and the Chin Hills and *T. e. chrysoternum* Gould from the Khasia Hills. It differs from the latter in having well-marked black spots on the neck and breast, instead of brownish lunar markings, but it resembles the latter in having a conspicuous grey supercilium.

Hab. North Cachar Hills.

Type in the British Museum: adult. Hengdan Peak. Col. H. H. Godwin-Austen coll.

Obs. *T. e. chrysoternum* Gould is peculiar to the Khasia

Hills, from which locality there are numerous specimens in the British Museum. Although Gould's type is labelled "Himalayas," it agrees with the birds from the Khasia Hills. These have also been described by Blyth as *T. ruficapillum*, consequently there has been a good deal of confusion over these two names.

Major HARINGTON also read the following note :—

TROCHALOPTERUM ERYTHROCEPHALUM ERYTHROLÆMA Hume.

Trochalopteron erythrolæma Hume, Stray Feathers, x. p. 153 (1881).

Trochalopteron holerythrops Rippon, Bull. B. O. C. xiv. p. 83 (1904).

"Like *T. erythrocephalum*, but the cheeks and throat uniform with the crown." (*Hume.*)

Up to the present one specimen only has been known, the type of this species, which was obtained by Hume near Matchi, Eastern Manipur.

There are, however, numerous specimens of *T. holerythrops* Rippon, from the Chin Hills, which agree with the type-specimen of *T. e. erythrolæma* in showing no signs of the grey supercilium so noticeable in *T. e. godwini* Harington from N. Cachar and W. Manipur. It must have been with specimens of this subspecies that Col. Rippon compared his birds from the Chin Hills, and not with the type of *T. erythrolæma* Hume, as Col. Rippon says in his description that his *T. holerythrops* is similar to *T. erythrolæma*, but has no grey supercilium.

The name *T. holerythrops* is therefore synonymous with *T. e. erythrolæma* Hume.

Hab. E. Manipur and the Chin Hills to Mt. Victoria.

Mr. H. F. WITHERBY exhibited a specimen of *Tchitrea incei*, collected by Captain H. Lynes, R.N., at Shanghai, on the 16th of July, 1911. This was a male in a very interesting stage of moult, half the plumage being old and evidently that of the first winter, while *all* the new feathers (in various stages of growth) were those of a bird in the white phase. Mr. Witherby briefly described the bird as

follows:—Bastard-wing, outer primary-coverts and first to fourth primaries (old) brown edged with rufous; fifth in quill, sixth two-thirds grown, seventh to tenth (new) black edged with white; first secondary (new) black edged with white, second in quill, third to sixth (old) brown edged with rufous, seventh to eighth (new) white with black shafts; greater coverts (new) the same; median coverts (old, but many missing) rufous; lesser coverts white (new) and rufous (old); tail, three outer pairs rufous (old), three middle pairs (growing) white with black shafts and edges; entire head in quill; upper- and underparts partially rufous (old) and partially white (new). The old feathers were like those of a first-winter bird, being less chestnut than in the adult red form and not so yellowish as in the juvenile, while the old feathers of the upper breast were not metallic as in the adult.

From the above evidence Mr. Witherby concluded that the bird was passing in one moult from the short-tailed rufous first-winter stage into the fully white phase—from which it might be argued that the attainment of the fully white phase was not necessarily a question of years.

Colonel STEPHENSON CLARKE exhibited and described an example of a new Creeper from Northern Nigeria, which he proposed to name

SALPORNIS SALVADORII OCCIDENTALIS, subsp. n.

Adult. Differs from all the known forms of the genus *Salpornis* in having the underparts white, with a rather narrow bar across the middle of each feather of the breast and belly, and sometimes a concealed second bar across the basal portion. In *S. salvadorii* and its close allies *S. s. emini* and *S. s. abyssinica*, the feathers of the underparts are pale rufous-buff or rufous, with a white terminal spot and a black subterminal band. The upper parts are dark brown, with the head streaked and the back spotted with pure white. Culmen 20 mm.; wing 90; tail 49; tarsus 16.

Hab. North Nigeria.

Type in the British Museum: Adult. Ankpa. Presented by Col. Stephenson Clarke.

Mr. C. CHUBB forwarded a description of a new species of Tinamou from Ecuador :—

“The bird which I propose to describe as a new species is in the collection of the British Museum, and came from Ecuador. It has been associated with *Nothocercus julius*, from Colombia, but is different, as Count Salvadori has suggested (Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xxvii. p. 510), and is distinguished chiefly by the much wider bars on the upper surface and the entire absence of black frecklings. I propose therefore the name of

“*NOTHOCERCUS SALVADORII*, sp. n.

“*Adult.* Top of head dark chestnut, paler on the forehead ; nape, hinder face, and ear-coverts dusky brown, the feathers minutely barred and tipped with rufous ; lower hind-neck, back, rump, upper tail-coverts, tail, and wings black, barred across with olive, the olive bars becoming brighter and inclining to rufous on the inner secondaries, rump, upper tail-coverts, and tail ; bastard-wing, primary-coverts, and quills uniform brown, becoming darker brown on the secondaries, which are barred or notched with rufous on the outer webs, some of the innermost secondaries barred on both webs at the tips ; throat white ; fore-neck and sides of the neck ochreous-olive, very narrowly barred with black ; breast rusty buff, becoming paler on the middle of the abdomen and vent ; sides of body, flanks, and thighs black, with olive cross-bars ; under tail-coverts black barred with olive and tipped with rusty buff ; under wing-coverts uniform dusky brown, becoming greyish-brown on the large series and quill-lining. Total length 320 mm. ; culmen 28 ; wing 190 ; tail 50 ; tarsus 59 ; middle toe and claw 46.”

Mr. P. F. BUNYARD exhibited eggs of the following species :—

1. TREE-PIBIT (*Anthus trivialis*). A clutch of six exceptionally heavily marked eggs of the spotted or blotched type (No. 4), from Northampton ; a clutch of six eggs of the mottled purplish-red type (No. 2) devoid of gloss, from Northampton (*cf.* Brit. Birds, ii. pp. 337-8).

2. STONECHAT (*Saxicola rubicola*). A clutch of six exceptionally heavily marked eggs from Surrey, together with a normal clutch for comparison.

3. TAWNY OWL (*Syrnium aluco*). An unusually large clutch of six eggs from Northampton.

4. SPARROW-HAWK (*Accipiter nisus*). A clutch of six eggs almost without pigment and resembling eggs laid by Montagu's Harrier, from Northampton.

5. GANNET (*Sula bassana*). An egg from St. Kilda, without the usual calcareous deposit on the shell.

The Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN exhibited an erythristic clutch of a very pronounced type of the eggs of the Dartford Warbler (*Sylvia undata undata*) from Spain, and, for comparison, showed some red sets of the Sardinian Warbler (*S. melanocephala*). It had been suggested that the red eggs of *S. undata* were really those of *S. melanocephala*, but a comparison would show considerable differences. Moreover, Messrs. H. Noble, F. C. Selous, and the speaker had all found red eggs in nests of Spanish Dartford Warblers, but no instance of the occurrence of this type in England had ever been recorded.

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 11th of February, 1914, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next Meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

W. ROTHSCHILD,	W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,	H. F. WITHERBY,
Chairman.	Editor.	Sec. & Treas.

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CXCv.

THE hundred and ninety-second Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 11th of February, 1914.

Chairman: HON. W. ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Members present:—G. BAYNES, E. BIDWELL, S. BOORMAN, C. D. BORRER, P. F. BUNYARD, C. CHUBB, W. EAGLE CLARKE, H. O. FORBES, LL.D., P. GOSSE, Major H. H. HARRINGTON, E. HARTERT, Ph.D., Major B. R. HORSBRUGH, G. C. LAMBERT, G. E. LODGE, P. R. LOWE, M.D., T. H. NEWMAN, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT (*Editor*), C. OLDHAM, W. H. PATTERSON, H. L. POPHAM, A. E. PRICE, C. B. RICKETT, W. L. SCLATER, D. SETH-SMITH, E. F. STANFORD, C. G. TALBOT-PONSONBY, C. B. TICEHURST, M.B., N. F. TICEHURST, F.R.C.S., Capt. C. H. T. WHITEHEAD, H. F. WITHERBY (*Sec. & Treas.*), C. WOODHOUSE, M.D.

THE CHAIRMAN said he was sure the Members present would agree with him in deploring the loss of their fellow Member Major G. E. H. BARRETT-HAMILTON, who had died of heart failure while on a government mission in South Georgia. He was a good all-round field-naturalist, and his unfinished work on British Mammals was on novel and very sound lines.

[February 27th, 1914.]

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He also deplored the great loss to Science caused by the death of their veteran Member Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER, who was one of the last of the great zoologists of the type of Cuvier and Geoffroy St. Hilaire. He had always held out a helping hand to young zoologists, and he, the speaker, had to mourn in him his oldest and greatest friend. Though specialising in Ichthyology, he took an all-round interest in zoology and had helped to push forward the love of natural history in this country in a way few others could have done.

He had also learnt with regret of the death of Mr. F. V. McCONNELL, who had long been a Member of the Club, though he seldom attended the Meetings. Mr. McConnell had been specially interested in the Birds of British Guiana, of which he possessed a large collection.

Dr. C. B. TICEHURST made the following remarks on the different races of the Dunlin (*Tringa alpina*) and exhibited specimens:—

“As is well known, there are two forms of the Dunlin found in Western Europe, one a larger and duller coloured bird, and the other smaller and brighter with a noticeably smaller bill. It was the latter which Brehm*, in 1831, named *Tringa schinzi*. The late Mr. Howard Saunders, in Yarrell, 4th edition, p. 379, says that it is this form which, as a rule, breeds in our islands. I have examined breeding birds from the north and west of England, the west of Ireland, Outer Hebrides, and Orkney Islands (20 specimens in all), and I think all might be said to belong to the smaller form *T. schinzi*. The only breeding birds I have examined from Norway (9 from Vadsø) are mostly larger than the topo-typical specimens from Rügen in the Baltic in the Brehm collection now in the Tring Museum, but one has an equally large bill. From the writings of Dr. Knud Andersen†, it seems certain that the smaller form is the breeding bird of the Faerøe

* Vögel Deutschl. p. 663.

† Vidensk. Med. fra den naturh. Fören. i Kjøbenhavn, 1898, p. 333, & 1899, p. 123.

Islands. I need hardly remark that it is essential in measuring Dunlins always to compare birds of the same sex, for the female, on the average, is the larger bird in all its measurements; though, if both forms are taken together, there is considerable overlapping.

“A point which I have noted in my experience, but which requires the confirmation of other observers, is that on the east and south coasts, at any rate, although both forms are common enough in autumn, the larger-billed form is much the commoner in winter, and flocks apparently of the long-billed race arrive on our east coasts in winter in hard weather only.

“As to whether *T. schinzi* is a good race or not I must leave undecided for the present, as I have not been able to examine a large enough series of breeding birds from different areas, but I give the measurements of the bills of those I have examined for the information of future workers.

“*British* (breeding).

♂. 25–31 mm.; av. 27·8 (12 specimens).
 ♀. 28·5–33·5 mm.; av. 30·6 (8 specimens).

“*Norwegian* (Vadsø neighbourhood, breeding).

♂. 29–30 mm.; av. 29·5 (4 specimens).
 ♀. 32–33·5 mm.; av. 33·1 (5 specimens).

“*West Siberian* (Petchora and Yenesei, breeding).

♂. 29–34 mm.; av. 30·5 (7 specimens).
 ♀. 30–35·5 mm.; av. 33·2 (4 specimens).

“*Rügen I., Baltic* (breeding; topo-types of
T. schinzi from the Brehm coll.).

♂. 28·5 mm.; ♂. 30 mm.; ♀. 28 mm.

“It will be noted that the British breeding birds are indistinguishable from the Rügen I. birds, and that while

the West Siberian Dunlins have the longest bills, the Vadsø birds approach them in size, while individuals from all three areas show considerable overlapping.

"I can only add that in a series of seventy Dunlins shot in Britain at all seasons, I find intergradation from the smallest to the largest in both sexes.

"The Dunlin which occurs in America and in East Siberia (*Tringa alpina pacifica*) is tolerably easy to distinguish in summer plumage by the richer, brighter, and rufous-brown of the upperparts, that colour extending further over the rump and upper tail-coverts than in the European Dunlin, by the white chin and throat with fewer dark markings, and by the greater amount of black on the belly. In the winter- and in the juvenile plumage I cannot find any constant difference. In the Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum it is stated to be somewhat more ashy on the throat and chest in winter-plumage than is *T. alpina*. This last character I find very variable, and it does not hold good in individuals.

"The American race is, however, said to be superior in size ; and, taking the average measurements, I find this to be true, but it does not apply to individual measurements. I have examined a good many British-taken Dunlins which exceed the smallest American birds in one or more measurements, and the following examples do so in *all* measurements:—

	Bill.	Wing.	Tarsus.	Middle toe with claw.
♀. Orford, Suffolk, 10. x. 12.	36·5	119	25·5	22·25
♀. " " 9. x. 12.	37	120	25	22·75
♀. Lowestoft, Suffolk, 17. i. 12 ..	37	122·5	26·5	22
♀. " " 18. i. 12 ..	34	121·5	26	23·5

"Perhaps the most remarkable examples of the Dunlin I have examined are the two which I exhibit, which were shot at Fair Isle by Mr. Eagle Clarke on the 23rd of September, 1905. These have longer bills and tarsi than almost any examples of *T. a. pacifica* I have measured, and I regard them as examples of the true *T. a. pacifica*, which had

arrived in Scotland on passage from the New World. The Suffolk specimens one cannot be sure of, but they certainly could not be picked out from a series of *T. a. pacifica*.

	Bill.	Wing.	Tarsus.	Middle toe and claw.
♂. Fair Is.....	35	119	25·5	22
♀. „	41	117	26·5	23

“ My conclusions are based on the following measurements of birds at various seasons :—

“ *Tringa alpina*.

Bill	♂ 25-33 mm.;	av. 29·3 (33 specimens)
	♀ 28-37·25 mm.;	av. 33·3 (33 „)
Wing	♂ 104-119 mm.;	av. 112 (37 „)
	♀ 107-122·5 mm.;	av. 115 (30 „)
Tarsus	♂ 21·5-25·5 mm.;	av. 23·4 (23 „)
	♀ 23-27 mm.;	av. 25 (24 „)
Middle toe with claw.	♂ 19-22·25 mm.;	av. 21·2 (11 „)
	♀ 19-23·5 mm.;	av. 22·2 (16 „)

Difference in length between middle toe with claw and tarsus 1-4 mm.

“ *Tringa alpina pacifica*.

Bill	♂ 31·25-35·75 mm.;	av. 33·25 (11 specimens)
	♀ 34-42 mm.;	av. 37·64 (14 „)
Wing	♂ 118-120·5 mm.;	av. 119·4 (9 „)
	♀ 119-130 mm.;	av. 122·7 (14 „)
Tarsus	♂ 25-26, one 27·5 mm.;	av. 25·7 (11 „)
	♀ 25-27·5, one 29 mm.;	av. 26·85 (14 „)
Middle toe with claw.	♂ 21·5-24 mm.;	av. 22·50 (11 „)
	♀ 22-25 mm.;	av. 23·27 (13 „)

Difference in length between tarsus and middle toe with claw 1·5-5 mm. ; av. 3·4 (24 specimens).”

Dr. C. B. TICEHURST also exhibited four female examples of Barrow's Golden-Eye and the Common Golden-Eye (*Clangula islandica* and *C. clangula*), and made the following remarks:—

“ In examining a series of Golden-Eyes I was looking out for some character by which the female of Barrow's Golden-Eye could be differentiated from females of the Common

Golden-Eye and came across the following characteristics which, in the series available, seemed to be constant :—

“ 1. Depth of bill measured from the apex of the frontal process of the upper mandible to the edge of the upper mandible in a horizontal line :

<i>C. clangula</i> , ♂	20-21·75 mm.	(10 specimens)	
” ♀	17-18 mm.	(6 ”)	
” <i>islandica</i> , ♂	23-24·5 mm.	(9 ”)	
” ♀	18·5-20 mm.	(6 ”)	

“ Although the difference is small the measurement is not one in which there is apparently much individual variation.

“ 2. The nail in *C. islandica* is always much broader than in *C. clangula*, about 5 mm. as compared with 3 mm.

“ The length of bill is no guide, but the wing of *C. islandica* is, on the average, longer than that of *C. clangula*. The knob on the forehead referred to by Mr. F. Menteith Ogilvie in Bull. B. O. C. xxxi. p. 19, I find is not a constant difference between the two forms in either sex.’

“ The bill in the female of Barrow’s Golden-Eye has rather a stouter and more ‘stumpy’ appearance as a rule than that of *C. clangula*, and the ridge on the upper mandible is more pronounced.”

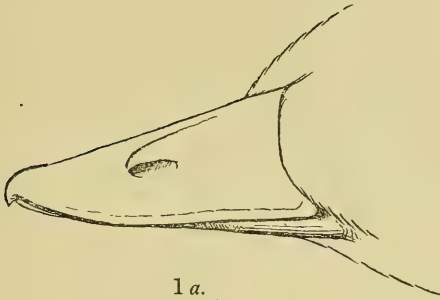
Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT exhibited five female examples of Barrow’s Golden-Eye and two of the Common Golden-Eye, and pointed out that in examples of the former from Iceland, the yellow marking on the upper mandible appeared to be always larger and extended up to and below the nostril, whereas in *C. clangula* it formed a narrow subapical band which did not reach the nostril, and the area below it was always black. In one American example of Barrow’s Golden-Eye both the upper and under mandibles, with the exception of the nail, were entirely yellow ; a second American specimen was very similar, showing only a trace of dusky markings towards the base of the culmen (*cf.* Brewster, Auk, xxvi. pp. 157-8). No example from Iceland which Mr. Grant had examined possessed an entirely yellow bill. The female Barrow’s Golden-Eye might also be distinguished from the female of the Common Golden-Eye



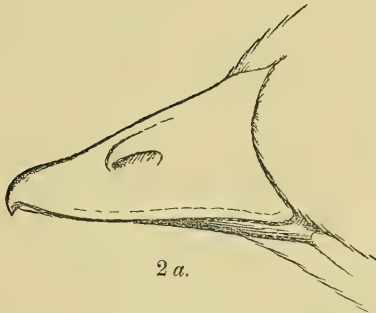
1.



2.



1 a.



2 a.

1, 1 a. *C. clangula*.2, 2 a. *C. islandica*.

by having fewer white secondary-quills, six only being white, of which the innermost and outermost feathers of the series were partially black. In the Common Golden-Eye eight of the secondary-quills were white, the first and the last of the series being partially or mostly black—that was to say that in Barrow's Golden-Eye one found four almost pure white secondaries and in the Common Golden-Eye six. Lastly, in Barrow's Golden-Eye the head and neck were dark smoky brown, usually much darker than in the Common Golden-Eye, in which those parts were of a lighter and more rufous-brown. The differences in the depth of the bill, remarked on above by Dr. Ticehurst, had also been pointed out by Brewster and other authors, including the speaker. The Goose-like bill of Barrow's Golden-Eye was an excellent distinctive character, and Brewster (*op. cit.*) had described the differences as follows:—"The decided reduction in the width of the bill of *islandica* near its tip is, I think, the best of all the distinctive characters afforded by the female of this species. The bill of *americana* when viewed from above has a very different appearance, being *much more typically duck-like* in shape."

MR. OGILVIE-GRANT also exhibited a male and female of the South Georgian Pintail, commonly known as *Nettion georgicum* (Gmel.). A good description and figure of the bird would be found in the J. f. O. 1888, p. 118, pl. i.

The specimens exhibited formed part of a consignment sent home by the late Major Barrett-Hamilton, whose sudden death was so greatly deplored by all.

MR. OGILVIE-GRANT also brought for comparison specimens of *Dafila spinicauda* from South America and of *D. eatoni* from Kerguelen Island.

It was obvious that the bird from South Georgia was closely allied to these species, and should no doubt be placed between them in the genus *Dafila*.

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D., F.R.S., exhibited a number of birds from the Admiralty Islands, north of

German New Guinea, which had been collected by Mr. Albert S. Meek.

The new forms were described by Mr. Rothschild and Dr. Ernst Hartert as follows :—

NINOX MEEKI, sp. n.

Adult male. Upperside rufous-brown, scapulars, lowest rump-feathers, and upper tail-coverts with narrow white bars. Outer webs of the primaries brown with light rufous bars, inner webs dark brown with faintly indicated paler bars; secondaries similar, but with wide yellowish-buff bars on the inner webs. Upper wing-coverts like the back, the median and greater series lighter and with white cross-bars. Rectrices dark brown with six or seven pale cross-bars and similar tips. Throat pale tawny-ochraceous with rufous-brown stripes, rest of the underside white with rufous-brown or rufous streaks, and generally with rufous edges to the feathers. Bristles over nostrils black, whitish towards base. Ear-coverts dark brown with a greyish tinge. Under wing-coverts white or rusty-buff with rufous-brown spots. Tarsus and toes not feathered, but with numerous bristles. Iris pale yellow; bill slaty-blue, tip light horn-colour; feet creamy yellow.

Adult female. Similar to the male, but with buff spots and bars on the head and nape, while the white or buff bars on the rump reach further up towards the back.

Culmen from cere 17–19 mm.; wing, ♂ 230–240, ♀ 220–230; tail 120–130; tarsus about 37.

Hab. Admiralty Islands.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂ ad. No. 5985. Manus, 6.ix.13. A. S. Meek coll.

Obs. Mr. Meek sent nine skins of this interesting Owl. The five examples with more or less spotted heads are marked “female,” and three of those with uniform heads “male,” the fourth “female”; in this last specimen the sex has probably been wrongly determined, and the sexual differences are as described above. Some, if not all, of those with spotted heads are evidently adult, so that this cannot be a juvenile character.

Ninox meeki differs conspicuously from all known species of the genus. The nearest ally is probably *N. variegata* from New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover, but the latter is barred underneath, not striped, and the tarsus is fully feathered, not covered with bristles only.

CEYX DISPAR, sp. n.

Adult male. Lores bright rufous, feathers of the crown black with glossy blue tips, those of the nape and ear-coverts glossy blue with black bases; malar line black; a pale orange-rufous patch behind the ear-coverts; back, rump, and upper tail-coverts pale glossy azure-blue. Throat pale orange-yellow, rest of the underside orange-rufous. Iris dark brown; bill and feet Chinese-red.

Adult female. Like the male, but the top of head, nape, and sides of the head orange-rufous, a blue-black stripe with tiny glossy spots along the middle of the crown, and another blue line along the ear-coverts.

Wing, ♂ ♀, 63-65, in one of the females 67; tail 26-27.5; tarsus 10, bill 41-44 mm.

Hab. Admiralty Islands.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂ ad. No. 5979. Manus, 6. ix. 13. A. S. Meek coll.

PITTA SUPERBA, sp. n.

Adult male and female. General colour glossy black; upper wing-coverts pale glossy blue, middle of the abdomen, lower flanks, and under tail-coverts bright red. Inner primaries and secondaries with wide dull green edges to the distal ends of the outer webs. Bill black; iris dark brown; feet flesh-colour. Wing in the male 128-134, female 122-126; tail 46-50; tarsus 50-54; culmen 30-33 mm.

Immature male and female. Dull black, without gloss, the abdomen, etc. pale pink, and the bill with a small red tip.

Hab. Admiralty Islands.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂ ad. No. 6250. Manus, 13. x. 13. A. S. Meek coll.

MICROPSITTA MEEKI, sp. n.

Adult male and female. Crown and sides of the head greyish-brown with pale brown edges to the feathers ; an indistinct dull yellow superciliary line ; rest of the upperside green with narrow blackish edges to some of the feathers ; wing-coverts with the bases and basal median line, which is more or less visible, black. Primaries brown with narrow green outer and wider dull yellowish inner edges, secondaries with most of the outer webs green. Lateral rectrices black at the base, the distal half of the outer web green and distal third of inner web bright yellow, fourth and fifth pairs black, with the tip and base of the outer web green, middle pair entirely bluish-green with black shafts. Sides of the neck and underside yellow with narrow blackish fringes to the feathers, flanks green, under tail-coverts bright yellow. Under wing-coverts dull yellow, greyish-brown at the base. Bill light horn-colour ; iris dull brownish-yellow or brownish-red ; feet pale flesh-colour.

Culmen from cere 9-10 ; wing 59-61.5 ; tail to end of spines 25.5-27.5 ; hind toe without claw 15 mm.

Hab. Admiralty Islands.

Type in the Tring Museum : ♂ ad. No. 6155. Manus, 25. ix. 13. A. S. Meek coll.

GRAUCALUS PAPUENSIS INGENS, subsp. n.

Adult male and female. Nearest to *G. p. sclateri* from New Britain and the neighbouring islands, but larger, and differing from all the forms of *G. papuensis* in having the shafts of the tail-feathers seen from below blackish, either entirely or for the greater part of their length, and not whitish throughout. Wing ♂ 167-170, ♀ 162-170.5 ; tail 119-128 ; culmen 35-36 mm.

Hab. Admiralty Islands.

Type in the Tring Museum : ♂ ad. No. 6012. Manus, 9. ix. 13. A. S. Meek coll.

EDOLISOMA AMBOINENSE ROOKI, subsp. n.

Adult male. Differs from that of *E. a. mülleri* in being of

a darker slaty-blue above and below, in having the edges of the quills and greater upper wing-coverts slaty-blue like the back, not paler, and the middle rectrices with a black tip about 15 mm. wide. It is distinguished from that of *E. a. grayi*, from the Northern Moluccas, by the much darker outer edges of the wing-coverts and quills and the darker back. Culmen 27; wing 121; tail 104 mm.

Adult female. Very close to that of *E. a. grayi*, but with the under wing-coverts distinctly lighter and generally paler. Wing 116 mm.

Hab. Rook Island, west of New Britain.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂ ad. No. 5831. 26. vii. 13. A. S. Meek coll.

EDOLISOMA AMBOINENSE ADMIRALITATIS, subsp. n.

Adult male. Nearest to *E. a. rooki*, but smaller, and with the edges of the greater upper wing-coverts and secondaries whitish, not blue-grey. Wing 104-110 mm.

Adult female. Like that of *E. a. rooki*, but more reddish underneath, and with the whitish streaks on the ear coverts less pronounced. Throat uniform buff or pale rufous or with a few blackish dots only, not barred as in most female examples of *E. a. grayi* and *E. a. rooki*. Wing 103-105 mm.

Hab. Admiralty Islands.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂ ad. No. 5962. Manus, 5. ix. 13. A. S. Meek coll.

ZOSTEROPS ADMIRALITATIS, sp. n.

Adult male and female. Top and sides of head brownish-black, round the eye a white ring, interrupted in front; rest of the upperside yellowish-green, passing into greenish-yellow on the rump and upper tail-coverts. Quills brownish-black, all except the first, which is entirely black, and the last, which is like the back, edged on the outer web with greenish-yellow, on the inner one with yellowish-white. Tail brownish-black. Throat varying from yellowish-olive to dirty yellow, jugulum and breast yellow washed with

olivaceous green, abdomen and under tail-coverts bright yellow. Under wing-coverts yellowish-white. Wings 54-57 mm. "Iris reddish-brown. Bill black, slate-blue at the base; feet slaty-blue."

Hab. Admiralty Islands.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂ ad. No. 6132. Manus, 23.ix.13. A. S. Meek coll.

Obs. This form differs from *Z. fuscicapilla*, from Arfak, chiefly in having a bright yellow abdomen and brighter yellow rump and upper tail-feathers, and from *Z. hypoxantha* (New Britain and New Ireland) chiefly in the colour of the throat, which is golden-yellow in the latter. No doubt *Z. fuscicapilla*, *hypoxantha*, and *admiralitatis* will eventually be treated as subspecies, but it requires a very careful study of the genus *Zosterops* to group all the many forms correctly.

RHIPIDURA SETOSA NIVEIVENTRIS, subsp. n.

Differs from *Rh. setosa setosa* (New Ireland and New Britain) and its various subspecies in its snow-white abdomen. The slaty-grey breast-band has no whitish spots, or rarely shows some traces of them. The entire crown of the head is black, merging into the slate-grey of the back. Only the greater upper wing-coverts have a very narrow outer edge of white, absent in worn specimens. Wings 81-91.5 mm., the smaller specimens evidently being females, though the sex-marks on the labels do not all bear this out.

Hab. Admiralty Islands.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂ ad. No. 6053. Manus, 13.ix.13. A. S. Meek coll.

Major HORSBROUGH exhibited a very fine female example of the Japanese Pheasant (*Phasianus versicolor*) in complete male plumage. It had been bred in captivity by Mr. C. E. M. Russell at Dover, and in April, 1909, was beginning to assume male plumage, which was complete when the bird was killed in December of the same year. The ovary was

not examined by an expert, but the taxidermist who prepared the skin noted nothing unusual in its appearance.

Mr. G. K. BAYNES exhibited a curious variety of the Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), in which the legs were pale yellowish flesh-colour and the middle portion of the bill similarly coloured. The specimen had been purchased in the London Market, and nothing was known as to its origin.

The next Meeting of the Club, which will be held on Wednesday, the 18th of March, 1914, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., will be devoted to a show of Lantern-slides; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

The Annual General Meeting of the British Ornithologists' Union will be held on the same day (18th of March), and the Annual Dinner of the B. O. U. will take place conjointly with that of the B. O. C.

(Signed)

W. ROTHSCHILD,	W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,	H. F. WITHERBY,
<i>Chairman,</i>	<i>Editor.</i>	<i>Sec. & Treas.</i>

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CXCVI.



THE hundred and ninety-third Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 18th of March, 1914.

Chairman: Colonel R. G. WARDLAW-RAMSAY.

Members present:—H. G. ALEXANDER, P. H. BAHR, M.R.C.S., E. C. STUART BAKER, J. C. BAKER, M.D., D. A. BANNERMAN, G. K. BAYNES, E. BIDWELL, S. BOORMAN, H. B. BOOTH, C. BORRER, P. F. BUNYARD, R. W. CHASE, C. CHUBB, Colonel STEPHENSON R. CLARKE, A. COLLETT, K. J. A. DAVIS, H. O. FORBES, LL.D., F. W. FROHAWK, EARL OF GAINSBOROUGH, Capt. E. S. GODMAN, P. GOSSE, F. H. C. GOULD, C. H. B. GRANT, G. B. HONY, Major B. R. HORSBRUGH, C. INGRAM, Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN, G. C. LAMBERT, Hon. GERALD LASCELLES, G. E. LODGE, P. R. LOWE, M.D., A. MCLEAN MARSHALL, E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO, H. MUNT, T. H. NEWMAN, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT (*Editor*), C. OLDHAM, T. PARKIN, W. H. PATTERSON, C. E. PEARSON, F. G. PENROSE, M.D., A. E. PRICE, R. H. READ, W. E. RENAUT, H. W. RICHMOND, F.R.S., C. B. RICKETT, A. D. SAPSWORTH, J. SARGENT, W. L. SCLATER, M. C. SETON, F. W. SMALLEY, D. SETH-SMITH, F. SHARMAN, E. F. STANFORD, J. H. STENHOUSE, M.B., R.N., G. SWANN, H. SWANN, C. G. TALBOT-PONSONBY, Major H. A. TERRY, C. B. TICEHURST, M.R.C.S.,

[*March 31st, 1914.*]

VOL. XXXIII.

N. F. TICEHURST, F.R.C.S., H. M. UPCHER, Commander R. E. VAUGHAN, R.N., H. M. WALLIS, S. J. WHITE, J. WILKINSON, H. F. WITHERBY (*Sec. & Treas.*), G. WITHERINGTON, A. F. R. WOLLASTON, W. H. WORKMAN.

Members of the B. O. U.:—DUCHESS OF BEDFORD, C. M. COLTART, Sir H. H. JOHNSTON, E. R. PATON, Miss E. L. TURNER.

Visitors:—G. ANDERSON, G. T. ATCHISON, W. G. BALL, F. E. BEDDARD, F.R.S., E. M. BIDWELL, A. H. BISHOP, F. E. BLAGG, E. G. BOULENGER, Major G. E. BRUCE, A. CARR, EARL OF DENBIGH, P. DISNEY, O. MURRAY DIXON, G. EVANS, C. E. FAGAN, I.S.O., J. A. C. FORSYTH, Sir JAMES FOWLER, J. K. FOWLER, F. GAYNER, E. GOSSE, G. HAINES, P. HARROWER, E. HOLLIS, C. B. HORSBRUGH, Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, F.R.S., B. S. INGRAM, H. INGRAM, G. L. LILLIES, D. C. LYALL, G. MEADE-WALDO, Hon. E. S. MONTAGU, M.P., F. R. J. ONSLOW, O. G. PIKE, R. PRESTON, P. RENDALL, M.D., E. G. REEVE, A. W. SEABY, W. B. THOMAS, A. TURNER, S. C. F. VINES, T. WELLS.

Colonel R. G. WARDLAW-RAMSAY, the President of the British Ornithologists' Union, occupied the Chair at the conjoint dinner of the B. O. U. and B. O. C. and proposed the toasts of the evening, the health of His Majesty the King and that of "Absent Ibises," as is customary at the Annual Dinner. He said that, although it was not usual to make speeches at the Annual Dinner, he proposed to make a slight exception on the present occasion and would ask them to drink the health of the gentleman on his right, Mr. H. M. Upcher. As one of the oldest members of the Union, having joined it in 1864, Mr. Upcher had been selected to present the gold medals to the original members at the Jubilee Meeting held on 9th December, 1908. His delightful speech on that occasion would be remembered by many of those present. The toast was then

enthusiastically drunk, and Mr. Upcher returned thanks in a few well-chosen words.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to an exhibition of lantern-slides, and many interesting and beautiful photographs of some of our rarer British species and many remarkable foreign birds were shown.

Dr. F. G. PENROSE showed a series of Lumière autochromes to illustrate Protective Coloration. Each slide showed how the eggs or sitting birds harmonized with the surroundings and were extremely difficult to detect. He mentioned that nearly all birds which nest in the open sit remarkably still at times, particularly if come upon unexpectedly.

He thought there must be something very peculiar about the scent given off by nesting-birds and their eggs. It was well known that dogs could be trained to find the eggs of Plovers and other species, but sitting birds were often passed by without being discovered. He had watched many birds approaching their nests, but had never observed anything in their movements which suggested that they were endeavouring to conceal their trail in the way that mammals were said to do.

He thought the evidence was very strong that some sitting birds and some eggs laid in the open, as well as the young of many ground-breeding species, were protected by the colour and pattern of their feathers, down, &c., and that birds both old and young had acquired the habit of remaining quite still in the near presence of man and other enemies.

To illustrate the preceding remarks, Dr. Penrose showed slides of the following species :—

NIGHTJAR (*Caprimulgus europæus*). He had never been fortunate enough to obtain a really satisfactory photograph of an adult bird, but the second slide showed how difficult a young bird was to detect.

NORFOLK PLOVER (*Ædicnemus œdicnemus*). The eggs were laid on a fallow-field, and the sitting bird was invisible at quite a short distance.

RINGED PLOVER (*Ægialitis hiaticola*). Two slides of these birds afforded beautiful instances of protective coloration.

GOLDEN PLOVER (*Charadrius apricarius*). This bird had laid its eggs close to a clump of withered Deer's-hair grass. The colour-pattern of its plumage approximated very closely indeed to the reddish-yellow colour of the grass.

PTARMIGAN (*Lagopus mutus*). The sitting-bird shown must have been well protected by the harmony of her plumage with its surroundings, as a pair of Eagles regularly hunted the mountain-slope on which she was nesting. She was known to have been incubating for about twenty days. The stalker had shown him two other nests of Ptarmigan, from which the old birds had disappeared, presumably taken by some beast or bird of prey.

CAPERCAILLIE (*Tetrao urogallus*). The nest was in a small hollow at the foot of a Scotch Fir-tree, the sitting-hen, viewed from the hill-side above, closely resembled a heap of pine-needles lying at the foot of the tree.

WOODCOCK (*Scolopax rusticola*). Both this bird and its eggs harmonized perfectly with their surroundings.

OYSTER-CATCHER (*Hematopus ostralegus*). This black and white species was an exception, for although it bred in the open it was by no means protected either by its colour or the pattern of its plumage. He mentioned an instance of an Oyster-Catcher which had nested in a grass-field, where it was a conspicuous object when looked down on from higher ground. In this species he thought protection was achieved by the extraordinary vigilance of the mate, which was always on sentry-duty near the nest.

DOTTEREL (*Eudromias morinellus*). This species was breeding on the same mountain-slope as the Ptarmigan.

This exquisite set of slides, which were very greatly admired, illustrated in the most remarkable manner the protective coloration of the plumage in most of the species selected for exhibition.

Miss E. L. TURNER exhibited slides of the following species of birds:—

RED-THROATED DIVER (*Colymbus stellatus*). A series

showing various attitudes of a bird approaching the nest and settling down on its eggs.

BLACK-THROATED DIVER (*Colymbus arcticus*). A similar series.

GREY LAG-GOOSE (*Anser anser*). A series showing the bird in various positions—approaching the nest and incubating.

RED-NECKED PHALAROPE (*Phalaropus lobatus*). A series of beautiful photographs showing the superiority of the female!

TWITE (*Acanthis flavirostris*) at its nest and brooding.

DUNLIN (*Tringa alpina*). A female brooding, while the male mounted guard.

Group of TURNSTONES (*Arenaria interpres*) on a rock.

RUDDY SHELD-DUCK (*Tadorna casarca*) on the water.

BLACK GUILLEMOT (*Uria grylle*) and PUFFINS (*Fratercula arctica*).

WAXWINGS (*Ampelis garrulus*) feeding on berries of *Cotoneaster affinis*. Photographed on the 14th and 28th of February and on the 3rd, 4th, and 12th of March, 1914.

Some of the photographs shown were of great interest to the audience, especially those of the Waxwings recently taken in Cambridgeshire, and of the Red- and Black-throated Divers turning their eggs before settling down on them.

Mr. D. A. BANNERMAN gave an account of the zoogeographical divisions of the Canary Islands, and illustrated his remarks on the birds by various slides. These illustrated the physical features of certain of the Canary Islands which affected the distribution of Bird-life. The Eastern group were shown to be low-lying barren islands, similar in character to the deserts of the neighbouring African coast, while the Western islands—in direct contrast—were all mountainous, well-watered, and highly productive. As a result of these diverse conditions there were 11 species and subspecies of birds peculiar to the Eastern group, while

in Gran Canaria alone (as typical of the Western group) there were no less than 21 species and subspecies which were not found in the Eastern group.

Gran Canaria.

A map of Gran Canaria was then thrown on the screen, the island being divided up into six clearly defined areas, and a short description of their main geographical features was given:—(1) The Cultivated Districts in the North; (2) The Mountains; (3) The Pine Forests; (4) The Plains and Sand-hills; (5) The “Charco”—a swamp on the sea-coast; (6) The Western Zone.

The slides included a map of the Canary Archipelago and other views illustrating Division 1. These showed the haunts of Brown Linnets, Least Goldfinches, Canaries, Berthelot’s Pipits, Tenerife Blue Tits, Canarian Chaffinches, Blackbirds, Redbreasts, Chiffchaffs, Spectacled Warblers, Grey Wagtails, Corn-Buntings, Quails, Kestrels, Kites, Buzzards, and Egyptian Vultures. Near the coast the Pale Swift was to be found, while in the higher elevations its place was taken by the Madeiran Black Swift.

The next lot of slides illustrated the mountainous country characteristic of Division 2.

Of the slides shown to illustrate Division 3, there was a peculiar interest attaching to that showing the home of the Gran Canarian Blue Chaffinch (*Fringilla teydea polatzeki*). The Pinar Pajonal was the only forest in which this Chaffinch is found. Another species restricted to that area was the Canarian Great Spotted Woodpecker.

Division 4 was then illustrated. The usual species to be met with on these desolate plains and sand-hills were Thick-knees, Coursers, Trumpeter-Bullfinches, Short-toed Larks, Shrikes, and Hoopoes. Kestrels, Vultures, and Ravens were generally in sight.

Various slides illustrated the “Charco” characteristic of Division 5. The “Charco” might be said to be the particular home of the Heron, Marbled Duck, Snipe, Coot,

and Moorhen, while many Passerine birds were completely isolated there.

Division 6, comprising the Western Zone, was illustrated by slides showing the high ground. In this zone bird-life was restricted to Raptorial birds, while in the cultivated barrancos near the coast birds similar to those found in Division 1 made their appearance, but with two additions, the Shrike and the Sardinian Warbler, which were never met with in the north of the island.

Fuerteventura.

The next series showed the type of country frequented by the following species typical of that island, viz. Fuerteventuran Bustards, Sandgrouse, Coursers, Trumpeter-Bullfinches, Hoopoes, Short-toed Larks, and Fuerteventuran Chats.

Lanzarote.

This island was even more barren in the south than Fuerteventura, on account of the lava-beds and streams, which formed such a conspicuous feature. Bustards and Sandgrouse were seldom, and the Fuerteventuran Chat never, found in Lanzarote; while the Courser was very rare.

A good set of slides illustrating the physical features of this island were exhibited. The most interesting was that showing the valley of Haria, which was shut off by mountains from the south of the island, and noteworthy as being inhabited by the Pale Titmouse, Lanzarote Chiffchaff, and Spectacled Warbler, found nowhere else, while other Passerine birds were numerous.

Outlying Islets.

(Graciosa, Montaña Clara, and Allegranza.)

The remaining slides pictured the outlying islets of Graciosa, Montaña Clara, and Allegranza. These were chiefly remarkable for the numbers of Petrels which bred there, Montaña Clara being specially rich in this respect

(*vide* Bull. B. O. C. vol. xxxiii. pp. 56-59). On that island and on Allegranza the new Chat (*Saxicola d. murielæ*), recently figured in 'The Ibis,' was discovered.

Dr. H. O. FORBES showed a number of slides illustrative of the bird-life on the Guano Islands off the coast of Peru, taken during 1911, 1912, and 1913. The chief species shown were :—

(1) MOLINA'S PELICAN (*Pelecanus thagus*). A set of slides showing the nesting-ground, with the birds upon their nests, the unfledged young, and immature birds in various stages from the nestling to the fully-feathered condition.

(2) The WHITE-BREASTED CORMORANT (*Phalacrocorax bougainvillii*)—a species belonging really to the Antarctic region which had strayed north with the cold Humboldt Current. Several general views of the nesting-grounds of this species on the Chinchá, Pescadores, and Asia Islands were exhibited, showing the enormous nesting-assemblages; also 12 slides portraying the nests with the incubating birds, the fledglings, the more mature birds, and the remarkable "streams," millions in number, in which this Cormorant leaves for and returns from the feeding-areas out at sea.

(3) The BRAZILIAN CORMORANT (*P. vigua*) showing its nest on rocks—feathers, bones of birds, and seaweed being used as building-material.

(4) The nesting-habits of the NEBOUX'S BOOBY (*Sula nebourgii*) were illustrated by 18 slides, showing the sparse manner of nesting on the "pampa," the nests, and the young in various stages from the fledgling to the first full plumage, when the birds were able to provide for themselves.

(5) The VARIEGATED BOOBY (*Sula variegata*). This species, though so similar to *Sula nebourgii*, has a very different nesting-habit; its nest was invariably placed close to the top of the cliffs overhanging the sea or on ledges on their face. Although they are distributed all along the

coast of Peru in the non-breeding season, they rarely nested north of the Guanape Islands, while *Sula nebouxii* nested rarely or in far fewer numbers south of that latitude. Photographs of this species were very difficult to obtain, and only three characteristic views were shown.

(6) The CHILIAN SKUA (*Catharacta chilensis*). Five slides of this species, which delights to sport in the surf along the shore, were exhibited.

(7) The DOMINICAN GULL (*Larus dominicanus*). A small series of slides, showing groups on the shore and in various attitudes of flight.

(8) BELCHER'S GULL (*Larus belcheri*). Nestling.

(9) Several slides showing the TURKEY-VULTURE, *Cathartes atrata* and *Larus dominicanus*, looting nests of *Pelecanus thagus* and of *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii*.

(10) Several slides illustrating the attitudes of *Sula nebouxii* in the act of diving.

Mr. D. SETH-SMITH exhibited a number of slides from photographs taken in the London Zoological Gardens :—

1. The KAGU (*Rhinochetus jubatus*) in various attitudes of display.

2. The SUN-BITTERN (*Eurypyga helias*) in display.

3. The PEACOCK-PHEASANT (*Polyplectron chinquis*). The male in partial and full display to the female.

4. The immature ROCK-HOPPER PENGUIN (*Catarrhactes chrysocome*), the GENTOO PENGUIN (*Pygosceles papua*), and the KING-PENGUIN (*Aptenodytes patagonica*); the latter showing the peculiar attitude adopted when trumpeting.

5. The BLACK-NECKED SWAN (*Cygnus melanocoryphus*) carrying its young on its back.

6 Nestlings of *Cariama cristata* and *Larus hemprichi*.

These photographs were a remarkably interesting set, and portrayed many attitudes of these rare birds seldom seen. The attitudes adopted by the two Kagus when first introduced to one another caused much amusement.

Mr. K. J. A. DAVIS showed the following slides :—

(1) NIGHTJAR (*Caprimulgus europæus*), showing how the bird disappears when asleep.

(2) WOODCOCK (*Scolopax rusticola*) on its nest.

(3) LESSER TERN (*Sterna minuta*) on its nest ; the Lesser Tern, with a Ringed Plover standing behind ; the Ringed Plover on the Tern's nest ; and on its own nest.

(4) REDSHANK' (*Totanus calidris*) on its nest.

(5) NORFOLK PLOVER (*Edicnemus edicnemus*) in various attitudes approaching its nest.

(6) WATER-RAIL (*Rallus aquaticus*) coming on to its nest ; sitting ; concealing the nest with rushes ; and going off.

(7) RICHARDSON'S SKUA (*Stercorarius parasiticus*), sitting and in various attitudes as it alighted.

These were remarkably successful photographs, the pictures of Richardson's Skua with its wings expanded at the moment of alighting being particularly pleasing.

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 8th of April, 1914, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

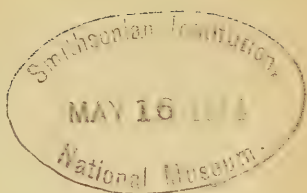
[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next Meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

R. G. WARDLAW-	W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,	H. F. WITHERBY,
RAMSAY,	Editor.	Sec. & Treas.
Chairman.		

BULLETIN

OF THE



BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CXCVII.

THE hundred and ninety-fourth Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 8th of April, 1914.

Chairman: E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO.

Members present:—E. C. STUART BAKER, D. A. BANNERMAN, G. K. BAYNES, E. BIDWELL, C. BOKKER, Major B. R. HORSBRUGH, G. C. LAMBERT, G. E. LODGE, H. MUNT, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT (*Editor*), C. OLDHAM, C. B. RICKETT, F. C. SELOUS, D. SETH-SMITH, H. F. WITHERBY (*Sec. & Treas.*).

Visitor:—C. COURT TREATT.

Mr. E. C. STUART BAKER exhibited a male specimen and a chick of the very rare Eared Pheasant, *Crossoptilon harmani*, and made the following remarks:—"This bird has been represented hitherto by the type specimen only obtained by Mr. H. J. Elwes 150 miles east of Lhasa. It consists principally of the head and neck, the tail, and some portions of the body. A specimen of *C. auritum*, the species to which *C. harmani* is most nearly allied, is also exhibited, in order to demonstrate the differences between the two

[April 18th, 1914.]

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birds. In *C. harmani* the upperparts are dark ashy-grey, almost black on the neck, instead of blue-grey, while the rump is much paler than in *C. auritum*. The latter has the upper plumage uniform in colour from the nape to the upper tail-coverts. In *C. harmani* the white on the cheeks and ears extends in a broad white band across the nape, whereas in *C. auritum* there is only a faint indication of white; in the former bird, also, the white of the chin extends in a narrow line down the throat and fore-neck.

The sides of the neck and upper breast are very deep glossy ashy-grey, gradually changing to paler ashy-grey on the flanks and breast, and to white on the middle of the abdomen. The tail is of a metallic blue-black, glossed with green and blue, the middle feathers changing to purplish-grey at the base. There is no white on the outer tail-feathers, as is the case in *C. auritum*.

In the young bird, which I imagine to be between ten days and a fortnight old, the upper plumage is dull black changing to dark ashy-grey on the rump and upper tail-coverts; the shoulders and wings are vermiculated with reddish bars and the wing-coverts have broad reddish-fulvous shaft-streaks. The distribution of white on the head is the same as in the adult and the long ear-tufts are partially developed, but the white does not extend down the throat. The upper breast and flanks have the feathers black with the centres and terminal edges fulvous; the lower breast and abdomen are dirty white, the vent and under tail-coverts dull ashy-grey with white tips, and the tail-feathers blue-black, more or less glossed with blue.

The specimens exhibited were obtained by Captain F. M. Bailey in the Mishmi-Abor Hills, at elevations between 10,000 and 12,000 feet, at which latter height the birds were breeding.

Captain Bailey gives the following notes on the colour of the soft parts:—

“*Adult male.* Iris orange-brown; bill light reddish-brown; legs scarlet.”

“*Young*. Iris brown; bill horn-coloured, lighter below; legs reddish-brown.”

The chick was killed on the 16th of July.

Mr. STUART BAKER also showed three forms of the Scimitar-Babbler, *Pomatorhinus erythrogeus*, and made the following remarks:—

“*POMATORHINUS ERYTHROGENYS* Vigors.

“The earliest description of this bird is that published by Vigors (*cf.* P. Z. S. 1831, p. 173): ‘Subtus albescens, capitis colli abdominisque lateribus, crissoque rufis.’ This description is taken from the bird which formed the subject of the plate by Gould in his ‘Century of Himalayan Birds,’ Plate 55. Here the bird is described as having the ‘throat and underparts white,’ and even the chin, though shaded, is depicted as white.

“It is not certain where this specimen was obtained: it is said to be ‘equally dispersed over the whole of the mountainous regions of India.’ There can, however, be little doubt that it must have come from the extreme western portion of the bird’s range in the North-western Himalaya.

“In 1826, Hodgson gave the MS. name, *P. ferrugilatus*, to a species of Scimitar-Babbler, and in 1831 he again named it *P. gouldi*. In 1836 he published a description of the species under the latter name (*cf.* ‘Asiatic Researches,’ xix. p. 180).

“Dr. Hartert (Nov. Zool. v. p. 637), in reviewing the *Pomatorhini*, revived the name *P. ferrugilatus* for the Nepal form, which is very close to typical *P. erythrogeus*, but has the chin and throat indistinctly marked with grey-brown or ashy-brown. This Nepal bird, however, is nothing but an intermediate form between typical *P. erythrogeus* and the Scimitar-Babbler which extends east from Sikhim, and which has the whole chin, throat, and upper breast dark ashy-brown, the feathers having merely whitish bases on the chin and throat, and white centres on the breast. The upperparts are also somewhat darker and less rufescent in the

eastern than in the western form. The type of *P. ferrugilatus* is much nearer the extreme western than the extreme eastern form, and cannot stand as typical of the latter. I propose to name the eastern form

“*POMATORHINUS HARINGTONI*, sp. n.,

after Major Harington, who has lately been working at the Indian Timeliidæ and has done much towards working out their correct classification and distribution.”

Type in the British Museum: Ad. Darjeeling, ii. 73. Hume coll.

Mr. STUART BAKER also exhibited two eggs of the Blood-Pheasant, *Ithagenes cruentus kuseri*, and drew attention to their similarity to the eggs of Grouse. The eggs exhibited were taken at an altitude of some 12,000 feet, with deep snow lying all round the nest.

Mr. W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT exhibited a specimen of Schlegel's Petrel[†] (*Æstrelata neglecta*), and made the following remarks:—

“The Petrel which I have brought for exhibition to-night is the same individual that was shown by Mr. C. Oldham at the meeting of the Club held on the 20th May, 1908. It was found dead near Tarporley, Cheshire, on the 1st of April, 1908, and recorded by Professor R. Newstead and Mr. T. A. Coward (P. Z. S. 1908, p. 433). The bird was sent to the Natural History Museum for examination in 1908, and identified by the late Dr. Sharpe as *Æ. neglecta* (Schlegel). Recently, some doubt has been cast on the correctness of this decision, and Professor R. Newstead brought me the bird and requested that it should be re-examined. This I have done, and find that it is without doubt a specimen of *Æ. neglecta*.

“It has, I believe, been suggested that the Cheshire specimen would probably prove to be *Æ. trinitatis* from South Trinidad, but this is not the case, as may be seen by an examination of examples of the two species which I have brought for comparison. All the specimens of

Æ. neglecta from the Kermadec Islands, both of the dark and light phases, have the shafts of the primary-quills *white* and the toes distinctly longer, while in the birds from South Trinidad, both *Æ. trinitatis* and *Æ. arminjoniana* (including *Æ. wilsoni*, which is merely a darker phase of the latter), the shafts of the primaries are *blackish* and the toes distinctly shorter. The difference in the shafts of the quills does not appear to have been noted previously, but is very apparent. It will be seen by slightly opening the wing of the Cheshire specimen that the shafts of the primary-quills are conspicuously white."

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT also exhibited an abnormally marked female example of the Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*), and said :—

"A female example of a Wigeon killed in Tralee Bay, Kerry, on the 20th of November, 1913, after a heavy gale from the N.W., was recently brought to the Museum for identification. Mr. C. W. Hulse, who shot the bird with others out of a very large flock of Wigeon, believed it to be a female of *M. americana*. This, however, is not the case, though the plumage is different from that of the Common Wigeon. It appears without doubt to be a very old female assuming male plumage. It will be noticed that many of the median wing-coverts are mostly white and the inner black secondary-quills, the 7th and 8th in the series, have a distinct patch of metallic green towards the base of the outer web. Mr. Millais, in his 'Natural History of British Surface-feeding Ducks,' does not give any very definite characters for recognizing the females of the American and Common Wigeon. They are, however, easily distinguished by the axillaries, which are *white speckled with grey* in the Common Wigeon and *pure white* in the American species. This character has already been pointed out in my 'Key to the Species of Anatidæ' in 'The Gun at Home and Abroad,' i. p. 294 (1912), and I am not aware that anyone else has noticed it. It is, however, a very valuable means of distinguishing between the two species, and appears to be a perfectly constant character."

Mr. H. F. WITHERBY exhibited an erythristic variety of the Bamboo-Partridge (*Bambusicola thoracica*) obtained by Capt. H. Lynes, R.N., at Tatung, China, on the 20th of February, 1911. Three others from the same covey were collected, and these were in normal plumage. Capt. Lynes also remarked that the remainder of the covey (about ten in all) were also normally coloured. The specimen was described as follows:—

“Throat and breast entirely orange-chestnut, without any grey; crown, back of the neck, mantle, and scapulars uniform chestnut, darker on the mantle and scapulars; wing-coverts buff and chestnut; rump and upper tail-coverts orange-buff, with spear-shaped chestnut centres; middle tail-feathers orange-buff and slightly vermiculated with brown. All the grey coloration in the normal plumage is replaced by chestnut or buff; there are no transverse vermiculations on the feathers of the throat or upper-parts, and no perceptible superciliary stripe.”

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday the 13th of May, 1914, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next Meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

E. G. B. MEADE-	W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,	H. F. WITHERBY,
WALDO,	<i>Editor.</i>	<i>Sec. & Treas.</i>
<i>Chairman.</i>		

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CXCVIII.

THE hundred and ninety-fifth Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 13th of May, 1914.

Chairman: E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO.

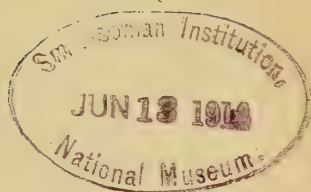
Members present:—H. G. ALEXANDER, D. A. BANNERMAN, H. G. BARCLAY, G. K. BAYNES, E. BIDWELL, P. F. BUNYARD, C. CHUBB, C. COURT-TREATT, H. J. ELWES, F.R.S., Capt. E. S. GODMAN, A. F. GRIFFITH, G. E. LODGE, P. R. LOWE, M.D., Capt. H. LYNES, R.N., G. A. MACMILLAN, H. MUNT, M. J. NICOLL, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT (*Editor*), C. OLDHAM, C. E. PEARSON, F. G. PENROSE, M.D., Major F. W. PROCTOR, C. B. RICKETT, W. L. SCLATER, F. C. SELOUS, D. SETH-SMITH, E. F. STANFORD, C. F. M. SWYNNERTON, C. G. TALBOT-PONSONBY, C. B. TICEHURST, M.B., N. F. TICEHURST, F.R.C.S., H. M. WALLIS, H. F. WITHERBY (*Sec. & Treas.*); C. WOODHOUSE, M.D.

Visitors:—FRANCIS E. BLAGG, Commander DAYRELL DAVIES, R.N., J. E. HARTING, WILLOUGHBY P. LOWE, ANGUS LYELL.

[May 28th, 1914.]

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VOL. XXXIII.



Captain H. LYNES, R.N., gave an account of an expedition to the Sudan which he had made in company with Mr. Abel Chapman and Mr. Willoughby P. Lowe, and described some of the birds which the party had met with in the country behind Suakim and on the Blue and White Niles. With the aid of a large-scale map he traced out the course of their journey. Arriving at Suakim in November 1913, after a few days' collecting, the party took train and arrived at Khartoum, and thence journeyed up the Blue Nile and along its tributary the Dinder River, where a month was very profitably spent and many valuable skins of mammals, birds, etc., were procured. Returning to Khartoum early in January they sailed in a well-appointed dahabiyeh up the White Nile with the intention of proceeding to Redjaf. Lack of time and inability to extend their charter of the dahabiyeh prevented their getting further than Lake No.

The month of February was spent in the west to east bend of the White Nile between Lake No and the Sobat River; here many birds characteristic of the Southern Sudan began to occur, and a new species of Bush-Lark of the genus *Mirafra*, as well as a new subspecies of Reed-Warbler of the genus *Calamocichla* were discovered.

The party returned to Khartoum in the middle of March, and thence proceeded by railway to the Red Sea Province, where they spent three weeks in the hills behind Suakim at an altitude of 3000 feet. Here they were able to make observations on the breeding-habits of many of the birds, besides adding to the collection of mammals, birds, and insects.

This completed their trip, and the party returned to England at the end of April, with a collection of some 1500 birds and mammals, besides insects, etc.

The collections have been presented to the British Museum, and the party hope before long to give a detailed account of the ornithological section in 'The Ibis.'

MIRAFRA SOBATENSIS, sp. n.

Adult male (in fresh plumage). In the colour-characters of the wing and tail, on which Reichenow's key (Vög. Afr.) is founded, it resembles *M. fischeri* (Reichenow), but differs from that species in being considerably larger and in the following points:—The whole of the upperside, including all the inner secondaries, *very dark sepia, almost black*; no pale cross-bands on any of the feathers, except on the upper tail-coverts; the hind neck slightly browner than the mantle, which has a greyish "bloom," owing to the structure of the feathers. The underparts are more heavily spotted on the crop. Iris vandyk-brown; upper mandible blackish-horn, lower pale drab; legs and feet vinaceous-fawn.

Adult female. Resembles the male, but is a trifle smaller.

Measurements of 6 birds from the Sobat River, 28.i.14—4.ii.14:—

3 ♂. Wing 83–87 mm.; tail 58–59; tarsus 25–27.

3 ♀. „ 81–82½ „ ; „ 56–57; „ 27.

Hab. Plains near the mouth of the Sobat River, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Nothing is known as to its breeding-habits.

Types in the British Museum: ♂. No. 400, 28.i.14; ♀. No. 401, 1.ii.14.

Obs. In the Sobat Bush-Lark all the feathers of the upper parts have the borders or tips pale drab with ochraceous tints, as in *M. fischeri* in similar (fresh) plumage. As in other species of *Mirafra*, the pale edges of these feathers would no doubt become worn off in a few months time, and the upperparts would then present a perfectly uniform dark brown (sepia, but less black) appearance.

M. zombæ O.-Grant, ranging from Nyasaland to Ruwenzori, looks somewhat like a small form of *M. sobatensis*; but it seldom, if ever, lacks some light rufous-coloured cross-bars on the hind neck and scapular feathers.

M. degeni O.-Grant, from Shoa and S. Abyssinia, nearly resembles *M. sobatensis* in size, but not in the colour and cross-barring of the mantle.

CALAMOCICHLA LEPTORHYNCHA NUERENSIS, subsp. n.

Adult male (in fresh plumage). Similar to *C. leptorhyncha* (Reichenow) found from Abyssinia to the Zambesi, but darker on the rump and probably on the whole of the upper surface; underparts greyer and altogether duller, especially on the flanks. The basal half of the lower mandible and inside of the mouth of a deep bright orange, very striking in freshly killed specimens, and after three months still conspicuous in the skins collected. Iris tawny; upper mandible sepia; lower mandible deep bright orange, tinged with sepia on the terminal half; legs, feet, and claws dark olive-sepia.

Adult female. Similar, but a trifle smaller.

Measurements of 16 birds, all from the Nuer Territory; in 8 of these the sex was not determined; 9. ii. 14-4. iii. 14:—

5 ♂. Wing 63-67 mm.; tail 61-63; tarsus 24-25; hind claw 8-9.

3 ♀. Wing 59-62 mm.; tail 58; tarsus 23-24; hind claw 8-9.

Hab. The papyrus-jungle of the Upper White Nile (Nuer Territory), probably ranging southward and resident all through the "Sudd" region.

Types in the British Museum: ♂. No. 410, 25. ii. 14; ♀. No. 594, 24. ii. 14.

Obs. In comparing these skins of the Nuer Lesser Reed-Warbler with *C. leptorhyncha* in the British Museum and Tring Museum, allowance had to be made for "wear," since no equivalent plumages were available. In other species of *Calamocichla* it is apparent that as the plumage gets worn the olive and olive-grey tints change to a dirty brown, and the birds become paler on the under surface.

The juvenile plumage is very different to that of the adult, being generally tawny.

Dr. Rendall describes a breeding male of *C. leptorhyncha* from the Upper Shire River as having the lower mandible pink-white and the gape yellow.

The much larger *Calamocichla ansorgei* Hartert, which is

almost identical in colour, has the bill and mouth pale yellowish. It inhabits the same papyrus jungle, and is met with in equal, if not in greater numbers. The songs of the two birds are very different.

Captain LYNES also exhibited and described examples of a new species of Weaver-Finch. He said that in the British Museum there were a pair of birds of the genus *Ortygospiza* from Gaboon, collected by Du Chaillu, which had been referred by Sharpe to *O. atricollis* (Vieill.) (specimens "b" & "c"), but which were obviously of a different species. These he proposed to name

ORTYGOSPIZA GABONENSIS, sp. n.

Ortygospiza atricollis Sharpe, Cat. Birds B.M. xiii. p. 270 (1890) [part., specs. b & c].

Adult male. Differs from all other known species of *Ortygospiza* in having the upperparts light tawny brown mottled with sepia, the feather-centres being of the latter colour, instead of uniform, or nearly uniform dark brown; no white feathers on the chin or round the eye; the underparts paler rufous, and the white bars on the crop, chest, and flanks of nearly double the width.

Adult female. Differs in a similar manner; but the buff on the underparts, though paler, is more extended on the breast and flanks than in the male.

Hab. Gaboon.

Types in the British Museum: ♂ and ♀. Gaboon. P. B. Du Chaillu coll.

Obs. The sex in the two specimens in the British Museum has not been determined, but they are obviously an adult male and female.

Mr. C. CHUBB exhibited examples of two new species of birds from British Guiana, which he described as follows:—

PLANESTICUS ARTHURI, sp. n.

Adult. Allied to *P. murinus* (Salvin), but differs in being smaller, in having the upper surface grey with a slight olive

wash on the wings ; the fore-neck, breast, and sides of the body ash-grey, and the under wing-coverts buffy white.

Total length 197 mm., culmen 20, wing 106, tail 81, tarsus 29.

Hab. Abary River, British Guiana.

Type in the McConnell Collection. Adult, ix. 06.

This species is named in honour of Arthur, son of the late Mr. F. V. McConnell.

Obs. *P. murinus* is only known from the Merumé Mountains and Roraima, where it has been obtained at altitudes of from 3000 to 5000 ft.

EUSCARTHMUS JOSEPHINÆ, sp. n.

Adult. Similar to *E. zosterops* Pelz., but larger and of a more yellowish-green colour : with no bar on the wing and no white edgings to the innermost secondaries. It has a white loreal streak, from the base of the bill to the eye, the primary-coverts blackish, forming a wing-spot, the breast uniform yellowish-green, the abdomen and under wing-coverts primrose-yellow, and the under tail-coverts ochraceous-yellow.

Total length 107 mm., culmen 14, width of bill at gape 9, wing 55, tail 44, tarsus 19.

Hab. Supenaam, west bank of the Essequibo River.

Type in the McConnell Collection.

This species is named in honour of Josephine, daughter of the late Mr. F. V. McConnell.

Obs. I wish to express my thanks to Mr. C. E. Hellmayr, who has been good enough to compare the birds described above with those in the collection under his charge at Munich. In the case of *Euscarthmus josephinæ* he sent the type-specimen to Count von Berlepsch, who very kindly compared it with his specimens of *Euscarthmus*.

Mr. C. F. M. SWYNNERTON gave a short account of his observations of the habits of certain birds which perforate the calyx of flowers in search of nectar, and made the following remarks :—

“ 1. *Birds as Nectar-eaters.*

“While in Africa I made a number of observations (embodied in a paper read before the Linnean Society on the 5th of March) on Weavers, Waxbills, Whydah-birds, Warblers of three genera, a Shrike, an Oriole, Bulbuls, and other birds which were seen to visit flowers in such a manner as probably to aid in their pollination. My observations support Fritz Müller’s statement that the more specialized flower-visitors (such as Sun-birds, Humming-birds, etc.) are by no means the exclusive, or always the chief agents in the cross-fertilization of ornithophilous flowers. On the other hand, in many cases short cuts were taken to the nectaries, particularly by individual birds. I exhibit various flowers, showing damage of this kind done by Sun-birds and Whydah-birds, and, amongst British birds, by Blue Tits and by a captive Bullfinch. The Tits were observed to visit mature flowers, evidently for their nectar; the Bullfinch preferred the young buds, of which it ate the ovaries.

“ 2. *Damage to a Brick Wall, apparently by Birds.*

“I exhibit a photograph showing a brick wall with the bricks greatly, and apparently freshly, hollowed out, while the far softer plaster between remained practically intact. House-Sparrows were actually seen pecking at the bricks apparently in search of grit.”

Mr. A. F. GRIFFITH exhibited two examples of the Black-headed Bunting, which were believed to have been taken in a wild state in the British Isles, and a British-killed specimen of White’s Thrush. He also exhibited a curious pied-specimen of the Common Meadow-Pipit.

1. BLACK-HEADED BUNTING (*Emberiza melanocephala*).

An adult male caught in mature plumage near Halifax, December 1910. James Hamilton, of Hopwood Lane, Halifax, secured the bird and sold it a few days afterwards for five shillings to Major Johnson, of Melrose House, Hove,

Sussex. The last-named gentleman kept it alive in his aviaries till the 31st of May, 1912, when it was killed by a "Clodbird" (*Emberiza calandra*). The specimen had been presented to the Booth Museum.

The second male exhibited was shot by Roland Oliver at Battle, Sussex, in the first week of April 1912, and was taken, with other birds, to Mr. Bristow, of St. Leonard's, to be mounted. Shortly after it had been set up, and while still soft, it had been sent to Mr. Griffith, who, having acquired it, presented it to the Booth Museum.

2. WHITE'S THRUSH (*Oreocincla aurea*).

The fine adult bird shown was picked up dead in a garden in Hove, Sussex, on the 26th of September, 1898, and brought on the same day to the late Mr. Henry Cooke, of Wilbury Road. It was sent to Messrs. Pratt to be mounted, where Mr. Griffith inspected the bird in the flesh. On Mr. Cooke's death in 1914 he bequeathed the bird, with his residue, to Mrs. Jennings, who presented it to the Booth Museum.

3. MEADOW-PIBIT (*Anthus pratensis*). Pied variety.

The bird shown was an adult male shot by the late Mr. C. C. Stehn in October 1880 on the beach at Lancing, Sussex. The specimen had been presented to the Brighton Museum by Mr. Stehn's brother and sister. It had patches, especially on the wings, of a pale whitish or ash-colour; and where the ground-colour of the feathers was usually yellowish, the patches were pale yellow in colour.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT exhibited and described examples of a new species of Ground-Robin collected by the late Dr. W. J. Ansorge:—

ERYTHROPYGIA ANSORGII, sp. n.

Adult male. Most nearly allied to *E. ruficauda* and its close ally, if really separable, *E. zambesiana*; it resembles the former in having the crown browner and darker than the mantle. It differs chiefly in having the *middle tail-*

feathers blackish nearly to the base, with very little chestnut, and the outer pair of tail-feathers *black on both webs to the base*, only the tips being white, and measuring 12–16 mm. in width. *E. munda*, which also inhabits the same part of Northern Angola, is easily distinguished by its larger size, the white edges to the primary-quills, and the much wider white tips to the outer pair of tail-feathers, 20–26 mm. in width. The bill also is longer, and the dark streaks on the under surface are fewer, less distinct, and confined to the chest, whereas in *E. ansorgii* they commence on the throat.

Iris dark brown; upper mandible black, lower mandible ochre-yellow, becoming black at the tip; feet pale bistre or pinkish-brown (♂) or greenish-bistre (♀).

Male. Total length ca. 145 mm.; wing 65–66; tail 58–59; tarsus 24.5.

Female. Total length ca. 135 mm.; wing 63; tail 55; tarsus 23.

Hab. North Angola.

Types in the British Museum: ♂. No. 165, Malange, 15.ii.09; ♀. No. 1074, Ndala Tando, 21.x.08. W. J. Ansorgé coll.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT also made the following remarks:—

“In my Report on the Birds of the Ruwenzori Expedition I followed Dr. Reichenow (*cf.* Vög. Afr. ii. p. 496) in uniting *Elminia teresita* Antinori with *E. longicauda* (Swainson). On re-examining the specimens with additional material it is evident that the white-bellied *E. teresita* ranging from the north of Victoria Nyanza and Albert Nyanza to Camaroon and Angola is at once separable from *E. longicauda*, which is found from Nigeria to the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. The birds collected by Mr. G. L. Bates on the River Ja, Camaroon, and recorded by Sharpe as *E. longicauda*, should have been referred to *E. teresita*.”

“At the last Meeting of the Club I drew the attention of the Members to the colour of the axillary plumes in the Common Wigeon and American Wigeon as affording an

easy means of distinguishing at a glance between the ducks of the two species. Since the publication of the 'Bulletin,' Major Horsbrugh has kindly forwarded me a page of an American paper, 'Forest and Stream,' published on the 15th of April, 1911, in which Mr. J. C. Phillips has drawn attention to the same point, and has also figured the axillaries to show the differences in these ducks. I regret that I did not receive this sheet in time to include some remark in the last number of the 'Bulletin.' As Mr. Phillips' note was published in an American paper which is probably not very widely read in this country, I do not regret having drawn the attention of our Members to this interesting point, which is certainly known to few.

Col. STEPHENSON CLARKE sent for exhibition an example of a new subspecies of *Camaroptera superciliaris* from Uganda which he proposed to name

CAMAROPTERA SUPERCILIARIS UGANDÆ, subsp. n.

Adult. Similar to *C. superciliaris*, which it resembles in the colour of the upperparts, but with the underparts lighter, particularly on the abdomen, which is white without any tinge of olive-brown. The tail is longer than in specimens of *C. superciliaris* from the West Coast, and measures 37 mm. as compared with 30 mm. or less.

The only specimen in the British Museum which approaches the Uganda bird is one from the Congo Forest, which has the belly whiter than in any of the series from the West Coast, but not so white as in the Uganda bird. This specimen has the tail short, measuring 30 mm., and must be referred to *C. superciliaris*.

Hab. Uganda.

Type in the British Museum: Adult. Presented by Colonel R. Stephenson Clarke.

Mr. H. J. ELWES said that in the last number of the 'Bulletin' he had read with very great interest Mr. Stuart Baker's remarks (pp. 121-3) on the re-discovery of *Crossoptilon harmani* by Captain F. M. Bailey in the Mishmi-

Abor Hills. Mr. Elwes reminded the Members that the type-specimen of *C. harmani* which had been described by himself in the 'Ibis' for 1881, p. 399, pl. xiii., was preserved in the British Museum. It was a very poor skin, much destroyed by moth, and had been presented to him by Lieut. Harman, R.E., who had received it from one of his native surveyors. It was said to have been obtained 150 miles east of Lhasa, at an elevation of about 4000 feet, but the accuracy of this statement was open to doubt. The species had never been heard of again until Capt. Bailey had the good fortune to meet with it and to secure adults of both sexes as well as a young bird.

Mr. C. G. TALBOT-PONSONBY exhibited a specimen of the American Goldfinch (*Chrysomitris tristis*), which was said to have been procured on Achill Island on the 6th of September, 1894. Its occurrence had already been fully recorded by Mr. J. R. Sheridan in the 'Zoologist,' 1894, p. 396, together with remarks by the Editor.

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 10th of June, 1914, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next Meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

E. G. B. MEADE-	W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,	H. F. WITHERBY,
WALDO,	<i>Editor.</i>	<i>Sec. & Treas.</i>
<i>Chairman.</i>		



BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CXCIX.

THE hundred and ninety-sixth Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 10th of June, 1914.

Chairman: HON. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Members present:—E. C. STUART BAKER, D. A. BANNERMAN, G. K. BAYNES, C. BORRER, P. F. BUNYARD, F. D. DREWITT, M.D., H. O. FORBES, LL.D., G. H. GURNEY, Rev. J. R. HALE, E. HARTERT, Ph.D., Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN, G. C. LAMBERT, G. E. LODGE, E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO, H. MUNT, T. H. NEWMAN, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT (*Editor*), C. E. PEARSON, Major F. W. PROCTOR, F. R. RATCLIFF, R. H. READ, C. B. RICKETT, D. SETH-SMITH, C. G. TALBOT-PONSONBY, H. F. WITHERBY (*Sec. & Treas.*), C. WOODHOUSE, M.D.

Visitors:—Capt. F. M. BAILEY, J. M. BORRER, G. HORNE, M.D., A. C. MARTIN, Capt. F. C. W. VENNING.

[June 29th, 1914.]

VOL. XXXIII.



The Hon. W. ROTHSCHILD gave a brief account of his recent expedition to Algeria. He also exhibited specimens of the three Algerian forms of *Garrulus* and made the following remarks:—

“Most authors have recognised one Jay only from Algeria, viz., *Garrulus glandarius cervicalis* Bonap., while a few others have mentioned *G. g. minor* Verr. There are, however, three very distinct forms to be found there, all of which I exhibit to-night together with the eggs of one of them:

“*GARRULUS GLANDARIUS CERVICALIS* Bonap. is the most abundant and widespread race; it occurs in the Northern Atlas Range and in the forests north of the latter in the province of Alger, and throughout the province of Constantine as far south as the Aures Mountains, wherever suitable forest is found.

“*GARRULUS G. WHITAKERI* Hartert.—This Jay was originally described from Tangier, but was discovered by us last year in the oak-forests near Tlemcen in the Province of Oran in Western Algeria. Its position appears to be intermediate between *G. g. cervicalis* and *G. c. minor*. The specimen (*ex coll.* Lefevre) referred to *G. minor* in the ‘Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum,’ iii. p. 96, belongs to this form.

“*GARRULUS G. MINOR* Verr.—This form was described by Verreaux in 1857 from a specimen collected by Capitaine Loche at Djelfa in Central Algeria, and the bird has not since been recorded from Algeria, though Mr. Whitaker redescribed it as *G. ænops* from Morocco, whence we have also received a series of specimens collected by Riggenbach. This year Messrs. Hartert and Hilgert spent a few days at Djelfa and succeeded in collecting the pair of birds and the eggs exhibited to-night. It is just fifty-seven years since the type was described. The Algerian specimens are indistinguishable from *G. ænops* from Morocco, as Dr. Hartert has already suggested.”

Mr. MEADE-WALDO said that in 1892, when he first brought back examples of *G. whitakeri* from the mountains near Tangier and Tetuan, they had been identified by the late Dr. Sharpe as *G. cervicalis*. He also made remarks on the abundance of *G. minor* in the damp forests on the north side of the Great Atlas, in Southern Morocco.

Dr. E. HARTERT said that it was, of course, very valuable to have actually compared specimens of *Garrulus minor* from the type-locality with those collected in Morocco by Messrs. Dodson, Meade-Waldo, and Riggenbach, though the original description and figure (*cf.* Verreaux, *Rev. & Mag. Zool.* 1857, p. 439, pl. 14) left little doubt that the latter, which had been named *Garrulus œnops* by Mr. Whitaker, belonged to the same species, and he had therefore united them as long ago as 1903 (*cf.* Vög. Pal. Faun. i. p. 31). Mr. Riggenbach had found this little Jay quite common in the Moroccan Atlas, to the west of the place where Mr. Meade-Waldo observed it.

Mr. Whitaker had probably renamed this Jay after he had compared it with the specimen in the British Museum which had been wrongly identified as *G. minor*, and which was, in fact, *G. whitakeri* Hart., as Mr. Rothschild had remarked.

The Hon. W. ROTHSCHILD also exhibited adult examples, together with the young and eggs, of the curious Lark, *Chersophilus duponti*, obtained by Dr. Hartert at Aïn Oussera, Central Algeria, and stated that it had now been definitely ascertained that this bird did not occur in the Balearic Islands. The birds bought in the flesh on the Nice Market, and sold as coming from those islands, had probably come from Tunisia.

Mr. CLAUDE GRANT forwarded a description of a new subspecies of Guinea-fowl, for which he proposed the name:—

NUMIDA PTILORHYNCHA BARINGOENSIS, subsp. n.

Adult male. Similar in size and colour to *N. ptilorhyncha* Less., but with a well-developed and considerably larger helmet—this character being very constant.

Hab. Lake Baringo District, Rift Valley, B.E. Africa.

Type in the British Museum: ♂. No. 631. 20 miles S. of Lake Baringo, 3800 ft., 24. xii. 12. W. P. Lowe coll. Presented by Lieut. G. P. Cosens.

Obs. Nine examples have been examined from the Rift Valley.

Mr. MEADE-WALDO exhibited the down and breast-feathers taken from the nest of a Garganey (*Querquedula circia*) found on the banks of the Eden near Hever, Kent, on the 27th of May; the eggs, eight in number, had just hatched. He said that he had occasionally seen a drake about, and in former years had sometimes seen a pair. The "Summer Teal" was quite well known to some of the older gamekeepers and farmers in the neighbourhood. The nest in question was placed on the side of a drain in a rough meadow, and the workman who found it had seen the duck with her young ones.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT pointed out that the down of the Garganey was easily distinguished from that of the Common Teal (*Q. crecca*), which was also exhibited for comparison. That of the Garganey was much darker in colour, and had much longer filaments tipped with white, a very conspicuous character. In the Common Teal the down was altogether shorter and of a sooty-brown colour, the white tips being entirely absent. The small breast-feathers also were easily recognisable, the dark blackish markings on each side of the shaft being characteristic of the Garganey, while in the Common Teal the markings were pale brownish or absent.

The Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN exhibited a nest and a clutch of five eggs of *Hypocolius ampelinus*, taken by Mr. A. G. Tomlinson in South-west Persia, on the 24th of May, 1913. Between the years 1886 and 1897, Mr. W. D. Cumming had found considerable numbers of this species nesting near

Fao, at the head of the Persian Gulf (see 'Ibis,' 1886, p. 476, and Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. xii. pp. 760-765). Mr. Cumming described the nests as being generally built on the leaves of date-palms, in June and July. At the present time this species seemed to have entirely abandoned its former haunts in the Fao district, and no eggs had been taken since 1897, till Mr. Tomlinson found it breeding in the Kairun Valley. Here the nests were found in thorn-bushes, about 4 feet from the ground, and full clutches were taken on the 24th of May.

Mr. Jourdain also made remarks on the difference in the nesting-sites now occupied by this species to those described by Mr. Cumming, and mentioned that in Algeria he had found the House-Bunting (*Emberiza striata sahari*) nesting at the top of a palm-tree, as well as in rocks and houses.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that a parallel case might be found in that of the Desert-Sparrow (*Passer simplex*) found in Algeria, which nested in the most varied situations—in palm-trees, in the hollow stems of desert-plants, and inside the wells.

A discussion took place, in which Mr. Stuart Baker, Dr. Hartert, and others, took part.

Major F. W. PROCTOR exhibited nests and eggs of Dartford and Sardinian Warblers, and of the Moustached Grass-Warbler, which he had taken in Andalusia, South Spain :—

1. DARTFORD WARBLER (*Melizophilus undatus*). The clutches showed great variety, and were of several distinct types, including three sets with reddish markings.

2. SARDINIAN WARBLER (*Sylvia melanocephala*). Eggs of this species also showed great variety, and likewise included three sets with reddish markings.

3. MOUSTACHED GRASS-WARBLER (*Luscinola melanopogon*). A clutch of eggs.

Major PROCTOR also exhibited some interesting enlargements of photographs, which he had taken in Spain in the month of April. These included nests of the

BLACK VULTURE (*Vultur monachus*),
EGYPTIAN VULTURE (*Nephron percnopterus*),
SPANISH IMPERIAL EAGLE (*Aquila adalberti*),
GOLDEN EAGLE (*A. chrysaëtus*),
BLACK KITE (*Milvus korschun*).

Mr. C. G. TALBOT-PONSONBY exhibited pale whitish-buff varieties of the Common Partridge (*Perdix perdix*), which had been purchased in Leadenhall Market from among a number of frozen Russian birds. Both were females, the cross-markings on the wing-coverts, though pale, being distinctly visible.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Dr. GEORGE HORNE, of Melbourne, Australia, made the following interesting remarks on Lyre-birds (*Menura*):—

“*Position of Nest.*—The nests generally have an open space in front, or are placed opposite a stream. They are built either upon the ground backed up against a trunk or bank, or high up on a stump or fern-tree. The high or low positions are persisted in by individual pairs, even though the low builders are disturbed several times every year.

“*Nest-building.*—The male is the builder. First he makes a platform of heavy twigs, which project to form a landing-place; then a layer of fine rootlets is added forming a domed nest. The lining is the down taken from the back and flanks. Sometimes the rootlets formed a trap-door, opening and shutting at pleasure. Old nests are rifled for down and rootlets, but are never re-built. A half-built nest, if interfered with, is at once deserted.

“*During Incubation.*—The male does not sit, nor does he feed the female. She leaves her nest to feed sometimes for an hour at a time. The egg is then completely covered in the down. Handling her egg in her absence is not followed by desertion.

“*Feeding.*—The food consists chiefly of insects living in the

earth or in its covering of decaying vegetation. One foot is extended and a divot raked out in front of the bird. She never scratches like a hen. Young fern-fronds are sparingly eaten.

“*Tameness*.—The cocks are extremely shy, but the hens soon get accustomed to man. One individual would allow its head to be stroked with a stick whilst sitting.

“*Playground*.—The cock clears a level patch about four or five feet in diameter, on which he struts. The playground may be decorated with bright objects, but I have not seen a a bower built.

“*Song*.—The call-note is a high-pitched metallic ‘plék-plék.’ The repertoire (apart from its own notes) is often rendered on the playing-ground. According to my observations it always commences with a ‘kwæ-æ.’ Then imitations of the Whip-bird, Harmonious Thrush, Black Cockatoo, Magpie, and many others. At other times imitations of dogs, chopping wood, cow-bells, etc., were given.

“The call is passed on from one generation to another, for young cocks reproduced the call of the Black Cockatoo which had not visited the district for years.”

Dr. Horne illustrated his remarks with photographs taken in the bush.

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 14th of October, 1914, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next Meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

W. ROTHSCHILD,	W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,	H. F. WITHERBY,
<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Editor.</i>	<i>Sec. & Treas.</i>



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BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

EDITED BY
W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT.

VOLUME XXXIV.

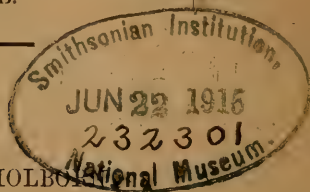
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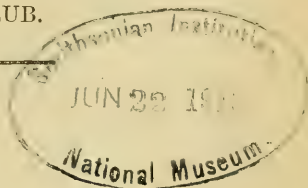
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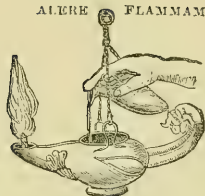
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ALERE FLAMMAM.



PRINTED BY TAYLOR AND FRANCIS,
RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.

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P R E F A C E.

THE thirty-fourth volume of the Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club contains the Report of our Migration Committee on the movements in England and Wales of a number of common migratory species during the autumn of 1912 and the spring and early summer of 1913.

Under the headings Golden-Crested Wren (p. 231), and Hedge-Sparrow (p. 271), the Recorders have recognised British and Continental races of these species. It should, however, be pointed out that in the forthcoming edition of 'A List of British Birds,' compiled by a Committee appointed by the British Ornithologists' Union, these and several other supposed British races are not recognised as distinct.

The present Volume forms the ninth of the series prepared by our Migration Committee; a tenth Report will be issued next year, after which the results of the enquiry will be summarized in a final volume.

The Editor of the Bulletin regrets that his ever-increasing official duties have obliged him to resign that post.

The Members of our Migration Committee are jointly responsible for the following Report.

(Signed) W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,
Editor.

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY),
LONDON, S.W.
1st December, 1914.

REPORT

ON THE MIGRATIONS IN THE SPRING OF 1913 AND
THE AUTUMN OF 1912.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE Ninth Report, which covers the autumn-migrations of 1912 and the spring-migrations of 1913, is drawn up on similar lines to those previously issued, so as to facilitate comparisons between the different years, when the present enquiry has been completed.

The number of records supplied by our observers again shows an increase, and the labour entailed in classifying the facts and attempting to condense them has caused considerable delay in the appearance of the present Report. The records from the light-stations during the autumn of 1912 were particularly voluminous, and the preparation of this section alone has occupied a far greater amount of time than has hitherto been necessary. The Committee are glad to record that, owing to the appointment of Mr. R. E. Wilson to the Caskets Lighthouse early in 1913, they have been able at last to obtain returns from that important station. Previous attempts to obtain the co-operation of the keepers at the Caskets had been unsuccessful, and the thanks of the Committee are particularly due to Mr. Wilson for taking up this work and for stimulating his colleagues to carry it on during his absence on shore. The Caskets Lighthouse is one of the most important stations from the Committee's point of view, and the annual mortality there

among migrating birds is enormous. The section dealing with the light-records in the spring of 1913 will give some idea of the magnitude of the migration-stream at that station, while the amount of material supplied in the autumn of 1913 far surpasses that received from any other light with which the Committee have hitherto had to deal. A summary of the records will be published in the next Report.

Considerable numbers of summer-residents appear to have passed the winter in the south and west of our islands, and this fact may account for a good many of the early records during January, February, and the first part of March. As will be seen from the Report, the weather during the latter month over the area defined on p. 13 was wet and accompanied by many severe gales, but the temperature was above the average and unusually uniform. It was probably owing to this last condition, that several different species of our summer-residents arrived at such early dates, the numbers of the birds usually regarded as early stragglers being considerable. During the remaining period of the spring-migration, the weather-conditions seem to have had but little effect on the progress of the movement. The period covered by the migration lasted from the 6th of March till the 6th of June. Up to the end of March the number of arrivals was small, and the first considerable increase, recorded on the 13th, coincided with a rise in the general temperature. With the exception of small influxes on the 23rd and 25th no increase was noted until the 31st, when an alteration in the force and direction of the wind and a rise in the temperature marked the arrival of large numbers of migrants. Thereafter a gradual increase was apparent, though a temporary lull noted on the 11th of April was accompanied by a fall in the temperature. The migration reached its height between the 14th of April and the 11th of May. After the latter date it rapidly waned, and by the 20th of May only very small numbers of birds appear to have arrived on the south coast, though passage-movements of some importance were still in progress in other parts of the country.

The migrations of the Swallow between the 8th of March

and the 20th of May, of the Sand-Martin between the 13th of March and the 15th of May, of the Chiffchaff between the 6th of March and the 8th of May, and of the Wheatear (both races) between the 12th of March and the 12th of May, covered the longest periods among the species recorded; while those of the Reed-Warbler between the 18th of April and the 5th of May, of the Wood-Warbler between the 9th of April and the 11th of May, and of the Nightingale between the 13th of April and the 5th of May, occupied the shortest time.

The following is a list of the species showing the routes by which they appear to have reached this country. In a few instances, where the evidence was incomplete, the species have been placed in that section which the data seemed to indicate; the others, which are somewhat doubtfully placed, must be considered in conjunction with their corresponding foot-notes:—

A. Species arriving *solely* on the western half of the south coast.

Ring-Ouzel*, Grasshopper-Warbler, Pied Flycatcher*, Land-Rail.

B. Species arriving along the *whole* of the south coast, but chiefly on its western half.

Wheatear, Redstart, Common Whitethroat, Blackcap, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, Wood-Warbler, White Wagtail, Spotted Flycatcher, Swallow, House-Martin, Sand-Martin, Swift, Cuckoo, Common Sandpiper*.

C. Species arriving along the *whole* of the south coast, but chiefly on its eastern half.

Whinchat, Lesser Whitethroat, Garden-Warbler, Sedge-Warbler, Yellow Wagtail, Nightjar.

* Arrivals on the eastern half of the south coast were probably those of passage-migrants only.

D. Species arriving along the south-east coast, from Suffolk to Hampshire.

Reed-Warbler, Nightingale*, Tree-Pipit*, Red-backed Shrike, Wryneck, Turtle-Dove.

Attention may be drawn to one or two points in the autumn-migration. The first is the early dates at which a good many species commenced to take their departure. It becomes clear, the further investigations are carried, that the interval between the termination of the spring-migration and the commencement of the autumn-movement is an extremely short one. The second point is the enormous migrations reported during the first three weeks of November, which seem to have exceeded those recorded in October. The great movements do not seem to have begun until after the second week in October. In this connection attention may be drawn to Mr. B. B. Riviere's observations on the north coast of Norfolk, which have been published in detail in the 'Zoologist' (1913, p. 177 *et seq.*). These have added considerably to our knowledge of the coasting character of some of these autumn-movements.

Our best thanks are again due to the Master and Elder Brethren of the Trinity House for the continuance of their permission to make use of the services of the light-keepers, and to the latter as well as to our many inland observers; without whose kindly co-operation our enquiry could not be carried on. Notes from other published sources have also been carefully abstracted and their facts incorporated with those furnished by our own recorders.

F. G. PENROSE, *Chairman.*

W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT, *Editor.*

C. B. RICKETT.

W. L. SCLATER.

C. B. TICEHURST.

N. F. TICEHURST, *Secretary.*

M. VAUGHAN.

* The later immigrants probably landed as far west as the east of Devonshire.

WEATHER-REPORT

FOR THE

PERIOD COVERED BY THE SPRING-IMMIGRATION OF 1913.

THE weather-reports are abstracted from the returns of the Meteorological Office, and include the conditions prevailing between

Parallels of Latitude 40° N. and 60° N.

Meridians of Longitude 10° E. and 10° W.

Special attention has been paid to the conditions observed over the north coast of Spain, the Bay of Biscay, the coasts of France, the English Channel, and our southern shores.

The first paragraph after the list of species contains a record of the height of the barometer, the temperature, the direction and force of the wind, and the weather-conditions prevailing at 7.0 A.M. on each day at Portland Bill.

The following signs are used under the Daily details of Weather-Conditions:—b=blue sky, c=cloudy, d=drizzle, f=fog, g=gloomy, h=haze, m=mist, o=overcast, q=squalls of rain or hail, r=rain, s=snow, t=thunderstorms.

The weather-conditions will be much more readily understood if the meteorological maps are themselves consulted.

Summary of the Weather-Conditions.

MARCH throughout was rough and wet. The distribution of pressure was very unsettled. The weather was wild and boisterous with many severe gales, much rain, but not much fog and hardly any along the English Channel. Temperature unusually uniform and rather above the average.

APRIL was dull and wet, but free from the gales which had characterised March. The disturbances were mostly shallow and the conditions were generally anticyclonic. The 11th and 12th were very cold, and during the whole of that week the weather was very unsettled and continued so, more or less, to the end of the month. Rain was excessive, but there was very little fog except occasionally at the entrance to the English Channel. The temperature was fairly uniform except for the cold bout on the 11th and 12th and some exceptionally warm days at the end of the month.

MAY was a very variable month with much coastal fog. The barometric conditions were on the whole anticyclonic, but with frequent V-shaped depressions in the neighbourhood of the British Islands. Winds very variable during the earlier parts of the month, the temperature being unusually cold during the first three weeks, but warmer than the average during the last week. The weather was very variable with many thunderstorms and a great excess of coastal and also of inland fog.

Daily details of Weather-Conditions

with the corresponding Arrivals of the Summer-Residents.*

MARCH 5th .. Bar. 30·10 in. T. 48° F. Wind W.S.W., force 5.
Weather, c.

Bar. still anticyclonic over Iberian Peninsula. The northern depression had travelled eastwards. Strong winds from W. or S. over these islands, with unsettled, rainy weather. Temp. about 45° F.

MARCH 6th .. B. Chiffchaff.

Bar. 30·11 in. T. 48° F. Wind S.W., force 4.
Weather, c.

A small secondary disturbance moved eastwards across Ireland and England with S. and S.W. gales and much rain in the United Kingdom and N. France. Weather fine along the N. coast of Spain, but some fog along the shores of Brittany. Temp. warm.

* The species are arranged in accordance with the grouping in the Introduction.

- MARCH 7th .. Bar. 30·04 in. T. 46° F. Wind W.S.W., force 6.
Weather, c.
Secondary depressions, one over Scotland and another over Brittany, with continuance of westerly gales over our area. Much rain in the neighbourhood of the depression over Brittany, some mist at Biarritz. Temp. colder over these islands and the English Channel.
- MARCH 8th .. B. Swallow.
Bar. 30·22 in. T. 40° F. Wind N.W., force 4.
Weather, b.
An anticyclone extended towards these islands from the Azores region with winds from the N.W. over our area. Weather squally, with slight snow and rain in many parts of this country, Brittany, and the English Channel. Temp. colder.
- MARCH 9th .. B. Chiffchaff.
Bar. 30·60 in. T. 45° F. Wind W.S.W., force 4.
Weather, c.
Anticyclonic with centre 30·7 in. over the Bay of Biscay. Moderate westerly winds over greater part of our area, but from some northerly point along the N. coast of Spain, where the weather-conditions were fine. Slight rain along our shores and over most parts of these islands. Temp. generally about 45° F. over our area, but as high as 52° F. at the Scilly Isles, and under 40° F. in the S.E. of England, the Straits of Dover, and the opposite coast of France.
- MARCH 10th .. B. Swallow.
Bar. 30·41 in. T. 48° F. Wind W.S.W., force 6.
Weather, c.
Anticyclonic to the south. Direction and force of winds same as on the previous day. Weather fine over Spain and W. France, raining over these islands and the North Sea. Temp. generally about 45° F.
- MARCH 11th .. Bar. 30·31 in. T. 47° F. Wind W.S.W., force 5.
Weather, c.
Pressure increased over these islands during the day with moderate northerly winds. A little rain, hail, or snow fell in various localities in the British Islands. Fog at Cape Finisterre, but fine at Biarritz, where the wind was light from the E. Rather warmer generally.

- MARCH 12th .. B. Wheatear, Chiffchaff.
 Bar. 30·33 in. T. 46° F. Wind E.S.E., force 4.
 Weather, b.
 Anticyclonic over S.E. England with a small secondary depression over the Bay of Biscay. Light winds generally from the S. Fog along our shores of the English Channel and at Oporto. Temp. generally rather lower. In the N. and W. of these islands weather unsettled, with showers of rain, hail, and snow.
- MARCH 13th .. B. Wheatear, Chiffchaff, Sand-Martin.
 C. Whinchat.
 Bar. 30·07 in. T. 41° F. Wind N.N.W., force 1.
 Weather, b.
 Bar. conditions indefinite, 30 in. to 30·2 in. Southerly winds moderate in force generally, but a gale along our extreme N.W. coasts. Rainy over the whole of these islands. Some fog in the English Channel. Temp. distinctly warmer.
- MARCH 14th .. A. Ring-Ouzel.
 Bar. 29·90 in. T. 49° F. Wind S.W., force 6.
 Weather, o.
 A deep depression over Ireland, with a secondary disturbance which moved eastwards over England during the day. S.W. gale along our W. and S. coasts. Weather unsettled, with rain, sleet, and snow over these islands; some fog at Cape Finisterre. Temp. rather lower.
- MARCH 15th .. A. Ring-Ouzel.
 B. Wheatear, Chiffchaff.
 Bar. 30·03 in. T. 48° F. Wind W., force 7.
 Weather, c.
 Bar. high over Iberian Peninsula with centre 30·5 in. off N.W. corner of Spain and low to the N. of these islands. Gales from the W. over these islands. Weather very unsettled, with storms of rain, hail, sleet, and snow, but fine over the shores of the Bay of Biscay and the French shores of the English Channel. Temp. 50° F. along the shores of the Bay of Biscay; under 40° F. over the greater part of these islands.

- MARCH 16th .. B. Wheatear, Sand-Martin.
 Bar. 29·82 in. T. 45° F. Wind W., force 8.
 Weather, r.
 A depression to the N. of Scotland, centre 29·2 in., maximum over southern France, 30·4 in. During the night a small minimum travelled southwards over Great Britain, and the W. gales after having subsided, again became general. Weather very unsettled and rainy. Temp. low over these islands, but warm along the shores of the Bay of Biscay, where the weather was fine, but with some mist at Cape Finisterre.
- MARCH 17th .. B. Wheatear, White Wagtail.
 Bar. 29·37 in. T. 40° F. Wind W. Weather, b, c.
 The depression over England passed eastwards over the North Sea. Strong winds from the N. along our W. coasts and the Western Channel, with very rough weather, rain, sleet, or snow. Temp. low, under 40° F. over these islands, not as high as 50° F. along the N. coast of Spain and the W. of France, where the wind was from the S. and the weather overcast and rainy.
- MARCH 18th .. Bar. 29·78 in. T. 38° F. Wind N.E., force 1.
 Weather, b.
 A depression reached our area from the Atlantic, with a S.E. gale over the W. half of the English Channel, the W. of England, the Irish Sea, and Ireland, but N.W. from the Isle of Wight eastwards. Weather rainy and unsettled, temp. low, distinctly colder, 31° F. along our S. coast, rather warmer and finer over the Bay of Biscay, but rain at Cape Finisterre.
- MARCH 19th .. B. Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, Swallow, Sand-Martin.
 Bar. 29·03 in. T. 49° F. Wind S.W., force 8.
 Weather, r.
 A depression over N. of Scotland, with strong winds or gales from the W. over these islands, and much rain, hail, snow, or sleet. Temp. rather warmer.
- MARCH 20th .. B. Wheatear, Blackcap.
 Bar. 29·44 in. T. 47° F. Wind W.S.W., force 5.
 Weather, b, c.
 A depression still over N. of Scotland, with strong W. winds. Weather unsettled, rainy.

- MARCH 21st .. B. Wheatear, Blackcap, Swallow, Sand-Martin.
 Bar. 29.45 in. T. 47° F. Wind S.S.W., force 7.
 Weather, c, q.
 A depression to the N. and W. of these islands.
 Strong winds from S.W. with much rain, thundery
 in the S. and S.E. of England. Temp. generally
 about or below 50° F. over our area.
- MARCH 22nd .. B. Chiffchaff.
 Bar. 29.56 in. T. 46° F. Wind S., force 3.
 Weather, o.
 Bar. still low to the N. and W., a small depression
 developed off the S.W. of England, with a severe
 gale in the Channel and the S. of England, from the
 S. and S.W. Weather generally very rough and
 stormy.
- MARCH 23rd .. B. Wheatear, Blackcap, Willow-Warbler, House-
 Martin, Sand-Martin.
 C. Whinchat.
 Bar. 29.40 in. T. 45° F. Wind S.S.W., force 5.
 Weather, c.
 A depression with centre 29.0 in. over N. of England,
 strong winds or gales from N.W. along the N. coast
 of Spain, the Western Channel and W. of England,
 with much rain over practically the whole of our
 area. Temp. varying from 50° F. along the N.
 coast of Spain, 45° F. over the English Channel, to
 40° F. over the greater part of these islands.
- MARCH 24th .. D. Wryneck.
 Bar. 29.93 in. T. 42° F. Wind N.N.W., force 3.
 Weather, b.
 A general increase of pressure over these islands and
 W. Europe. Winds, light N. airs over greater
 part of our area, but S. at Cape Finisterre.
 Weather fine generally, with some mist along the
 French coast, about Boulogne and in the E. counties
 of England.
- MARCH 25th .. A. Ring-Ouzel.
 B. Wheatear, Whitethroat, Chiffchaff, Willow-
 Warbler, White Wagtail.
 C. Garden-Warbler.
 D. Wryneck.

MARCH 25th .. Bar. 30.27 in. T. 42° F. Wind N.E., force 3.
(con.). Weather, b.

Anticyclonic over England, but a depression over Spain. Winds light, circulating anticyclonically around the first mentioned centre. Weather fair generally, but showery at the Straits of Dover, with a good deal of mist or fog locally along both shores of the Channel. Heavy rain in the S. of France, and in Spain, but fine along the N. coast of Spain.

MARCH 26th .. B. Whitethroat, Swallow.
Bar. 30.0 in. T. 42° F. Wind E.N.E., force 6.
Weather, c.

Bar. falling generally, winds very light from the E. Weather very misty in places along both sides of the English Channel, with some rain in the S.W. and W. of these islands. Temp. lower on the whole.

MARCH 27th .. A. Ring-Ouzel.
B. Wheatear, Blackcap, House-Martin, Sand-Martin.
Bar. 29.73 in. T. 42° F. Wind, calm. Weather, h.
A large depression on the Atlantic to the W. of Ireland, with small secondary depression in front of it, about the mouth of the Thames. Winds very light, circulating cyclonically round the secondary. Weather, rain in the S. of England and in the Spanish Peninsula, with mist and fog along the shores of the English Channel. Temp. rather warmer.

MARCH 28th .. B. Wheatear, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler.
Bar. 29.20 in. T. 47° F. Wind S.E., force 6.
Weather, r.
The Atlantic depression moved away westwards, so that the barometer rose slightly over the whole of our area. Winds, for the most part of slight intensity, from S.W. accompanied by a good deal of rain everywhere. Temp. rather warmer.

MARCH 29th .. B. Willow-Warbler.
C. Yellow Wagtail.
Bar. 29.52 in. T. 45° F. Wind E.N.E., force 4.
Weather, c.

MARCH 29th .. A. A fresh depression over the Bay of Biscay with strong winds circulating cyclonically round it. Weather rainy, with some mist along the shores of our S.E. counties.

MARCH 30th .. A. Ring-Ouzel.
B. Chiffchaff.
D. Tree-Pipit.
Bar. 29.61 in. T. 47° F. Wind S.W., force 6.
Weather, r.
A depression over the Irish Channel, winds circulating round it, mostly from S.W. over the English Channel. Weather fine on the whole over the Bay of Biscay and English Channel, but with some rain at Portland Bill. Temp. rising slightly.

MARCH 31st .. B. Wheatear, Redstart, Blackcap, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, Swallow.
Bar. 29.84 in. T. 44° F. Wind N., force 1.
Weather, c.
Bar. rising slightly over these islands. Winds light in force, very various in direction. Weather generally misty. Fog with rain at the Straits of Dover, but fine at the extreme W. of France.

APRIL 1st A. Ring-Ouzel.
B. Wheatear, Chiffchaff, Swallow, Sand-Martin.
Bar. 29.78 in. T. 44° F. Wind W., force 3.
Weather, b, c.
Bar. rising generally over our area. Winds strong N.W. at the mouth of the Channel, elsewhere light, and very variable. Weather, rain at the Scilly Isles, Channel Islands, coast of France and S.E. England, but fine along the greater part of our S. coast. Temp. falling generally.

APRIL 2nd B. Blackcap, Willow-Warbler, Swallow.
D. Tree-Pipit, Wryneck.
Bar. 30.01 in. T. 47° F. Wind S.S.W., force 4.
Weather, b, c.
A shallow depression along W. coast of Ireland, but rising slightly over the rest of our area. Moderate to strong winds, from the S.W. Weather fair generally, but with some rain in the extreme S.W. of these islands and occasional hail-storms along our S. coast.

- APRIL 3rd A. Ring-Ouzel.
 B. Blackcap, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, Swallow,
 Sand-Martin, Common Sandpiper.
 C. Yellow Wagtail.
 D. Wryneck.
 Bar. 30.01 in. T. 48° F. Wind S.S.E., force 4.
 Weather, b, c.
 A depression with centre over N. coast of Spain.
 Light E. and S.E. winds over our area. Weather
 fine generally, but rain at the Scilly Isles and
 Cape Finisterre; some mist over the London area
 and along the W. coast of Denmark.
- APRIL 4th B. Wheatear, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, White
 Wagtail, House-Martin, Sand-Martin.
 Bar. 30.02 in. T. 42° F. Wind N.N.E., force 6.
 Weather, c.
 Bar. rising slowly. Moderate winds from N.E. over
 our area. Weather thick over both shores of the
 English Channel, with rain in our southern counties.
 Temp. lower.
- APRIL 5th B. Wheatear, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, White
 Wagtail, Swallow, Sand-Martin.
 Bar. 29.82 in. T. 45° F. Wind N.E., force 6.
 Weather, o.
 Bar. falling slightly. Winds rather stronger, still
 from N.E. Weather cloudy and misty on both
 shores of the Channel. Temp. about the same as
 on the previous day.
- APRIL 6th A. Ring-Ouzel.
 B. Wheatear, Redstart, Chiffchaff, White Wagtail,
 Swallow, House-Martin.
 C. Garden-Warbler.
 D. Tree-Pipit, Wryneck.
 Bar. 29.73 in. T. 44° F. Wind N.N.E., force 7.
 Weather, c.
 Bar. falling. Wind strong N.E. Weather fine
 generally, but raining over the E. half of the
 English Channel, misty over the W. half at Cape
 Finisterre. Temp. low.

- APRIL 7th B. Blackcap, Sand-Martin, Cuckoo.
 C. Sedge-Warbler.
 D. Turtle-Dove.
 Bar. 29·83 in. T. 42° F. Wind N.N.E., force 5.
 Weather, b, c.
 Bar. rising. Wind strong from N. Weather fair to
 overcast. Temp. cold.
- APRIL 8th A. Ring-Ouzel.
 B. Wheatear, Whitethroat.
 C. Lesser Whitethroat, Yellow Wagtail.
 D. Turtle-Dove.
 Bar. 30·10 in. T. 40° F. Wind N.E., force 5.
 Weather, b.
 Bar. high. Wind N.E. Weather fine. Temp. low.
- APRIL 9th A. Ring-Ouzel.
 B. Wheatear, Redstart, Blackcap, Chiffchaff, Willow-
 Warbler, Wood-Warbler, Cuckoo.
 C. Whinchat.
 D. Wryneck.
 Bar. 30·15 in. T. 44° F. Wind N.E., force 3.
 Weather, c.
 Conditions still anticyclonic. Wind N.E. Weather
 cloudy, with rain in our S.E. counties and misty at
 the mouth of the Channel. Temp. still low.
- APRIL 10th .. B. Wheatear, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Chiffchaff,
 Willow-Warbler, Swallow, House-Martin, Cuckoo,
 Common Sandpiper.
 C. Lesser Whitethroat.
 D. Tree-Pipit, Wryneck.
 Bar. 30·13 in. T. 46° F. Wind N.W., force 3.
 Weather, b, c.
 Conditions anticyclonic. Wind strong from N.W.
 Weather overcast and misty on both sides of the
 English Channel, but fine along N. coast of Spain.
 Temp. still cold.
- APRIL 11th .. A. Grasshopper-Warbler.
 B. Wheatear, Willow-Warbler.
 C. Sedge-Warbler.

- APRIL 11th .. Bar. 30·07 in. T. 44° F. Wind E., force 4.
 (con.). Weather, c.
 Conditions same as on the previous day. Winds N.W.
 Weather unsettled, cold rain along S. coast of
 England, gloomy and misty at the mouth of the
 Channel. Temp. cold.
- APRIL 12th .. B. Wheatear, Redstart, Willow-Warbler, White
 Wagtail, Swallow, Sand-Martin, Cuckoo, Common
 Sandpiper.
 C. Yellow Wagtail.
 Bar. 29·88 in. T. 39° F. Wind N.N.W., force 4.
 Weather, c.
 Bar. still high over our area. Wind strong from N.
 Temp. very cold with snow and rain-showers at the
 Straits of Dover and the E. half of the English
 Channel; fine over the Bay of Biscay.
- APRIL 13th .. B. Wheatear, Redstart, Wood-Warbler.
 C. Lesser Whitethroat.
 D. Nightingale, Tree-Pipit.
 Bar. 30·13 in. T. 41° F. Wind N.E., force 2.
 Weather, b.
 Pressure high over England. Wind still from N.,
 bitterly cold. Temp. under 40° F., except the
 extreme W. of the Bay of Biscay and at Cape
 Finisterre. Weather fair generally, but with some
 mist along the Sussex coast.
- APRIL 14th .. B. Wheatear, Redstart, Blackcap, Chiffchaff, Willow-
 Warbler, White Wagtail, Swallow, Sand-Martin,
 Swift, Cuckoo, Common Sandpiper.
 C. Whinchat, Lesser Whitethroat.
 D. Wryneck.
 Bar. 30·09 in. T. 46° F. Wind S.S.W., force 4.
 Weather, c.
 The centre of the anticyclone had passed E. and was
 situated over central France. Wind from S.W.
 Temp. warmer generally, varying from about 40° F.,
 lowest along the N. coast of Spain to above 45° F.
 in Scotland. Weather showery in the Channel,
 misty along the Sussex coast. Fine, but very cold
 along the N. coast of Spain.

APRIL 15th .. B. Wheatear, Willow-Warbler, Wood-Warbler, Swallow, House-Martin, Sand-Martin, Cuckoo, Common Sandpiper.

D. Nightingale, Wryneck.

Bar. 30.00 in. T. 48° F. Wind W.S.W., force 3.
Weather, b, c.

Bar. falling. Wind moderate, S.W. Temp. rather colder. Weather fair generally, but showery along our S.W. coasts with mists on both sides of the Channel. Fine along the N. of Spain and much warmer.

APRIL 16th .. A. Grasshopper-Warbler, Land-Rail.

B. Wheatear, White Wagtail, Swallow, House-Martin, Sand-Martin, Cuckoo, Common Sandpiper.

C. Garden-Warbler, Yellow Wagtail.

D. Tree-Pipit.

Bar. 29.46 in. T. 49° F. Wind S.W., force 8.
Weather, r.

Conditions due to a large depression between Scotland and Iceland. Strong winds from S.W. Temp. much warmer. Weather rainy on both sides of the Channel, with a good deal of mist.

APRIL 17th .. B. Whitethroat, Willow-Warbler, Swallow, Sand-Martin, Swift, Cuckoo.

C. Garden-Warbler, Sedge-Warbler, Yellow Wagtail.

D. Nightingale.

Bar. 29.54 in. T. 46° F. Wind W.N.W., force 4.
Weather, b, c.

Bar. low in a secondary depression over the S. of England. Winds very irregular, but mostly moderate, W. Weather unsettled, with mist in the S.E. of England. Temp. lower.

APRIL 18th .. A. Ring-Ouzel.

B. Wheatear, Redstart, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Chiffchaff, Wood-Warbler, Swallow, House-Martin, Sand-Martin, Common Sandpiper.

D. Reed-Warbler, Wryneck.

Bar. 29.66 in. T. 48° F. Wind W.S.W., force 5.
Weather, c.

- APRIL 18th .. Bar. rising slightly over W. Europe ; no change over these islands. Wind strong from S.W. Weather unsettled, squally, with rain along the French coast and S.W. of these islands ; mist in the S.E. counties. Temp. warmer.
- (*con.*).
- APRIL 19th .. A. Pied Flycatcher.
 B. Blackcap, Swallow, House-Martin, Swift, Cuckoo, Common Sandpiper.
 D. Tree-Pipit.
 Bar. 29.54 in. T. 48° F. Wind W.S.W., force 6.
 Weather, c.
 A deep depression with centre over N. of Scotland. Strong N.W. winds over greater part of these islands, but S. of W. in the English Channel. Weather very unsettled with storms of wind and hail, but warmer on the shores of the Bay of Biscay. Temp. remaining low elsewhere ; some mist or fog along the shores of Brittany.
- APRIL 20th .. B. Whitethroat, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, Swallow, House-Martin, Cuckoo.
 C. Whinchat, Lesser Whitethroat, Sedge-Warbler, Yellow Wagtail.
 D. Nightingale, Wryneck.
 Bar. 29.96 in. T. 47° F. Wind W.N.W., force 3.
 Weather, b.
 Bar. falling in the W. of the Channel, rising over the North Sea. Strong N.W. winds over these islands, but S. along the shores of the Bay of Biscay and E. over Brittany. Weather fine. Temp. 57° F. along the N. coast of Spain, about 47° F. over the English Channel.
- APRIL 21st.... A. Grasshopper-Warbler, Pied Flycatcher, Land-Rail.
 B. Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, Swallow, House-Martin, Cuckoo.
 C. Garden-Warbler, Yellow Wagtail.
 D. Nightingale, Reed-Warbler.
 Bar. 29.74 in. T. 50° F. Wind S.W., force 3.
 Weather, c.
 Bar. falling, moderate or strong S. winds with some rain over these islands and in Brittany ; fog at Biarritz. Temp. warmer.

- APRIL 22nd .. A. Grasshopper-Warbler.
 B. Wheatear, Whitethroat, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, White Wagtail, Swallow, House-Martin, Swift, Cuckoo.
 C. Lesser Whitethroat, Sedge-Warbler, Yellow Wagtail.
 D. Nightingale, Wryneck, Turtle-Dove.
 Bar. 30.03 in. T. 50° F. Wind N.W., force 2.
 Weather, o.
 A shallow depression over the Bay of Biscay, light N. winds over our area generally, but S. or S.E. along the W. of France. Weather fine generally, but with mist or fog in some parts of these islands and rain in the Channel Islands and at Dover. Temp. warmer.
- APRIL 23rd .. B. Willow-Warbler, Swallow, House-Martin, Sand-Martin, Cuckoo.
 C. Whinchat, Lesser Whitethroat, Sedge-Warbler, Yellow Wagtail.
 D. Nightingale, Tree-Pipit, Wryneck, Turtle-Dove.
 Bar. 30.08 in. T. 54° F. Wind N.N.E., force 1.
 Weather, b, c.
 Bar. unsteady, falling slightly. Wind light from N.E. Weather calm generally, with some mists along our W. coasts and parts of the French side of the English Channel. Temp. about 50° F.
- APRIL 24th .. B. Redstart, Blackcap, Willow-Warbler, Swallow, House-Martin, Cuckoo.
 C. Whinchat, Yellow Wagtail.
 D. Nightingale, Turtle-Dove.
 Bar. 29.79 in. T. 49° F. Wind E.N.E., force 1.
 Weather, b.
 Bar. falling. Winds light, mainly E. but strong S. in the W. of the Channel and the Irish Sea. Weather fine generally, but some mist or fog at the mouth of the Channel and rain at the Scilly Isles and in Ireland.
- APRIL 25th .. A. Grasshopper-Warbler, Pied Flycatcher, Land-Rail.
 B. Wheatear, Redstart, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, White Wagtail, Swallow, House-Martin, Sand-Martin, Swift, Common Sandpiper.

- APRIL 25th . . C. Whinchat, Lesser Whitethroat, Garden-Warbler,
(*con.*). Sedge-Warbler, Yellow Wagtail.
D. Nightingale.
Bar. 29.56 in. T. 48° F. Wind W., force 5.
Weather, b.
Bar. falling slightly, due to a secondary depression
over N. of Scotland. Wind moderate or strong
from the W. over these islands generally, but S. at
the Straits of Dover and North Sea. Weather fine
generally, but with rain at the Scilly Isles and
along the coast of England. Temp. about 50° F.
- APRIL 26th . . B. Willow-Warbler, Wood-Warbler, House-Martin,
Swift, Common Sandpiper.
C. Sedge-Warbler, Yellow Wagtail, Nightjar.
D. Reed-Warbler.
Bar. 29.51 in. T. 48° F. Wind S., force 6.
Weather, c.
A deep depression with centre off S.W. of Ireland,
with strong S.W. winds. Fair generally, but with
rain in the S.W. Temp. falling slightly.
- APRIL 27th . . B. Wood-Warbler, Swallow, House-Martin, Sand-
Martin, Swift, Cuckoo.
C. Lesser Whitethroat, Sedge-Warbler, Nightjar.
D. Nightingale, Wryneck.
Bar. 29.33 in. T. 51° F. Wind S.S.W., force 7.
Weather, o.
Bar. rising. Winds strong S. over our area. Weather
unsettled, showery and squally; some mist over
Brittany. Temp. warm.
- APRIL 28th . . A. Ring-Ouzel, Grasshopper-Warbler, Pied Fly-
catcher.
B. Wheatear, Redstart, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Chiff-
chaff, Willow-Warbler, Wood-Warbler, Spotted
Flycatcher, Swallow, House-Martin, Sand-Martin,
Cuckoo, Common Sandpiper.
C. Whinchat, Sedge-Warbler.
D. Nightingale, Tree-Pipit.
Bar. 29.67 in. T. 51° F. Wind S.S.E., force 4.
Weather, c.
Bar. rising. Winds moderate or strong from S.
Weather overcast or gloomy. Temp. warm.

APRIL 29th . . B. Whitethroat, Willow-Warbler, Wood-Warbler,
Swallow, House-Martin, Cuckoo.

C. Yellow Wagtail.

Bar. 30.00 in. T. 50° F. Wind S., force 3. Weather,
b, c.

Bar. rising generally, but falling at Bordeaux and
Biarritz. Wind moderate from S. or S.E. Weather
fine generally, but some rain and mist at the mouth
of the Channel. Temp. warm.

APRIL 30th . . B. Wheatear, Redstart, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Spotted
Flycatcher, Swallow, House-Martin, Swift.

C. Sedge-Warbler.

D. Nightingale, Red-backed Shrike.

Bar. 29.84 in. T. 48° F. Wind W.S.W., force 5.
Weather, c.

A depression with its centre over the W. of Scotland,
with wind circulating cyclonically round it over
these islands; a light breeze from N. along the
French coast of the Bay of Biscay. Weather fair
generally at first, but raining later over these
islands. Temp. warm, being 47° F. at Cape
Finisterre, and 50° F. or upwards over the English
Channel and England.

MAY 1st A. Grasshopper-Warbler.

B. Wheatear, Blackcap, Swallow, Swift, Cuckoo,
Common Sandpiper.

C. Lesser Whitethroat, Nightjar.

D. Tree-Pipit, Turtle-Dove.

Bar. 29.93 in. T. 49° F. Wind S.W., force 3.
Weather, b, c.

Bar. rising. Winds light in force, very variable in
direction, mostly W. to S. over our area, but N.W.
over E. Anglia, our S.E. counties, and Belgium.
Weather cloudy or overcast, with rain at various
points on each side of the Channel and North Sea.
Temp. under 50° F. over these islands.

MAY 2nd A. Land-Rail.

B. Wheatear, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Chiffchaff,
Willow-Warbler, Wood-Warbler, Swallow, House-
Martin, Sand-Martin, Common Sandpiper.

C. Lesser Whitethroat, Sedge-Warbler, Yellow Wag-
tail.

- MAY 2nd D. Red-backed Shrike, Turtle-Dove.
 (con.). Bar. 29.95 in. T. 49° F. Wind N.W., force 1.
 Weather, b.
 Bar. rising. Light W. winds or calms with much
 mist along both shores of the Channel. Temp. low.
- MAY 3rd A. Ring-Ouzel.
 B. Whitethroat, Wood-Warbler, Swallow, House-
 Martin, Swift.
 C. Lesser Whitethroat, Sedge-Warbler.
 D. Reed-Warbler.
 Bar. 29.71 in. T. 48° F. Wind W.S.W., force 3.
 Weather, r.
 Bar. falling, due to a "V"-shaped depression over these
 islands, and winds circulating cyclonically round it,
 viz. S. and light in force over the Bay of Biscay and
 the greater part of W. France, the English Channel,
 England and Scotland, but strong from N.W. over
 Ireland and the Scilly Isles. Weather unsettled;
 rainy from Biarritz to Stornoway, but fine along
 the coast of E. Anglia. Temp. still low.
- MAY 4th B. Swallow, House-Martin, Swift, Common Sand-
 piper.
 C. Nightjar.
 D. Reed-Warbler, Turtle-Dove.
 Bar. 29.49 in. T. 47° F. Wind N.W., force 6.
 Weather, b, c.
 A depression with centre over S.E. England with
 winds circulating cyclonically round it. Weather
 rainy; some mist along the Sussex coast. Temp.
 low.
- MAY 5th A. Grasshopper-Warbler.
 B. Wheatear, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Chiffchaff,
 Willow-Warbler, Spotted Flycatcher, Swallow,
 House-Martin, Swift, Cuckoo, Common Sandpiper.
 C. Sedge-Warbler.
 D. Nightingale, Reed-Warbler, Tree-Pipit, Red-backed
 Shrike, Wryneck.
 Bar. 29.63 in. T. 48° F. Wind N., force 5.
 Weather, c.

MAY 5th Bar. rising over England and France, but pressure very irregular. Winds variable in direction and force, but N. over England, the Channel and French coast, W. along N. coast of Spain. Mist on both sides of the English Channel in places, with rain in many parts of England and shores of the Bay of Biscay. It was fine, however, in S.W. of England. Temp. cold.

MAY 6th B. Whitethroat, Blackcap, Willow-Warbler, Swallow, House-Martin, Swift.
C. Garden-Warbler.
D. Tree-Pipit.
Bar. 29.54 in. T. 48° F. Wind S.S.E., force 5.
Weather, r.
A long V-shaped depression extending from the Hebrides to Devonshire. Winds circulating cyclonically round it. Weather unsettled, with fog over the S. half of the Bay of Biscay, rain over these islands and English Channel. Temp. low.

MAY 7th A. Grasshopper-Warbler.
B. Wheatear, Redstart, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Willow-Warbler, Spotted Flycatcher, Swallow.
C. Whinchat, Garden-Warbler, Sedge-Warbler.
D. Turtle-Dove.
Bar. 29.64 in. T. 49° F. Wind S.W., force 5.
Weather, b, c.
A large depression on the W. coast of Ireland. Winds strong from some point between W. and S. over our area. Weather unsettled generally, with some mist at the mouth of the Channel, but fair in the Channel itself and neighbouring coasts. Temp. still low.

MAY 8th B. Wheatear, Whitethroat, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, Spotted Flycatcher, Swallow, House-Martin, Swift, Common Sandpiper.
C. Garden-Warbler, Sedge-Warbler.
Bar. 29.49 in. T. 48° F. Wind S.E., force 6.
Weather, r.
A depression between Ireland and S.W. England Strong S. winds. Weather, raining generally, with some mist over Brittany. Temp. rising slightly.

- MAY 9th A. Land-Rail.
 B. Wheatear, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Willow-Warbler, Swallow, House-Martin, Sand-Martin Swift.
 C. Whinchat, Sedge-Warbler, Nightjar.
 Bar. 29.52 in. T. 51° F. Wind S.S.E., force 5.
 Weather, c.
 Bar. falling. Winds had backed towards E. Weather very unsettled, rain-squalls at the mouth of the Channel, mist and rain on S.E. coast of England. Temp. about 50° F.
- MAY 10th A. Pied Flycatcher.
 B. Wheatear, Whitethroat, Willow-Warbler, Spotted Flycatcher, Swallow, House-Martin, Sand-Martin, Swift.
 C. Whinchat, Sedge-Warbler.
 D. Turtle-Dove.
 Bar. 29.69 in. T. 51° F. Wind S., force 4.
 Weather, b, c.
 Bar. inclined to rise. Strong wind from S. Weather fine on N. coast of Spain and along the French shores of the Bay of Biscay and the Channel; fair along the greater part of our S. coast, but raining at Dungeness; misty and foggy and very cold along the E. of England and Scotland.
- MAY 11th B. Wheatear, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Willow-Warbler, Wood-Warbler, Spotted Flycatcher, Swallow, House-Martin, Swift.
 C. Garden-Warbler, Sedge-Warbler.
 D. Tree-Pipit, Turtle-Dove.
 Bar. 29.85 in. T. 50° F. Wind W.S.W., force 3.
 Weather, c.
 Bar. low, with centre of depression to W. of Ireland. Wind moderate from S.W. over the Bay of Biscay, the Channel, and Ireland, and E. over Scotland. Weather fair. Temp. warm.
- MAY 12th B. Wheatear, Whitethroat, Spotted Flycatcher, Sand-Martin, Swift, Cuckoo.
 C. Garden-Warbler, Sedge-Warbler, Nightjar.
 D. Turtle-Dove.
 Bar. 29.83 in. T. 50° F. Wind S.E., force 6.
 Weather, r.

- MAY 12th Bar. falling generally, with centre of depression over S.W. corner of Ireland, with moderate or strong winds circulating cyclonically round it. Weather rainy along the coasts of France, the S.W. and W. of England, Wales, and Ireland; misty along the S. coast of Cornwall. Temp. about 50° F.
(*con.*).
- MAY 13th. . . . B. Redstart, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Spotted Flycatcher, Sand-Martin.
C. Whinchat, Garden-Warbler, Sedge-Warbler.
Bar. 29.99 in. T. 51° F. Wind N.E., force 3.
Weather, o.
Centre of depression was over the Bay of Biscay. Wind W. at Cape Finisterre, S. at Biarritz and Bordeaux, E. elsewhere. Weather dull over the Channel and S. of England, with rain at Jersey and Dungeness. Temp. about 50° F.
- MAY 14th B. Whitethroat, Spotted Flycatcher, Swift.
C. Sedge-Warbler.
D. Red-backed Shrike, Turtle-Dove.
Bar. 30.09 in. T. 53° F. Wind N.N.E., force 5.
Weather, b, c.
Bar. rising generally, but there were small secondary depressions passing E. across Great Britain. Light winds from N. or N.E. over the whole of our area. Weather rainy, with much mist along our coasts and the French shores of the English Channel. Temp. about 50° F.
- MAY 15th A. Land-Rail.
B. Whitethroat, Spotted Flycatcher, Sand-Martin, Swift.
C. Sedge-Warbler.
Bar. 29.99 in. T. 48° F. Wind N.N.E., force 8.
Weather, b, c.
The depression had moved S.E. with centre over Biarritz. Strong winds from N.E. over S. of England, Channel, and N. of France. Weather fair generally, but misty along the S. shores of the English Channel, the Scilly Isles, Bristol and St. George's Channels. Temp. still low, not reaching 50° F. in these islands.

- MAY 16th . . . A. Land-Rail.
 B. Redstart, Swift.
 D. Turtle-Dove.
 Bar. 29·99 in. T. 46° F. Wind N.N.E., force 6.
 Weather, b.
 The depression to S. had passed E. Wind still from some N. or N.E. point over the greater part of our area. Temp. still cold over these islands and neighbouring seas. Weather fair generally, but overcast and misty along the French shores of the English Channel, the Scilly Isles, and Bristol Channel.
- MAY 17th . . . B. Swallow.
 Bar. 29·76 in. T. 56° F. Wind N.N.E., force 4.
 Weather, b.
 Bar. pressure very irregular, rising over France and Spain, falling over these islands generally and the North Sea. Winds very irregular, but mostly from some N. point, in the S. of England, the Channel, and the French coast. Weather fair generally, but misty or foggy at Cape Finisterre, Brittany, Normandy, the Scilly Isles, and central England. Temp. still cold.
- MAY 18th . . . B. Swallow, Swift.
 C. Nightjar.
 D. Turtle-Dove.
 Bar. 29·87 in. T. 50° F. Wind W.N.W., force 4.
 Weather, b, c.
 Bar. rising. Moderate or strong winds from N.W.
 Weather fair; no mist or fog reported anywhere.
 Temp. still cold.
- MAY 19th . . . B. House-Martin, Common Sandpiper.
 C. Lesser Whitethroat, Nightjar.
 Bar. 30·02 in. T. 50° F. Wind N.W., force 4.
 Weather, b.
 Bar. high. Winds N.W. Weather fine, but colder.
- MAY 20th . . . B. Whitethroat, Spotted Flycatcher, Swift.
 C. Garden-Warbler, Sedge-Warbler.
 D. Turtle-Dove.
 Bar. 30·10 in. T. 52° F. Wind W.S.W., force 5.
 Weather, c.

- MAY 20th Pressure highest over the Bay of Biscay and France.
(*con.*). Wind S.W. Weather rainy and unsettled over S.
of England, foggy at Havre, fine along the N. coast
of Spain. Temp. much warmer.
- MAY 21st B. Swallow.
Bar. 30.10 in. T. 52° F. Wind S.W., force 4.
Weather, c.
Bar. rising over the Bay of Biscay, W. France, and
S. England; falling elsewhere. Wind moderate or
strong from S.W., but E. at Bordeaux and Biarritz.
Weather fine. Temp. warmer.
- MAY 22nd B. Common Sandpiper.
Bar. 30.13 in. T. 51° F. Wind W., force 5.
Weather, b, c.
Bar. rising. Wind W. Fine generally, but misty at
Corunna and Brest. Temp. about 50° F.
- MAY 23rd B. Swift.
Bar. 30.18 in. T. 53° F. Wind W., force 4.
Weather, c.
Bar. rising. Wind W., strong. Weather overcast,
with a good deal of coast fog and rain along our S.
and S.W. coasts and the French shores of the
English Channel; also at Cape Finisterre. Temp.
warmer.
- MAY 24th Bar. 30.35 in. T. 52° F. Wind W.S.W., force 2.
Weather, f.
Pressure anticyclonic with maximum above 30.3 in.
over the Bay of Biscay, France, and S. England.
Wind S.W. Much fog and mist along the coast of
France and our S.W. and W. shores, also at
Biarritz; much fog in the Channel and Irish Sea.
Temp. decidedly warmer.
- MAY 25th B. Spotted Flycatcher.
Bar. 30.29 in. T. 48° F. Wind N.E., force 3.
Weather, f.
Still anticyclonic. Winds light from S.W. Weather
fine generally but with much fog along the Channel.
The sea fog kept temp. low on S. coast, below
50° F.; elsewhere warmer, about 60° F.

MAY 26th A. Land-Rail.

Bar. 30·21 in. T. 59° F. Wind E.N.E., force 3.
Weather, b, c.

Bar. rising generally over the North Sea and France, but falling over the Bay of Biscay, the W. of the Channel, and the Irish Sea. Wind light from E. over S. of England, the coasts of the English Channel, and the French coast of the Bay of Biscay, but W. at Corunna and over Ireland and Scotland. Weather fine generally, but fog or mist locally on our W. and S.W. coasts, the French side of the English Channel, and at Corunna. Temp. warmer over France, the Channel, and S. England.

MAY 27th C. Nightjar.

Bar. 30·08 in. T. 56° F. Wind calm. Weather, b.
A shallow depression over S. England. Wind irregular, light, mostly W. Weather fair generally, but misty at Corunna and the French coasts and also at Southampton. Temp. warmer.

MAY 28th Bar. 30·13 in. T. 55° F. Wind S.W., force 1.
Weather, b, c.

Bar. rising over the North Sea, England, and France, but falling in the N. of Ireland and W. of Scotland. Winds light S. Weather foggy on various parts of our W. and S.W. coasts, also on the French shores of the Channel and over Brittany. Temp. about 55° F. on both sides of the Channel.

MAY 29th Bar. 29·96 in. T. 52° F. Wind S.E., force 2.
Weather, f.

Bar. falling. Light E. breezes over France, the English Channel, and S. of England, W. over N. of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Weather overcast and rainy with much fog and mist along our W. and S.W. coasts. Temp. rather warmer.

MAY 30th D. Red-backed Shrike.

Bar. 29·68 in. T. 55° F. Wind E.S.E., force 2.
Weather, c.

Bar. falling, centre of depression over Ireland. Winds moderate, from S.E. Weather cloudy to overcast, with mist on S.W. coast of England. Temp. warm.

MAY 31st Bar. 29.83 in. T. 53° F. Wind S.W., force 5.
Weather, b.

Centre of depression had passed N. of Scotland.
Strong S.W. winds over our area. Weather fair
generally and the fog had cleared, but showers
reported from many places. Temp. lower; under
55° F. everywhere.

NOTE.—In the maps which illustrate the migrations of the following species an attempt has been made to trace their course by separating and grouping the different movements, but it must be understood that this grouping is to a certain extent artificial and is only done for the sake of clearness. The successive immigrations are indicated on the maps by the following signs:—

First immigration thus :— 2

Second „ „ (5)

Third „ „ [10]

Fourth „ „ <22>

Fifth „ „ (29)

Sixth „ „ M6

THE RING-OUZEL.

Turdus torquatus, L.

THE Ring-Ouzel seems to have arrived, so far as our British residents are concerned, entirely on that part of the south coast lying to the west of Hampshire.

Early examples, which may possibly have wintered in some part of the south-west of England, were seen in Carmarthen-shire in the middle of February and in Westmoreland on the 8th of March. The first arrivals noted in the southern counties were seen in Somersetshire on the 14th of March, and a single bird, probably a passage-migrant, in Sussex on the following day.

The first movement of any magnitude seems to have occurred in the west about the 25th, and was followed by others between the 30th of March and the 3rd of April, one or two passage-migrants appearing during the same period in certain of the south-eastern counties. These immigrants spread rapidly north through the western counties, reaching Renfrewshire by the 29th of March and Cumberland and Yorkshire by the 2nd and 3rd of April. Between the 6th and 9th considerable numbers of Ring-Ouzels passed the Channel Islands lights; and though it seems probable, from the presence of passage-migrants in the eastern counties from the 7th onwards, that a proportion, at any rate, of these birds landed on our shores, no definite arrivals were reported until the 9th. With the advent of these, the records from inland soon increased, while most of the Welsh breeding-birds seem certainly to have been included in this migration. Further arrivals in Devonshire on the 18th and a movement noticed at the Channel Islands on the 28th, seem to have consisted

mainly of birds bound for breeding-places beyond the Scottish border and farther north.

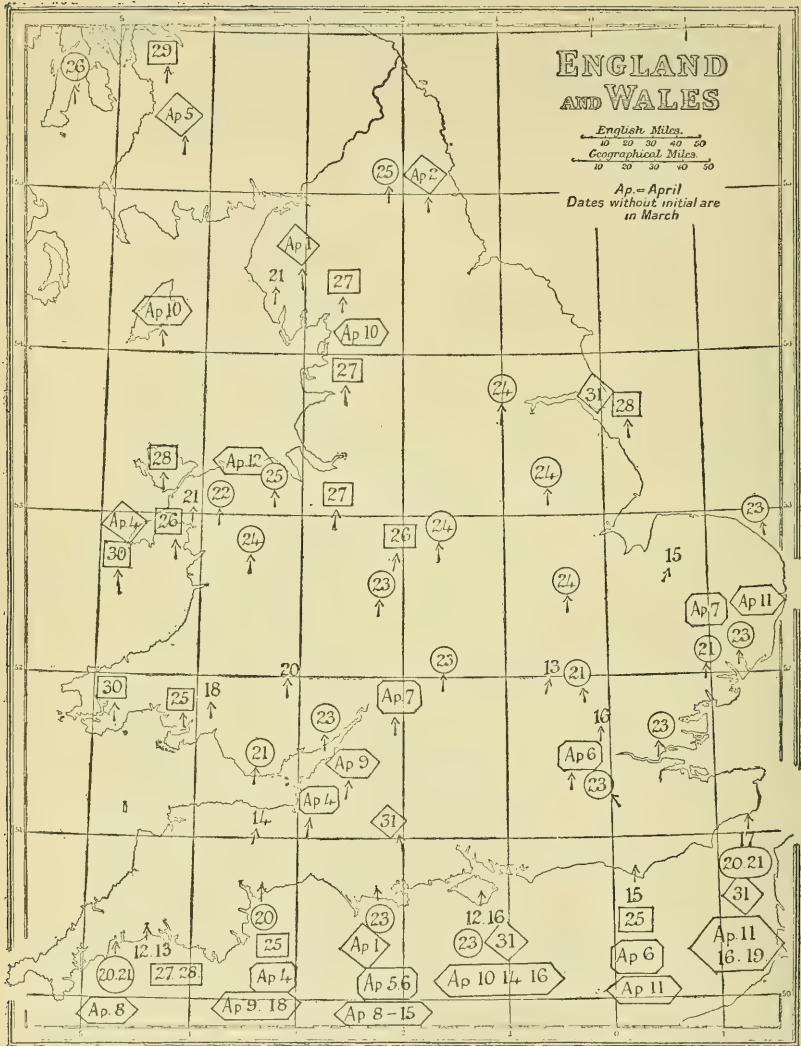
Ring-Ouzels were nesting in Devonshire by the 23rd, in Yorkshire by the 25th of April and in Renfrewshire by the 2nd of May ; while eggs were found in Radnorshire on the latter date, in Lancashire on the 11th, and young were already hatched in Northumberland before the 9th and in Staffordshire by the 16th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

Mid-Feb.		Carmarthen.
March	8th.	Westmoreland.
„	14th.	Somerset.
„	15th.	Sussex.
„	21st.	Cumberland.
„	23rd.	Herts.
„	25th.	Somerset (passing).
„	26th.	Cheshire.
„	27th.	Essex, Worcester.
„	29th.	Renfrew.
„	30th.	Devon, Staffordshire.
April	1st.	Devon, Lancashire.
„	2nd.	Cumberland.
„	3rd.	Scilly Isles, Yorkshire.
„	5th/6th.	Channel Islands light.
„	7th.	Gloucester.
„	7th to 13th.	Suffolk (passing).
„	7th/8th.	Channel Islands light.
„	8th.	Northumberland.
„	8th/9th.	Channel Islands light.
„	9th.	Devon (fresh arrivals on S. coast).
„		Brecon.
„	12th.	Merioneth.
„	14th.	Brecon, Shropshire, Cheshire.
„	15th.	Yorkshire (slight increase).
„	18th.	Devon (fresh arrivals).

April	22nd.	Cumberland (increase).
„	23rd.	Devon (nesting).
„	25th.	Yorkshire (nest ready).
„	27th/28th.	Channel Islands light.
„	30th.	Yorkshire (slight increase).
May	1st.	Cambridge.
„	2nd.	Radnor (eggs). Renfrew (building).
„	3rd.	Kent (passing).
„	4th.	Cheshire (nesting).
„	5th.	Lancashire (increase).
„	5th to 9th.	Northumberland (nests with young and eggs).
„	11th.	Lancashire (nest with eggs).
„	16th.	Staffordshire (nest with young).

WHEATEAR.



THE WHEATEAR.

Saxicola ænanthe (L.).

THE Wheatear arrived along the whole of the south coast, but first and chiefly on the western half.

Early arrivals were seen in the Isle of Wight on the 22nd of February, in Suffolk on the 6th and 10th of March, and in Shropshire on the 12th.

The first immigration commenced on the 12th of March, when a few birds landed in Cornwall and Hampshire. Wheatears occurred at one of the Channel Islands lights on that night, and further arrivals took place in Cornwall on the following morning. Two days later the first arrival of Wheatears on the Sussex coast was noted, and this was followed by others in Hampshire and Kent on the 16th and 17th. The number of individuals in each case seems to have been small, and the birds do not seem to have advanced immediately very far into the country.

The second immigration landed along the whole of the south coast between the 20th and 23rd of March, and seems to have been of rather larger dimensions, as the species was reported for the first time from a good many counties during the following days. The birds arriving in the west apparently passed north rather more rapidly than those on the east; they reached North Wales on the 22nd, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire two days later, Northumberland on the 25th, and Argyllshire on the 26th. The northward passage of some of the eastern arrivals is probably indicated by a record from one of the Norfolk lights on the 23rd. Between the 27th of March and the 6th of April four distinct immigrations arrived at different points on the south coast and appear for

the most part to have travelled north along the east and west coast-lines to the northern counties, the Isle of Man, and Scotland ; from the midland counties of England but little movement was reported. From the 8th to the 15th of April Wheatears occurred nightly in some numbers at the Caskets light, but arrivals were only recorded on the south coast on the 8th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 16th and 18th. There is little evidence of the route taken by these birds, but there are indications that a good many passed north by way of the west coast. Some of those, however, that arrived on the eastern half of the south coast on the 14th and 16th seem to have passed through the eastern half of the kingdom.

On the 13th of April the larger race of the Wheatear was reported for the first time at the lights in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Wight, and at the former on the following night ; and it seems probable that a considerable proportion of the arrivals at the latter end of this movement were passage-migrants of the larger race.

Subsequently a good many birds of the smaller race arrived on the eastern half of the south coast on the 28th of April and a few on the 5th of May, but on each occasion they were accompanied by birds of the larger race. All appear to have been passage-migrants and to have travelled north mainly by the east and west coast-routes. Between the 25th and 30th of April and the 5th and 12th of May continuous passages of the larger race, in unusually large numbers during the first period, were observed at the Caskets, while arrivals were recorded on a few occasions on our south coast. These birds seem to have travelled mainly by the coastal routes, though there were several scattered records of birds passing through inland counties.

By the beginning of April some of the earlier arrivals had settled down in our southern counties, and eggs were found in Somersetshire on the 26th and in Suffolk on the 29th. Wheatears were also reported as nesting in Kent on the 5th of May, in Derbyshire on the 7th, and eggs were found in Renfrewshire on the 15th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

Feb.	22nd.	Isle of Wight.
March	5th & 10th.	Suffolk.
„	12th.	Cornwall, Hants, Shropshire.
„	12th/13th.	Channel Islands light.
„	13th.	Cornwall (slight increase). Bedford.
„	14th.	Somerset.
„	15th.	Sussex, Norfolk.
„	16th.	Hants (passing). Herts.
„	17th.	Kent.
„	18th.	Carmarthen.
„	20th.	Cornwall and Brecon (passing).
„	20th & 21st.	Kent (passing).
„	21st.	Bedford and Suffolk (slight increase). Cornwall (decrease). Scilly Isles, Glamorgan, Carnarvon, Cumberland.
„	22nd.	Carnarvon (slight increase).
„	23rd.	Norfolk light. Suffolk (slight increase). Bedford (decrease). Hants (passing). Dorset, Surrey, Monmouth, Essex, Worcester, Staffordshire.
„	24th.	Northampton (passing). Merioneth, Derby, Lincoln, Yorkshire.
„	24th to 30th.	Monmouth (passing).
„	25th.	Sussex and Carmarthen (increase). Devon (slight increase). Denbigh, Northumberland.
„	26th.	Derby (increase). Carnarvon (slight increase). Argyll.
„	27th.	Cornwall (increase). Carnarvon (slight increase). Cheshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland.
„	27th/28th.	Yorkshire light.
„	28th.	Cornwall and Yorkshire lights. Sussex (decrease). Anglesey, Flint.

March	29th.	Anglesey (slight increase).	Cornwall
		(decrease).	Renfrew.
	29th/30th.	Carnarvon light.	
	30th.	Argyll (passing).	Pembroke.
	30th/31st.	Hants light.	
	31st.	Yorkshire light.	Kent (increase). Wilts.
	31st/1st April.	Channel Islands light.	
April	1st.	Cumberland (increase).	
	1st to 6th.	Brecon (settled).	
	2nd.	Northumberland (increase).	
	3rd/4th.	Carnarvon light.	
	4th.	Somerset (increase).	Bedford (slight increase).
	4th/5th.	Channel Islands light.	
	5th.	Ayr.	
	6th.	Channel Islands light.	Surrey (passing).
	7th.	Suffolk (increase).	Gloucester.
	7th/8th.	Channel Islands light.	
	8th.	Cornwall (increase).	
	8th/9th.	Channel Islands light.	
	9th.	Somerset (increase).	
	9th/10th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.	
	10th.	Isle of Man, Lancashire.	
	10th/11th.	Channel Islands and Sussex lights.	
	11th.	Suffolk (increase).	Cornwall (decrease).
	11th/12th.	Channel Islands light.	
	12th.	Carnarvon (large numbers passing).	
	12th/13th.	Channel Islands light.	
	13th/14th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.	
	14th.	Radnor.	
	14th to 27th.	Cheshire (stragglers passing).	
	14th/15th.	Channel Islands light.	
	15th.	Carnarvon (large numbers passing).	
	16th.	Isle of Wight and Kent (passing).	
	17th.	Bedford (increase).	
	18th.	Devon (increase).	Lincoln (passing).
	19th.	Suffolk (increase).	Hants (settled).
		Bucks.	

April	20th.	Lincoln and Yorkshire (increase). Warwick (passing). Renfrew (usual number). Middlesex.
,,	21st.	Berks.
,,	22nd.	Bedford (large influx). Carnarvon (large numbers passing). Lincoln (passing).
,,	23rd.	Suffolk (passing).
,,	24th.	Flint (slight increase).
,,	24th/25th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.
,,	26th.	Somerset (nest with eggs).
,,	27th.	Somerset (increase).
,,	27th/28th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.
,,	28th to 4th May.	Carnarvon (small parties passing).
,,	28th/29th.	Yorkshire light.
,,	29th.	Suffolk (several on passage), (nest with eggs).
,,	29th/30th.	Channel Islands light.
,,	30th/1st May.	Carnarvon light.
May	2nd.	Scilly Isles, Cornwall, Monmouth, and Renfrew (increase). Suffolk (several on passage).
,,	3rd.	Radnor (increase).
,,	4th.	Staffordshire (fresh arrivals).
,,	4th/5th.	Channel Islands, Hants, Anglesey and Yorkshire lights.
,,	5th.	Suffolk (decrease). Kent (nesting).
,,	5th/6th.	Carnarvon light.
,,	6th.	Scilly Isles (decrease).
,,	6th/7th.	Channel Islands light.
,,	7th.	Derby (nesting).
,,	7th/8th & 8th/9th.	} Channel Islands light.
,,	9th.	Isle of Wight and Warwick (passing).
,,	9th/10th.	Channel Islands and Anglesey lights.
,,	10th/11th & 12th.	} Channel Islands light.
,,	13th.	Argyll (numbers).
,,	15th.	Renfrew (nest with eggs).
,,	17th.	Lancashire (nest ready).

THE WHINCHAT.

Pratincola rubetra (L.).

THE Whinchat probably arrived along the whole of the south coast, though not recorded from Cornwall, but it appeared first and in largest numbers to the east of Dorsetshire. A bird which apparently remained throughout the winter was recorded from Yorkshire on the 3rd of January, and early stragglers were reported from Wiltshire and Berkshire on the 13th and 23rd of March, and from Bedfordshire, Worcestershire, Essex, and Suffolk between the 4th and 10th of April.

The first immigration was small and appears to have arrived at both the eastern and western ends of the south coast about the 14th of April, and to have been followed by a rather larger one about the 20th. By the 24th Whinchats were thinly scattered over a great part of England and Wales, though they seem to have been rather more numerous, and to have extended farther north on the eastern than on the western side of the kingdom.

A third immigration, which does not appear to have been of large dimensions, arrived along the whole of the south coast between the 23rd and 25th of April, and was apparently absorbed in filling up gaps in the territory already occupied.

The fourth, which was of rather larger dimensions and was also recorded from the Channel Islands, reached our shores on the 28th of April, and seems to have contained the main body of the breeding-birds for the western counties, Wales, and Scotland.

Further movements were noticed at the Channel Islands on the 7th, 10th and 13th of May, and immigrants certainly arrived in Hampshire on the latter date, while there were

indications of other arrivals on the south coast about the 9th; but owing to the scantiness of the records it is impossible to be more definite on the latter point or to trace the course of these later migrants.

In Berkshire, where early stragglers were reported, Whinchats are stated to have commenced nesting by the 24th of April. They had settled down in Staffordshire by the 28th and were building in Northumberland on the 6th of May, in Gloucestershire by the 8th, and in Staffordshire by the 11th. Eggs were found in Kent on the 16th and in Derbyshire on the 23rd, while young birds were found in Staffordshire on the 19th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

Jan.	3rd.	Yorkshire.
March	13th.	Wilts.
„	23rd.	Berks.
April	4th.	Bedford.
„	7th.	Worcester.
„	9th.	Essex.
„	10th.	Suffolk.
„	14th.	Sussex, Somerset, Monmouth.
„	18th.	Northumberland.
„	19th.	Staffordshire.
„	20th.	Hants.
„	21st.	Leicester.
„	22nd.	Bedford (great influx). Carmarthen, Yorkshire.
„	23rd.	Surrey, Cambridge, Carnarvon.
„	24th.	Berks (nesting). Cambridge (slight in- crease). Kent.
„	24th/25th.	Hants light.
„	25th.	Somerset (passing). Oxford, Merioneth, Lincoln.
„	26th.	Somerset (decrease).
„	27th.	Cambridge (slight increase). Herts, Lancashire.

April 27th/28th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.
„ 28th.	Cambridge and Yorkshire (increase). Somerset (decrease). Staffordshire (settled). Shropshire.
„ 29th.	Brecon.
„ 30th.	Carnarvon (increase). Lancashire (slight increase). Derby, Renfrew.
May 1st.	Warwick.
„ 2nd.	Glamorgan, Mull of Galloway.
„ 3rd.	Middlesex, Cheshire, Ayr.
„ 4th.	Cambridge (increase).
„ 6th.	Northumberland (building).
„ 7th.	Channel Islands light. Derby (increase). Merioneth (slight increase). Cumber- land.
„ 8th.	Carmarthen (increase). Cambridge (usual numbers). Gloucester (nesting).
„ 9th.	Derby (increase). Surrey (slight increase). Devon.
„ 10th.	Channel Islands light.
„ 11th.	Yorkshire (increase). Merioneth (slight increase). Staffordshire (nesting).
„ 12th/13th.	Hants light.
„ 13th.	Channel Islands light.
„ 14th.	Cheshire (usual numbers).
„ 16th.	Kent (nest with eggs).
„ 18th.	Denbigh (paired).
„ 19th.	Somerset (increase). Staffordshire (nest with young).
„ 23rd.	Derby (nest with eggs).

THE REDSTART.

Ruticilla phœnicurus (L.).

THE Redstart arrived along the whole of the south coast, but the majority seem to have landed to the west of Hampshire, although the earliest birds reported were from the eastern end. These arrived in Kent and Sussex on the 9th of April, and were followed by others farther west between the 12th and 14th; the record from one of the Yorkshire lights on the 11th probably points to the passage northwards of some of the eastern arrivals along the east coast, otherwise these first-comers seem to have become thinly dispersed, mostly over the southern half of England. There were indications of a second arrival on the western half of the coast about the 18th, as some of the gaps in the bird's distribution began to fill up after that date, and its range became extended to the northern counties and to Scotland during the following week.

The third and fourth immigrations, which seem to have contained a larger number of individuals, landed all along the south coast on the 24th and 25th and on the 28th of April, being recorded at the lights both in the Channel Islands and in the Isle of Wight. Some of the easternmost of these arrivals travelled north-east into East Anglia and Lincolnshire, while the others passed north to the northern Midlands, Lancashire, and Wales. On the 29th/30th Redstarts again occurred at the Channel Islands lights, but no arrivals were recorded on the south coast, though the records of passing birds both on the east and west sides of the country during the following week indicated that a further immigration must have occurred. On the 7th

and 13th of May similar records were again received, but there was very little evidence that these birds reached our shores.

Redstarts were reported as nesting in Carmarthenshire on the 30th of April, and building in Berkshire on the 3rd of May and in Lancashire on the 12th, while nests with eggs were found in Somersetshire on the 3rd, in Northumberland on the 7th, in Radnorshire on the 16th, and in Cheshire and Westmoreland on the 24th, and nests with young in Shropshire on the 21st of May and in Warwickshire on the 8th of June.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	9th.	Sussex, Kent.
„	11th.	Yorkshire light.
„	12th.	Somerset, Suffolk.
„	13th.	Hants.
„	13th/14th.	Hants light.
„	15th.	Northampton.
„	17th.	Gloucester, Oxford.
„	18th.	Somerset (increase). Northumberland.
„	19th.	Berks, Bedford, Yorkshire.
„	20th.	Herts, Cumberland.
„	21st.	Somerset (decrease). Shropshire.
„	22nd.	Cambridge, Leicester.
„	23rd.	Middlesex, Worcester, Warwick.
„	24th.	Devon, Westmoreland.
„	24th/25th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.
„	25th.	Surrey, Cheshire, Lancashire, Renfrew.
„	26th.	Staffordshire, Derby.
„	27th.	Herts and Cambridge (increase). Essex.
„	27th/28th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.
„	29th.	Cumberland (increase). Brecon, Radnor, Lincoln.
„	29th/30th.	Channel Islands light.
„	30th.	Cambridge (increase). Carmarthen (nest- ing).
May	1st.	Merioneth (passing).

May	2nd.	Monmouth.
„	3rd.	Radnor (increase). Somerset (nest with eggs). Berks (building).
„	4th.	Suffolk (passing). Mull of Galloway.
„	5th.	Shropshire (increase).
„	7th.	Channel Islands light. Northumberland (nest with eggs).
„	10th.	Westmoreland (increase).
„	12th.	Lancashire (building).
„	13th.	Channel Islands light.
„	16th.	Radnor (nest with eggs).
„	17th & 18th.	Essex (increase).
„	18th.	Suffolk (nest).
„	21st.	Staffordshire (nest with young).
„	24th.	Cheshire (nest with eggs). Westmoreland (incubating).
„	25th.	Leicester (sitting).
June	8th.	Warwick (nest with young).

THE NIGHTINGALE.

Daulias luscinia (L.).

THIS species arrived on the southern and south-eastern coasts from Dorsetshire to Suffolk.

The earliest records were from Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Kent, Sussex, and Suffolk on the 13th, 15th and 17th of April. On the 21st the birds apparently commenced to arrive in greater numbers, and this influx continued until the 24th, by which date they had extended over the country as far north as Nottinghamshire and as far west as Glamorganshire. On the 25th, 27th, 28th and 30th of April, and on the 5th of May further immigratory movements occurred which made up the full complement of birds in the territory already occupied and caused an extension northwards into Lincolnshire.

Nests with eggs were found in Suffolk on the 6th of May, in Hampshire on the 7th, in Surrey on the 10th, in Cambridgeshire on the 11th, in Northamptonshire on the 13th, in Sussex on the 17th, and in Essex on the 20th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	13th.	Dorset.
„	15th.	Hants, Kent.
„	17th.	Sussex, Suffolk.
„	20th.	Surrey, Essex, Northampton.
„	21st.	Kent (increase). Somerset, Cambridge.
„	22nd.	Sussex (increase). Wilts, Berks, Monmouth, Norfolk.
„	23rd.	Suffolk (increase). Surrey and Essex (slight increase). Glamorgan, Gloucester, Oxford, Herts, Worcester, Notts.

April	24th.	Cambridge and Essex (increase). Wilts (slight increase). Shropshire.
	„ 24th/25th.	Hants light.
	„ 25th.	Bedford.
	„ 27th.	Dorset and Berks (increase)
	„ 27th/28th.	Hants light.
	„ 28th.	Hants and Essex (increase). Berks (decrease). Devon, Isle of Wight.
	„ 28th & 29th.	Cambridge (increase).
	„ 29th.	Herts (slight increase). Lincoln.
	„ 30th.	Hants (increase). Somerset (slight increase).
May	1st.	Surrey (slight increase).
	„ 3rd.	Berks (increase).
	„ 4th.	Herts (increase).
	„ 5th.	Kent and Shropshire (increase). Isle of Wight (slight increase).
	„ 6th.	Suffolk (nest with eggs).
	„ 7th.	Hants (nest with eggs).
	„ 10th.	Surrey (nest with eggs).
	„ 11th.	Cambridge (nest with eggs).
	„ 12th.	Worcester (usual numbers).
	„ 13th.	Somerset (nesting). Northampton (nest with eggs).
	„ 17th.	Sussex (nest with eggs). Shropshire (nesting).
	„ 18th.	Suffolk (usual numbers). Dorset (nest).
	„ 20th.	Essex (nest with eggs).

THE WHITETHROAT.

Sylvia cinerea, Bechst.

THE Whitethroat arrived along the whole of the south coast, but in greatest numbers on the western half.

Early stragglers were reported from Devonshire and Kent on the 25th and 26th of March. The first immigration of small numbers occurred during the second week of April, and a second, comprising rather larger numbers, landed along the whole south coast on the 17th, 18th and 20th, after which the species became thinly distributed over the greater part of England, ranging even to Cumberland and the Isle of Man, but very few birds seem to have passed into Wales. There was, perhaps, another small immigration on the eastern half of the south coast about the 22nd, but this is uncertain.

The third and fourth immigrations, including a large number of birds, arrived on the 24th and 25th of April, and on the 28th and 29th on the western half of the coast, being recorded at the lights in the Channel Islands, the Isle of Wight and Cornwall. With the advent of these migrants the inland records at once showed an increase, while those from the lights on both the east and west coasts indicated that passage-movements were in progress. These large movements were followed by a series of smaller immigrations which landed along the whole of the south coast between the 30th of April and the 6th of May. It seemed evident that after the arrival of these birds the number of our summer-residents was practically complete, and nesting had already commenced.

From the 6th to the 12th of May, Whitethroats occurred

every night at the Caskets light in enormous numbers, and in small numbers on the nights of the 13th, 14th and 19th; there were also indications that arrivals took place on the south coast until the 13th, and that passage-movements were in progress up the west coast during the same period. It seems probable also that some of the residents for our northern counties were included in the earlier part of this movement, but owing to the number of birds already present in the country their progress could not be traced until their presence became manifest in their summer-quarters. The greater proportion of these birds must, however, have been passage-migrants on their way to more northern summer-quarters.

Whitethroats were recorded as nesting in Devonshire on the 25th of April. Nests ready for eggs were found in Somersetshire on the 3rd of May and in Cheshire on the 5th; on the 4th eggs were found in Hertfordshire and the species was reported to be nesting in Berkshire, Essex and Staffordshire. Eggs were also found in Cambridgeshire on the 6th, in Hampshire on the 10th, in Gloucestershire on the 14th, in Shropshire and Lancashire on the 15th, in Surrey and Yorkshire on the 17th, and in Derbyshire on the 18th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	25th.	Devon.
„	26th.	Kent.
April	8th.	Devon.
„	9th.	Yorkshire.
„	10th.	Hants.
„	13th.	Somerset, Leicester.
„	14th.	Monmouth.
„	16th.	Staffordshire, Cheshire.
„	17th.	Hants (slight increase). Norfolk.
„	18th.	Devon (slight increase). Kent, Notts.
„	19th.	Somerset (increase). Gloucester.
„	20th.	Sussex, Wilts, Surrey, Northampton, Isle of Man.

April	21st.	Staffordshire (increase). Carnarvon.
„	22nd.	Monmouth (increase). Berks, Bedford, Cambridge, Derby.
„	23rd.	Essex, Herts, Shropshire, Cumberland.
„	24th.	Essex, Herts, Somerset and Leicester (increase). Cambridge and Notts (slight increase). Glamorgan, Warwick, Suffolk, Lincoln, Flint, Northumberland.
„	24th/25th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.
„	25th.	Devon (nesting). Worcester.
„	26th.	Surrey (increase). Berks and Cheshire (slight increase). Oxford, Bucks.
„	27th.	Lancashire.
„	27th/28th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.
„	28th.	Hants, Glamorgan, Cambridge, Shropshire, Lincoln and Cumberland (increase). Dorset.
„	28th/29th.	Cornwall light.
„	29th.	Worcester and Warwick (increase). Suffolk (slight increase). Middlesex, Brecon, Merioneth.
„	29th/30th.	Channel Islands, Carnarvon and Norfolk lights.
„	30th.	Hants, Essex, Monmouth, Worcester and Norfolk (increase). Carmarthen, Renfrew.
„	30th/May 1st.	Carnarvon and Norfolk lights.
May	1st.	Wilts, Gloucester, Warwick, Cheshire, Lincoln and Yorkshire (increase). Denbigh.
„	2nd.	Hants, Somerset, Essex, Shropshire, Cheshire and Lancashire (increase). Northumberland (slight increase). Mull of Galloway (passing).
„	3rd.	Wilts, Berks, Essex and Leicester (increase). Somerset (nest ready). Isle of Wight.

May	4th.	Herts, Warwick and Norfolk (increase). Mull of Galloway (passing). Herts (nest with eggs). Berks, Essex and Staffordshire (nesting). Ayr.
„	4th/5th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.
„	5th.	Devon light, Kent, Berks, Wilts and York- shire (increase). Bucks (slight in- crease). Mull of Galloway (passing). Cheshire (nest ready).
„	5th/6th.	Hants and Carnarvon lights.
„	6th.	Merioneth (increase). Cambridge (nest with eggs).
„	6th/7th.	Channel Islands light.
„	7th/8th.	Channel Islands and Carnarvon lights.
„	8th/9th.	Channel Islands light.
„	9th.	Dorset (increase).
„	9th/10th.	Channel Islands light.
„	10th.	Devon and Glamorgan (increase). Hants (nest with eggs).
„	10th/11th.	Channel Islands light.
„	11th.	Sussex and Northumberland (increase). Lincoln (building). Westmoreland.
„	11th/12th.	Channel Islands light.
„	12th.	Yorkshire (increase). Worcester and Isle of Man (usual numbers). Sussex (nest).
„	12th/13th.	Channel Islands, Hants and Carnarvon lights.
„	12th to 14th.	Somerset (increase).
„	13th.	Warwick (nest ready).
„	13th/14th.	Channel Islands and Dublin lights.
„	14th.	Gloucester (nest with eggs).
„	14th/15th.	Channel Islands light.
„	15th.	Shropshire and Lancashire (nests with eggs).
„	16th.	Radnor (building).
„	17th.	Surrey and Yorkshire (nests with eggs).
„	18th.	Derby (nest with eggs).
„	19th/20th.	Channel Islands light.

THE LESSER WHITETHROAT.

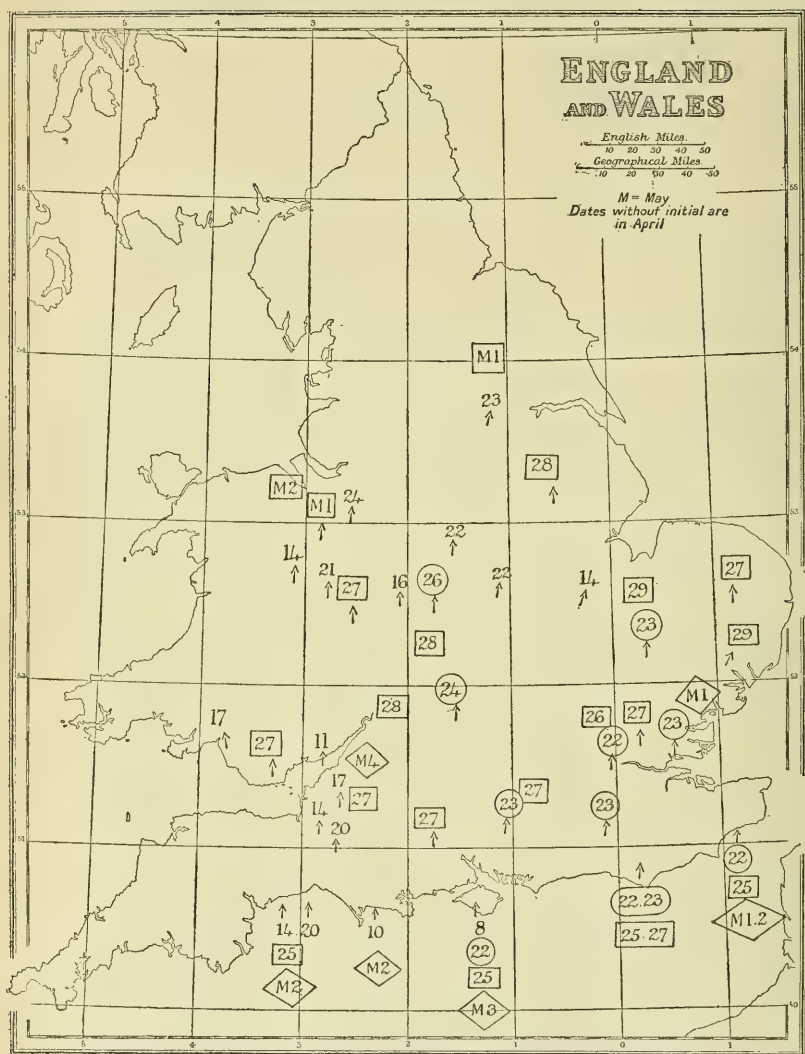
Sylvia curruca (L.).

THE Lesser Whitethroat arrived along the south coast as far west as Devonshire, but chiefly on the eastern half. The first birds were recorded from Hampshire and Dorsetshire on the 8th and 10th of April, and these were followed by a few more between the 14th and 17th and by larger numbers about the 20th. All these birds appear to have landed between Hampshire and Devonshire and to have travelled through the western counties as far north as Cheshire, Shropshire, Derbyshire and the south of Yorkshire.

The second immigration arrived to the east of Hampshire on the 22nd and 23rd of April and spread over the south-eastern counties as far north as Cambridgeshire. The third immigration landed along the whole of the south coast on the 25th and 27th, and its advent seems to have filled up a good many areas in the bird's distribution, especially to the north on the eastern side of the country, Lincolnshire being reached on the 28th of April and Yorkshire and Northumberland on the 1st of May. The northward progress of some of these migrants was perhaps also shown by a record from a Suffolk light on the night of the 30th of April.

The fourth immigration landed on the whole south coast on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of May. A record from a Suffolk light on the night of the 3rd probably indicated a northward coastal migration of some of these arrivals, but beyond one or two records of increased numbers in Wales and some of the western counties, there was very little evidence of their progress.

LESSER WHITETHROAT.



Lesser Whitethroats were reported to be building in Cheshire on the 2nd of May, nests were found in Essex on the 3rd and nests with eggs in Berkshire and Hertfordshire on the 4th, in Kent on the 6th, in Hampshire on the 10th, in Surrey and Cambridgeshire on the 11th, in Shropshire on the 13th, in Somersetshire on the 17th, in Staffordshire on the 18th, in Derbyshire on the 19th, in Glamorganshire on the 20th and in Radnorshire on the 25th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	8th.	Hants.
„	10th.	Dorset.
„	11th.	Monmouth.
„	14th.	Somerset, Northampton, Merioneth.
„	16th.	Staffordshire.
„	17th.	Somerset (increase). Merioneth (slight increase). Carmarthen.
„	20th.	Somerset (great influx).
„	21st.	Somerset (decrease). Shropshire.
„	22nd.	Monmouth (increase). Kent, Herts, Leicester, Derby.
„	23rd.	Sussex, Berks, Surrey, Essex, Cambridge, Yorkshire.
„	24th.	Oxford, Cheshire.
„	24th/25th.	Hants light.
„	25th.	Devon.
„	26th.	Herts (increase). Warwick.
„	27th.	Somerset, Essex and Shropshire (increase). Berks (slight increase). Wilts, Glamorgan, Norfolk.
„	28th.	Glamorgan and Herts (increase). Gloucester, Worcester, Lincoln.
„	29th.	Cambridge (increase). Suffolk.
„	30th.	Gloucester (increase).
„	30th/May 1st.	Suffolk light.
May	1st.	Essex, Shropshire, Cheshire and Yorkshire (increase). Northumberland.

May	1st/2nd.	Suffolk light.
„	2nd.	Dorset and Essex (increase). Cheshire (building). Denbigh.
„	3rd.	Hants (increase). Dorset (decrease). Essex (nests).
„	3rd/4th.	Suffolk light.
„	4th.	Somerset (increase). Berks and Herts (nests with eggs).
„	5th.	Staffordshire (usual numbers).
„	6th.	Kent (nest with eggs). Westmoreland.
„	8th.	Carmarthen (increase).
„	10th.	Hants (nest with eggs).
„	11th.	Surrey and Cambridge (nests with eggs).
„	12th.	Worcester (increase).
„	13th.	Shropshire (nest with eggs).
„	13th/14th.	Dublin light.
„	17th.	Somerset (nest with eggs).
„	18th.	Staffordshire (nest with eggs).
„	19th.	Essex (increase). Derby (nest with eggs).
„	20th.	Glamorgan (nest with eggs).
„	22nd.	Essex (decrease).
„	25th.	Radnor (nest with eggs).

THE BLACKCAP.

Sylvia atricapilla (L.).

THE Blackcap arrived along the whole of the south coast, but in largest numbers on the western half, though the majority of the early stragglers seem to have landed to the east of Hampshire.

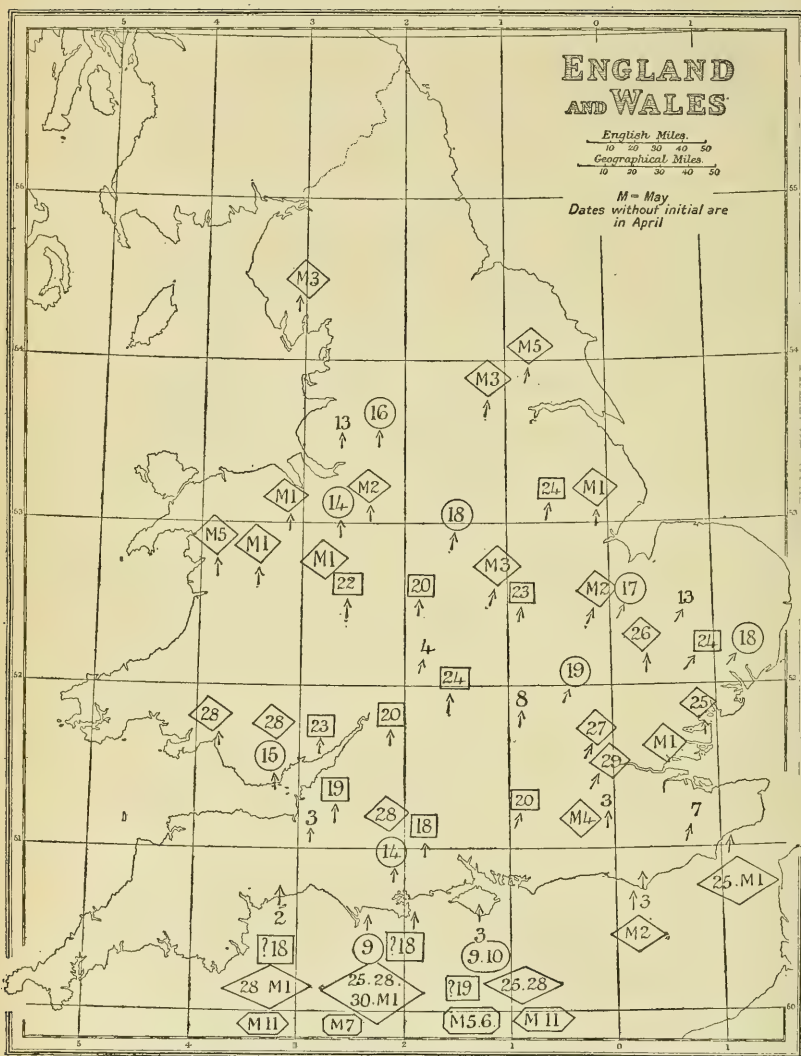
Several individuals passed the winter in some of the southern counties and were recorded on various dates between the end of December and the beginning of February. Towards the end of the third week in March Blackcaps began to arrive in small numbers, and were recorded from a good many places south of a line through Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire and Suffolk during the following fortnight, the most marked accession to their numbers taking place on the 2nd and 3rd of April.

They were first recorded from the lights in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Wight on the nights of the 9th and 10th of April, and the arrival of these immigrants seems to have extended the range of the species northwards as far as Cheshire, Lancashire and Derbyshire, and westwards into South Wales during the following week.

A second immigration, unrecorded at the lights or in the immediate vicinity of the coast, seems to have arrived on the 19th and 20th of April and to have extended to the western Midlands on the one hand and the eastern counties on the other, as far north as Lincolnshire.

The third immigration arrived in two sections ; the first landed chiefly to the east of Dorsetshire on the 25th of April, and the second chiefly to the west of Hampshire between the 28th of that month and the 2nd of May. This immigration

BLACKCAP.



contained the largest number of birds that had yet arrived and filled up many of the areas in the territory already occupied; the second portion furnished a large part of the breeding-birds of Wales and also caused a northward extension of the bird's range to Yorkshire and Cumberland, which were reached by successive parties on the 3rd and 5th of May. Subsequently three further migrations arrived mainly from Hampshire westwards and were recorded on the 5th, 6th and 7th, on the 11th and on the 13th; some of the birds appear to have travelled north through the eastern counties to Yorkshire, but the larger proportion were unobserved, being lost amongst the numbers already present in the country.

A nest with eggs was found in Glamorganshire on the 26th of April. Blackcaps were reported to be nesting in Kent on the 28th of April and in Berkshire on the 4th of May, while nests with eggs were found in Kent on the 4th, in Devonshire on the 6th, in Hampshire and Essex on the 7th, in Somersetshire, Suffolk and Lincolnshire on the 13th, in Worcestershire on the 14th and in Surrey on the 18th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

1912.

Dec. 29th. Bucks (male captured).

1913.

Jan. 25th. Somerset (female seen).

Feb. 1st. Devon (a pair).

Mar. 20th. Suffolk.

„ 21st. Kent.

„ 23rd. Berks.

„ 27th. Hants.

„ 31st. Somerset, Wilts.

April 2nd. Devon, Berks.

„ 3rd. Hants, Sussex, Somerset, Surrey.

„ 4th. Worcester.

„ 7th. Kent.

„ 8th. Bucks.

„ 8th/9th. Channel Islands and Hants lights.

April	9th/10th.	Hants light.
„	13th.	Norfolk, Lancashire.
„	14th.	Dorset, Cheshire.
„	15th.	Glamorgan.
„	16th.	Lancashire (slight increase).
„	17th.	Cambridge.
„	18th.	Wilts, Suffolk, Derby.
„	19th.	Somerset (increase). Bedford.
„	20th.	Berks (slight increase). Gloucester, Warwick.
„	22nd.	Shropshire.
„	23rd.	Monmouth, Leicester.
„	24th.	Suffolk (slight increase). Oxford, Lincoln.
„	24th/25th.	Hants light.
„	25th.	Channel Islands light. Essex.
„	26th.	Cambridge (slight increase). Glamorgan (nest with eggs).
„	27th.	Cambridge (slight increase). Herts.
„	27th/28th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.
„	28th.	Devon, Wilts and Glamorgan (increase). Kent (nesting). Carmarthen.
„	29th.	Glamorgan (increase). Middlesex.
„	29th/30th.	Channel Islands light.
„	30th.	Devon (decrease). Glamorgan (increase).
May	1st.	Devon and Shropshire (increase). Dorset, Essex and Lincoln (slight increase). Merioneth, Flint.
„	2nd.	Sussex (increase). Monmouth and Cheshire (slight increase). Northampton (several arrived).
„	3rd.	Leicester and Lincoln (slight increase). Herts (usual numbers). Yorkshire, Cumberland.
„	4th.	Surrey, Cheshire and Essex (slight increase). Berks (building). Kent (nest with eggs).
„	4th/5th.	Hants light.

May	5th.	Yorkshire (increase). Merioneth (slight increase).
„	5th/6th.	Hants light.
„	6th.	Hants (increase). Devon (nest with eggs).
„	6th/7th.	Channel Islands light.
„	7th.	Hants and Essex (nests with eggs). Den- bigh.
„	8th.	Cambridge (increase).
„	10th.	Essex (increase).
„	10th/11th.	Channel Islands light.
„	11th.	Berks (slight increase).
„	13th.	Yorkshire (increase). Devon (fresh arrivals). Somerset, Suffolk and Lincoln (nests with eggs).
	14th.	Worcester (nest with eggs).
„	18th.	Surrey (nest with eggs).

THE GARDEN-WARBLER.

Sylvia hortensis, Bechst.

THE Garden-Warbler arrived along the whole of the south coast, but first and in largest numbers on the eastern half.

Early arrivals were recorded from Kent on the 25th of March and the Isle of Wight on the 6th of April, and others from as far north as Derbyshire up to the 20th.

The first immigration arrived at both the eastern and western ends of the south coast on the 21st of April, and was followed by two others, which were recorded at both the Channel Islands and Isle of Wight lights on the 25th and 28th. These three movements seem to have been small numerically, though their area of arrival was extensive. Their progress through the country could hardly be traced, but, after their advent, the species was thinly distributed throughout the greater part of its normal breeding-area.

On the nights of the 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th and 20th of May, Garden-Warblers occurred at the Caskets light (on the 8th in large numbers), but beyond immigrations into Sussex on the 12th and into Hampshire on the 13th there was little evidence to show that any of these birds reached our shores. Increases were noted in one or two counties, and some areas appear to have been filled up in the west and north, but the records do not afford any further information.

The arrivals in Sussex and Hampshire on the 12th and 13th of May seem to have settled mainly in the eastern counties.

Nests were found in Somersetshire, Essex and Radnorshire on the 4th, 7th and 16th of May respectively, one with a single egg was found in Middlesex on the 7th and full clutches in Sussex on the 11th, in Surrey on the 16th, in

Kent on the 23rd, in Cheshire on the 26th, on which day a pair were reported as building in Renfrewshire.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	25th.	Kent.
April	6th.	Isle of Wight.
"	16th.	Hants.
"	17th.	Devon.
"	19th.	Somerset, Suffolk.
"	20th.	Derby.
"	21st.	Devon (increase). Sussex, Denbigh.
"	23rd.	Berks, Worcester, Cheshire, Yorkshire.
"	24th.	Surrey, Cambridge, Leicester.
"	24th/25th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.
"	25th.	Dorset, Northumberland.
"	27th.	Essex.
"	27th/28th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.
"	28th.	Somerset (increase). Kent, Shropshire.
"	29th.	Lincoln.
"	30th.	Shropshire (increase).
May	2nd.	Merioneth, Cumberland.
"	3rd.	Yorkshire (increase).
"	4th.	Somerset (nest).
"	5th.	Shropshire (increase).
"	6th.	Cornwall (usual numbers).
"	6th/7th.	Channel Islands light.
"	7th.	Middlesex (nest with egg). Essex (nest). Westmoreland.
"	7th/8th.	Channel Islands light.
"	8th.	Cambridge (slight increase). Warwick.
"	9th.	Radnor (increase).
"	10th/11th.	Channel Islands light.
"	11th.	Sussex (nest with eggs). Monmouth, Staffordshire.
"	11th/12th.	Channel Islands light.
"	12th.	Sussex, Warwick and Westmoreland (slight increase).

May	12th/13th.	Hants light.
„	13th.	Herts (increase). Gloucester.
„	15th.	Lincoln (increase).
„	16th.	Surrey (nest with eggs). Radnor (nest).
„	19th/20th.	Channel Islands light.
„	23rd.	Kent (nest with eggs).
„	25th.	Westmoreland (nest).
„	26th.	Cheshire (nest with eggs). Renfrew (building).

THE GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER.

Locustella naevia (Bodd.).

OWING to the scanty nature of the records it was very difficult to ascertain definitely on what portion of the coast this species arrived or to trace its movements inland, but it appears to have landed in greatest numbers, if not entirely, to the west of Sussex.

Its advent was first recorded in Surrey on the 11th of April. From that date reports of stragglers were received from various counties in England and Wales, as far north as Shropshire and Northamptonshire, until the 23rd. On the nights of the 24th and 27th Grasshopper-Warblers occurred at St. Catherine's and the Caskets lights respectively. On the 28th an increase was noted in Yorkshire, and two days later in Cambridgeshire, while reports from other localities and an extension of range into Cumberland and Scotland indicated rather indefinitely the progress of these migrants through the country. The records from lights off the Carnarvonshire and Yorkshire coasts, both at this period and later, probably indicated a passage along the west and east coasts to breeding-grounds farther north. Grasshopper-Warblers again occurred at the Caskets light on the nights of the 5th and 7th of May, and though from one or two records migration through the country seems to have continued, there was little evidence to show when and where any of these birds reached our shores. The usual numbers were reported from Worcestershire on the 12th of May, a nest with eggs was found in Glamorganshire on the 21st, and a pair were building in Surrey on the 25th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	11th.	Surrey.
„	16th.	Somerset, Northampton.
„	21st.	Devon, Norfolk.
„	22nd.	Hants, Yorkshire.
„	23rd.	Glamorgan, Radnor, Shropshire.
„	24th/25th.	Hants light.
„	27th/28th.	Channel Islands light.
„	28th.	Yorkshire (increase). Berks, Cambridge, Carmarthen.
„	29th.	Worcester.
„	29th/30th.	Carnarvon light.
„	30th.	Cambridge (slight increase). Cumberland.
„	30th/May 1st.	Carnarvon and Yorkshire lights.
May	1st.	Dorset, Mull of Galloway.
„	4th.	Cheshire.
„	4th/5th.	Channel Islands light.
„	5th/6th.	Carnarvon light.
„	6th/7th.	Channel Islands light.
„	8th.	Cambridge (slight increase). Kent.
„	12th.	Worcester (usual numbers).
„	17th.	Isle of Man.
„	21st.	Glamorgan (nest with eggs).
„	23rd.	Denbigh.
„	25th.	Surrey (building).

THE CHIFFCHAFF.

Phylloscopus rufus (Bechst.).

THE Chiffchaff arrived along the whole of the south coast, but mainly on the western half.

A number appear to have spent the winter in these islands and were recorded from widely separated localities in January, February, and the early part of March. Some early migrants may have arrived during the first ten days of March, but owing to the presence of the winter-residents referred to it was not possible to be certain. Chiffchaffs, however, occurred at the lights in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Wight on the night of the 12th, and it is therefore safer to date the commencement of the spring-migration from these certain records. The first immigration seems to have been confined to the western half of the south coast and to have lasted from the 13th to the 15th; it was followed by a supplementary eastern invasion on the 19th. The birds comprising these two movements seem to have scattered over the southern half of the country, from Suffolk in the east to Pembrokeshire in the west.

After the 19th of March a series of small immigrations arrived at intervals of a day or two, viz., on the 22nd, 25th and 28th, at different points on the south coast between Devonshire and Sussex. These were followed by a more extensive movement on the 30th, when considerable numbers arrived on the whole length of that coast. Small immigrations took place at various points during the next seven days, but the advance northwards seems to have been rather slow, mainly perhaps because the number of birds in the country was small. It was not until the arrival of the large migration

on the 30th that the birds reached the Midlands in any numbers, while Wales, except in the extreme south, was still sparsely populated, and only a few odd birds had penetrated as far north as Lincolnshire on the eastern side.

The birds that arrived during the first six days of April seem to have settled mainly in the territory already occupied, though by the 9th they had ranged on the western side as far as Westmoreland. On the 9th and 10th two small immigrations landed in Hampshire, but their presence was not very evident from the records. A movement of larger dimensions arrived on the western half of the south coast on the 14th, and evidently included a considerable part of the breeding-birds of East Anglia, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, while it caused an extension of the bird's range into Cumberland, the Isle of Man and the west of Scotland.

A series of arrivals between Dorsetshire and Sussex followed almost daily, from the 18th to the 22nd of April. These seem to have contained the greater proportion of the breeding-birds for northern and western Wales, Lancashire, Cumberland and Northumberland, but the more eastern arrivals could hardly be traced for any distance into the country.

With the advent of these birds most of our breeding-stock seems to have arrived, but migrants continued to be recorded at the lights in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Wight, as well as here and there in the southern coastal counties until the 8th of May. The numbers, however, seem to have been small, and their progress through the country could not be traced.

Chiffchaffs were building in Hampshire on the 24th of April, in Kent on the 27th, and in Glamorganshire and Middlesex on the 28th. A nest was found in Suffolk on the 1st of May and in Carmarthenshire on the 4th, while nests with eggs were found in Somersetshire on the 23rd of April, in Gloucestershire on the 9th of May, in Sussex on the 10th, in Glamorganshire on the 17th, in Surrey on the 18th and in Staffordshire on the 19th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

Jan.		Scilly Isles (one or two heard).
„	25th.	Co. Cork (one caught).
Feb.	8th.	Devon.
„	10th.	Herts.
„	15th.	Carnarvon (one heard on and off till mid-March).
„	22nd.	Isle of Wight.
„	25th.	Hants.
„	28th.	Cornwall, Cumberland.
March	4th.	Surrey.
„	6th.	Cornwall.
„	9th.	Dorset.
„	12th.	Kent.
„	12th/13th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.
„	13th.	Devon, Hants, Somerset, Oxford, Bedford.
„	15th.	Scilly Isles.
„	16th.	Herts, Yorkshire.
„	17th.	Gloucester.
„	18th.	Berks, Pembroke.
„	19th.	Sussex, Essex, Suffolk.
„	20th.	Surrey (increase). Shropshire, Leicester.
„	21st.	Wilts, Staffordshire.
„	22nd.	Isle of Wight.
„	23rd.	Bedford (increase). Somerset (slight increase). Bucks, Monmouth, Carnarvon.
„	24th.	Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Warwick, Cheshire.
„	25th.	Hants (slight increase). Middlesex, Worcester, Derby.
„	26th.	Surrey (great increase). Cambridge.
„	27th.	Lincoln light. Denbigh, Lancashire.
„	28th.	Berks (increase).
„	29th.	Herts (increase). Wilts (slight increase). Flint.

March	30th.	Devon, Sussex, Kent, Somerset, Gloucester, Worcester and Lancashire (increase). Cornwall, Hants, Essex and Glamorgan (slight increase).
„	30th/31st.	Hants light.
„	31st.	Somerset and Monmouth (increase). Shropshire (slight increase). Lincoln, Anglesey.
April	1st.	Kent (increase).
„	2nd.	Essex and Gloucester (increase). Lancashire (decrease). Norfolk.
„	3rd.	Berks and Worcester (increase).
„	4th.	Devon and Bedford (increase).
„	5th.	Wilts (slight increase).
„	6th.	Dorset, Essex and Denbigh (increase). Northampton.
„	7th.	Glamorgan and Shropshire (increase). Oxford (decrease).
„	9th.	Hants (slight increase). Westmoreland,
„	9th/10th.	Hants light.
„	10th.	Shropshire (increase).
„	11th.	Merioneth.
„	12th.	Bedford (increase).
„	13th.	Middlesex (increase). Lancashire (slight increase).
„	13th/14th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.
„	14th.	Devon, Hants, Berks, Carmarthen, Worcester and Shropshire (increase). Somerset (building).
„	15th.	Gloucester (increase). Cheshire (slight increase). Brecon.
„	16th.	Norfolk (increase).
„	17th.	Cambridge and Flint (increase). Isle of Man, Cumberland.
„	18th.	Hants, Herts and Shropshire (increase).
„	19th.	Herts, Lincoln and Yorkshire (increase). Warwick (slight increase). Hants (decrease). Ayr.

April	20th.	Dorset, Sussex, Berks and Herts (increase). Leicester and Isle of Man (slight increase). Northumberland.
„	21st.	Berks and Staffordshire (increase).
„	22nd.	Middlesex, Berks, Carmarthen and Carnarvon (increase). Lancashire (slight increase). Worcester (usual numbers).
„	23rd.	Leicester (increase). Somerset (nest with eggs).
„	24th.	Cambridge, Denbigh, Cumberland and Northumberland (increase). Hants (building).
„	24th/25th.	Hants light.
„	25th.	Hants (increase).
„	27th.	Yorkshire (increase). Kent (building).
„	27th/28th.	Channel Islands light.
„	28th.	Devon and Derby (increase). Glamorgan and Middlesex (nesting).
„	30th.	Northumberland (increase).
May	1st.	Suffolk (nest).
„	2nd.	Somerset (increase).
„	3rd.	Somerset (decrease).
„	4th.	Carmarthen (nest ready).
„	4th/5th &	} Channel Islands light.
„	7th/8th.	
„	8th.	Cambridge (increase). Isle of Wight (slight increase).
„	9th.	Gloucester (nest with eggs).
„	10th.	Essex (nest with eggs).
„	17th.	Glamorgan (nest with eggs).
„	18th.	Surrey (nest with eggs).
„	19th.	Somerset (increase). Staffordshire (nest with eggs).

THE WILLOW-WARBLER.

Phylloscopus trochilus (L.).

THE Willow-Warbler arrived along the whole of the south coast, but chiefly on the western half.

A single bird was reported as having been seen in Portsmouth, Hampshire, at the end of January, but the first record of the arrival of migrants came from the Scilly Isles, where one or two passing birds were seen on the 9th of March. Between that date and the 30th stragglers were evidently arriving, particularly during the last six or seven days, and were reported from widely separated localities, chiefly in the western half of the kingdom, as far north as Cheshire and Nottinghamshire. The first immigration occurred on the night of the 30th of March and was followed by others between the 2nd and 5th of April. All of these seem to have been small, but together must have contained a considerable number of birds, for the species rapidly became distributed over a large portion of the country, as far north as Lincolnshire on the east and Lancashire on the west side.

The second immigration, which also seems for the most part to have included small numbers, took place on the nights of the 8th, 9th and 10th of April at the lights in the Channel Islands and off our south coast, but was hardly noticed inland, though northward-bound migrants were observed on the two last-named nights at one of our west coast lights.

The third movement, which was of larger dimensions, landed along the whole of the south coast between the 12th and 17th of April, being recorded at the same southern lights on the nights of the 13th and 14th. The larger proportion

of the birds seem to have travelled through the western counties of England as far north as Cheshire, while a few stragglers reached Wales, Cumberland and the Clyde area.

The fourth immigration, by far the largest and most protracted of the movements of the Willow-Warbler, commenced on the 20th of April, and thereafter birds continued to arrive daily in greater or lesser numbers along the whole of the south coast up to the 29th. They were recorded in large numbers at the Channel Islands or other south coast lights on the nights of the 20th, 25th, 27th and 28th, and from the first day of this extensive movement the whole country seems to have been invaded by Willow-Warblers. Their passage northwards and westwards, which had hitherto been somewhat slow, at once became accelerated; Wales began to fill up at once, and by the 22nd and 23rd considerable numbers had spread to the northernmost counties of England and to the south-west of Scotland. About the same time the breeding-birds of East Anglia began to settle down, and by the 24th and 25th a good proportion of the summer-residents in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and Northumberland had arrived, though these were considerably augmented towards the end of the movement. It is probable that a considerable proportion of the birds comprised in the later parts of this movement were passage-migrants for Scotland and still more northern breeding-haunts beyond our shores. Their progress was indicated by the succeeding records from light-stations on both our east and west coasts. By the beginning of May, the greater proportion of our breeding-birds had probably arrived, and the movements of further immigrants became hard to trace. Considerable numbers, however, were certainly arriving almost continuously between the 5th and 11th, and were recorded nearly every night at the Channel Islands, while large numbers occurred as passage-migrants at lights off our east and west coasts on the nights of the 5th and 6th. Several were taken on fishing-boats in the North Sea and brought into Lowestoft on the 15th and 19th, and three late

stragglers were taken on the Morecambe Bay light-vessel, off Lancashire, on the night of the 26th.

Willow-Warblers were reported as already building in Staffordshire by the 21st of April, in Middlesex on the 28th, in Cheshire on the 30th, in Suffolk and Shropshire on the 1st of May, in Glamorganshire and Norfolk on the 3rd and in Lincolnshire and Cumberland on the 4th. Nests with eggs were found in Hampshire on the 6th, in Devonshire and Surrey on the 10th, in Sussex, Kent, Cambridgeshire and Derbyshire on the 11th, in Dorsetshire and Radnorshire on the 18th, in Somersetshire on the 19th and in Westmoreland on the 21st, while a nest with young birds was found in Cheshire on the 9th.

Single examples of the Northern Willow-Warbler (*Ph. t. evermanni*) were taken at Bardsey light (Carnarvonshire) on the 10th/11th of April, at St. Catherine's light (Hampshire) on the 27th/28th and at the Caskets light (Channel Islands) on the 6th/7th and 9th/10th of May, while one was seen on the Mull of Galloway on the 3rd and six or eight on the following day.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

Jan.	28th.	Hants (one seen).
March	9th.	Scilly Isles (passing).
„	16th.	Worcester.
„	19th.	Hants.
„	21st.	Staffordshire.
„	23rd.	Cornwall.
„	24th.	Northampton.
„	25th.	Kent, Carmarthen.
„	26th.	Somerset (passing). Leicester.
„	28th.	Devon, Notts.
„	29th.	Hants, Cheshire.
„	30th.	Worcester.
„	30th/31st.	Hants light.

March	31st.	Sussex, Surrey, Berks, Somerset, Derby.
April	1st.	Surrey (slight increase). Hants, Brecon, Leicester.
	2nd.	Kent (increase). Essex.
	3rd.	Hants, Sussex, Monmouth, Carnarvon.
	3rd/4th.	Carnarvon light.
	4th.	Somerset (increase).
	5th.	Surrey (increase). Isle of Wight, Dorset, Worcester, Norfolk, Lincoln, Lancashire.
	6th.	Northampton (increase). Bucks, Pembroke, Shropshire, Flint, Cheshire.
	7th.	Somerset (decrease).
	8th/9th.	Channel Islands light.
	9th.	Wilts.
	9th/10th.	Channel Islands, Hants, Sussex and Carnarvon lights.
	10th.	Suffolk, Notts.
	10th/11th.	Channel Islands and Carnarvon lights.
	11th.	Lancashire (increase).
	12th.	Cornwall, Middlesex, Northumberland.
	13th.	Berks (slight increase). Herts.
	13th/14th.	Channel Islands, Hants and Suffolk lights.
	14th.	Berks, Somerset and Worcester (increase). Kent (slight increase). Gloucester.
	14th/15th.	Channel Islands light.
	15th.	Isle of Wight, Hants, Shropshire and Cheshire (increase). Glamorgan, Renfrew.
	16th.	Cheshire (increase). Cambridge, Warwick.
	17th.	Devon and Cheshire (increase). Norfolk and Staffordshire (slight increase). Cumberland, Ayr.
	18th.	Somerset and Shropshire (increase). Merioneth.
	19th.	Glamorgan, Warwick and Shropshire (increase). Bedford, Denbigh.

April	20th.	Devon, Dorset, Sussex, Somerset, Surrey, Essex, Pembroke, Gloucester, Middlesex, Herts, Warwick, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Leicester, Denbigh, Flint, Lincoln and Lancashire (increase). Kent (slight increase). Oxford, Radnor, Isle of Man, Westmoreland.
„	20th/21st.	Channel Islands light.
„	21st.	Devon, Hants, Essex, Monmouth, Flint and Carnarvon (increase). Sussex and Lincoln (decrease). Staffordshire (usual numbers), (building).
„	22nd.	Devon, Dorset, Kent, Berks, Carmarthen, Herts, Norfolk, Denbigh, Flint and Renfrew (increase). Somerset (usual numbers).
„	22nd & 23rd.	Sussex, Oxford, Worcester, Radnor, Shropshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cumberland and Westmoreland (increase).
„	23rd.	Wilts, Bucks, Cambridge, Leicester and Cheshire (increase). Dorset (decrease).
„	24th.	Dorset, Hants, Wilts, Cheshire, Lincoln, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Northumberland and Renfrew (increase). Gloucester, Suffolk and Derby (slight increase). Kent (decrease). Worcester and Flint (usual numbers).
„	24th/25th.	Channel Islands, Hants and Carnarvon lights.
„	25th.	Middlesex, Warwick, Cumberland, Northumberland and Renfrew (increase). Gloucester (slight decrease).
„	26th.	Hants, Kent and Herts (increase).
„	27th.	Herts (decrease).
„	27th/28th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.
„	28th.	Devon, Gloucester, Carnarvon, Lincoln, Yorkshire and Northumberland (increase). Middlesex (nesting).

- April 28th/29th. Channel Islands and Cornwall lights.
 „ 29th. Lincoln (increase). Wilts (usual numbers).
 „ 29th/30th. Carnarvon and Norfolk lights.
 „ 30th. Merioneth and Renfrew (increase).
 Cheshire (building).
 „ 30th/May 1st. Carnarvon and Anglesey lights.
 May 1st. Gloucester (increase). Mull of Galloway
 (many passing). Suffolk and Shrop-
 shire (nesting).
 „ 3rd. Herts (slight increase). Berks (decrease).
 Mull of Galloway (many passing).
 Glamorgan and Norfolk (building).
 „ 3rd/4th. Suffolk light.
 „ 4th. Essex (increase). Lincoln and Cumber-
 land (building). Essex (nest ready).
 „ 4th/5th. Channel Islands and Yorkshire lights.
 „ 5th. Devon light. Derby (increase). Mull of
 Galloway (many passing).
 „ 5th/6th. Hants, Carnarvon and Anglesey lights.
 „ 6th. Hants (nest with eggs). Northumberland
 (nesting).
 „ 6th/7th. }
 „ 7th/8th. } Channel Islands light.
 „ 8th/9th. }
 „ 9th. Cheshire (nest with young). Flint
 (nesting).
 „ 9th/10th. Channel Islands light.
 „ 10th. Devon and Surrey (nest with eggs).
 „ 10th to 12th. Berks (increase).
 „ 11th. Sussex, Kent, Cambridge and Derby
 (nests with eggs). Yorkshire (nest).
 „ 12th. Isle of Man (usual numbers). Lancashire
 (building).
 „ 13th. Warwick (nest). Renfrew (building).
 „ 18th. Dorset and Radnor (nests with eggs).
 „ 19th. Somerset (nest with eggs).
 „ 21st. Westmoreland (nest with eggs).
 „ 26th/27th. Lancashire light.

THE WOOD-WARBLER.

Phylloscopus sibilatrix (Bechst.).

THE records were too meagre to indicate with any certainty the points of arrival of this species, but on the whole it seems to have landed chiefly on the western half of the south coast.

It was first reported in Devonshire on the 9th of April, and an increase in that county on the 15th indicated that the earlier immigrants at any rate probably entered the country at the western end of the south coast. During the latter half of April the species seems to have gradually spread, in small numbers, principally over the western half of the country, reaching Cumberland on the 22nd and Northumberland on the 28th. Arrivals in larger numbers commenced on the 27th and continued during the two following days, further immigrations taking place on the 2nd and 3rd and on the 11th of May. Little could be learned of the route followed by these birds after their arrival, but it was clear that the great majority were destined for breeding-haunts in the west of England, Wales and our northern counties generally.

Nests with eggs were found in Surrey on the 16th of May, in Somersetshire on the 17th, in Middlesex on the 18th and in Radnorshire on the 21st.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	9th.	Devon.
„	13th.	Surrey.
„	15th.	Devon (increase).

April	17th.	Somerset, Berks.
"	18th.	Hants.
"	19th.	Yorkshire.
"	20th.	Gloucester, Brecon.
"	22nd.	Derby, Cumberland.
"	24th.	Staffordshire.
"	26th.	Wilts, Cambridge.
"	27th.	Surrey (increase). Yorkshire (passing). Sussex, Essex, Carmarthen, Westmoreland.
"	27th/28th.	Hants light.
"	28th.	Northumberland.
"	28th/29th.	Channel Islands light.
"	29th.	Berks (increase). Glamorgan, Suffolk, Worcester, Radnor, Shropshire.
"	30th.	Merioneth, Denbigh, Cheshire.
May	2nd.	Hants (slight increase).
"	3rd.	Yorkshire (increase). Dorset, Lincoln.
"	4th.	Yorkshire (increase). Lancashire.
"	6th.	Radnor (increase). Herts, Warwick.
"	8th.	Denbigh (increase). Merioneth and Shropshire (slight increase).
"	9th.	Cheshire (increase).
"	10th.	Northumberland (slight increase).
"	11th.	Hants, Glamorgan and Denbigh (increase). Cumberland (slight increase).
"	12th.	Worcester (usual numbers). Ayr.
"	16th.	Surrey (nest with eggs).
"	17th.	Shropshire (increase). Somerset (nest with eggs).
"	18th.	Middlesex (nest with eggs).
"	19th.	Monmouth.
"	21st.	Westmoreland (increase). Radnor (eggs).
"	22nd.	Northumberland (increase).
"	24th.	Staffordshire (increase).

THE REED-WARBLER.

Acrocephalus streperus (Vieill.).

VERY little can be gathered from the records relating to this species, but it seems to have landed on the south and south-east coasts between Hampshire and Essex.

Its arrival was first reported from Hampshire on the 18th of April and from Kent on the 21st. A few birds had reached Yorkshire by the 23rd, while an increase in that county on the 27th, together with a few records from new localities on the same date, point to an influx of migrants about that time.

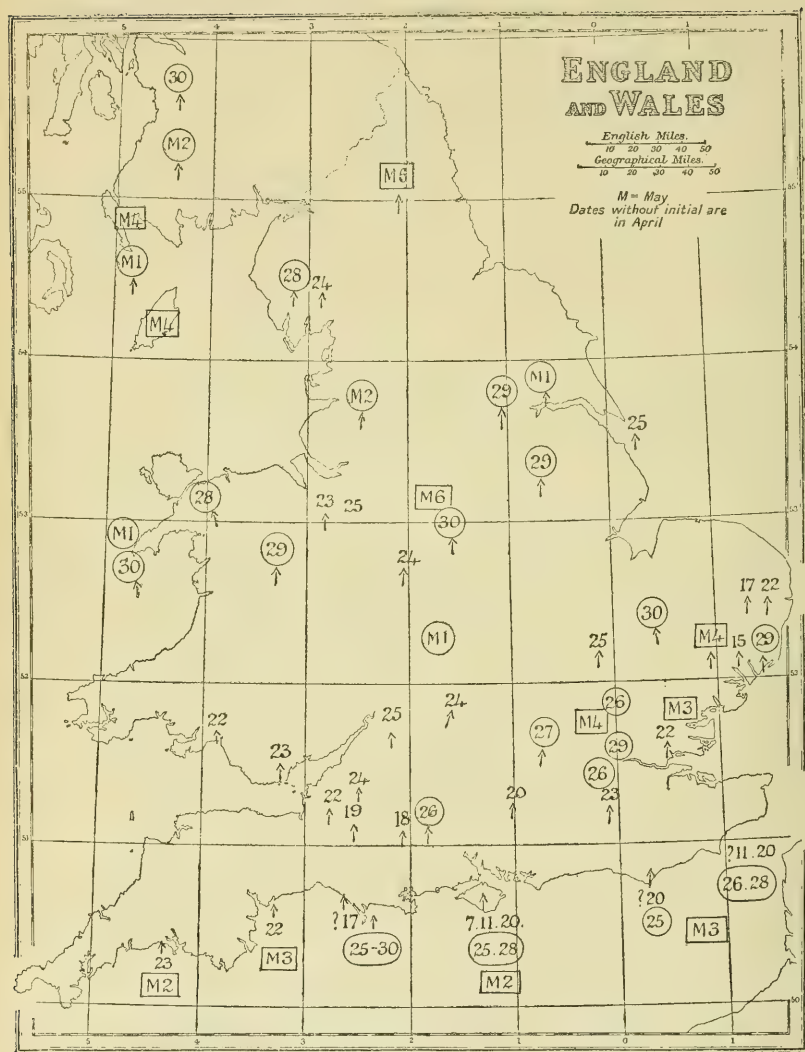
A single bird was taken at the Caskets light on the 2nd/3rd of May, and on the 3rd and 4th a large arrival evidently took place on the eastern coast, but beyond that, very little information could be gathered from the records, which evidently, for the most part, represented special visits to the bird's particular haunts. A nest was found in Cheshire on the 4th of May, one in Norfolk on the 22nd and nests with eggs in Kent and Suffolk on the 25th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	18th.	Hants.
„	21st.	Kent, Shropshire.
„	23rd.	Yorkshire.
„	25th.	Bedford.
„	26th.	Somerset, Surrey, Cheshire.
„	27th.	Yorkshire (increase). Herts, Cambridge.
„	29th.	Suffolk.
May	2nd/3rd.	Channel Islands light.
„	3rd.	Essex.

May	4th.	Suffolk (many). Cheshire (nest).
,,	5th.	Isle of Wight. Lincoln.
,,	8th.	Cambridge (increase).
,,	10th.	Warwick.
,,	11th.	Staffordshire.
,,	16th.	Norfolk.
,,	17th.	Cornwall, Berks.
,,	22nd.	Norfolk (increase), (nest ready).
,,	25th.	Kent and Suffolk (nests with eggs).

SEdge-WARBLER.



THE SEDGE-WARBLER.

Acrocephalus phragmitis (Bechst.).

By reason of the somewhat local distribution of this species, the records of its arrival and dispersal are neither very full nor possibly very reliable. It undoubtedly arrived at points along the whole of the south coast, but perhaps in greatest numbers on the eastern half.

The first few records were from Hampshire between the 7th and 11th of April, otherwise the majority of the earlier ones came from the south-eastern counties. It is difficult to say when and where the birds landed, but by the 24th a number had evidently come in and were thinly distributed over a wide area extending as far north as Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Staffordshire and Cheshire, while stragglers had reached Cumberland in the north and Carmarthenshire in the west. On the night of the 24th migrants also occurred at Spurn Head light evidently on their way north.

The first immigration of which we have any exact knowledge occurred on the last-named night and was recorded from the Channel Islands and Isle of Wight lights, where Sedge-Warblers were seen in large numbers. They were first recorded from Sussex and Kent on the two following days and increased numbers were noticed in Surrey and Wiltshire. Large numbers again occurred at these two lights on the night of the 28th and a few at the Caskets on the night of the 30th, while further arrivals were recorded in Kent on the 28th. With the advent of these migrants a good many places in the area already occupied were filled up. Lincolnshire and Yorkshire were reached on the eastern side, and on the west the birds penetrated into North Wales and ranged into Cumberland and beyond the Solway Firth, the

progress of some of these western migrants being indicated by the records from Bardsey light and from the Mull of Galloway.

A second immigration landed along the whole of the south coast on the 2nd and 3rd of May, but the records from inland localities did not permit of its progress being traced, though there were sufficient indications to show that a proportion of these birds travelled north along the east and west coasts.

No further immigrations were actually recorded on the south coast, with the exception of a rather doubtful one on the 10th of May. The passage past the Caskets light, however, started afresh on the night of the 4th, and Sedge-Warblers occurred there in enormous numbers every night up to the 11th and in decreasing numbers on the three following nights. We have no evidence that any of these birds reached our shores, but on several nights considerable numbers were evidently passing northwards up both sides of the Irish Sea to more northern summer-haunts. Small numbers were again seen at this light on the night of the 19th, and a single bird was taken there on the following night.

Sedge-Warblers were building in Cheshire on the 1st of May and a nest was found in Essex on the 7th, while nests with eggs were reported from Wiltshire on the 5th, from Radnorshire and Derbyshire on the 24th and from Kent on the 25th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	7th.	Hants (passing).
„	11th.	Hants.
„	15th.	Suffolk.
„	17th.	Norfolk.
„	18th.	Norfolk (decrease). Wilts.
„	19th.	Somerset.
„	20th.	Berks, Cambridge, Shropshire.
„	21st.	Yorkshire.

April	22nd.	Norfolk (increase). Devon, Somerset, Essex, Carmarthen.
,,	23rd.	Cornwall, Surrey, Glamorgan, Cheshire.
,,	24th.	Somerset (increase). Oxford, Staffordshire, Cumberland.
,,	24th/25th.	Channel Islands, Hants and Yorkshire lights.
,,	25th.	Cheshire (increase). Sussex, Gloucester, Bedford.
,,	26th.	Wilts (increase). Surrey (slight increase). Kent, Herts.
,,	27th.	Dorset, Bucks.
,,	27th/28th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.
,,	28th.	Kent and Cumberland (increase). Carnarvon.
,,	29th.	Suffolk (increase). Yorkshire (slight increase). Middlesex, Merioneth, Lincoln.
,,	29th/30th.	Channel Islands and Carnarvon lights.
,,	30th.	Cambridge (increase). Derby, Renfrew.
,,	30th/May 1st.	Carnarvon light.
May	1st.	Yorkshire (increase). Cheshire (nesting). Worcester, Mull of Galloway.
,,	1st/2nd.	Suffolk light.
,,	2nd.	Hants (increase). Cornwall (slight increase). Lancashire, Ayr.
,,	3rd.	Essex and Herts (increase). Devon (slight increase).
,,	4th.	Suffolk and Mull of Galloway (increase). Isle of Man.
,,	4th/5th.	Channel Islands light.
,,	5th.	Mull of Galloway (increase). Wilts (nest with eggs).
,,	5th/6th.	Carnarvon light.
,,	6th.	Derby (increase). Northumberland.
,,	6th/7th.	Channel Islands light.
,,	7th.	Essex (nest).

May	7th/8th.	}	Channel Islands light.
„	8th/9th.		
„	9th/10th.		
„	10th.		Yorkshire (increase). Isle of Wight, Warwick.
„	10th/11th.	}	Channel Islands light.
„	11th/12th.		
„	12th.		Lancashire (increase). Worcester (usual numbers).
„	12th/13th.		Channel Islands and Carnarvon lights.
„	13th/14th.		Channel Islands and Dublin lights.
„	14th/15th.	}	Channel Islands light.
„	19th/20th.		
„	20th/21st.		
„	24th.		Radnor and Derby (nests with eggs).
„	25th.		Kent (nest with eggs).

THE WHITE WAGTAIL.

Motacilla alba, L.

THE records of the passage of this species are very scanty and disconnected. It seems to have landed along the whole of the south coast, but the vast majority evidently arrived on the western portion. From that part of the kingdom most of the reports were received, the first recording the passage of birds in Devonshire on the 17th of March. No very marked immigration appears to have been noted till the 23rd of April, when reports from the counties of Carnarvonshire, Flint, Cheshire and Lancashire show that a more or less steady stream of migration was in progress from that date until about the 4th of May, when the movement apparently came to an end.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	17th.	Devon (passing).
„	21st.	Gloucester.
„	24th.	Carnarvon.
„	25th.	Cornwall.
„	27th.	Brecon.
April	1st.	Leicester.
„	2nd.	Leicester.
„	4th & 5th.	Devon.
„	6th.	Devon, Herts
„	10th.	Suffolk, Northumberland.
„	12th.	Devon.
„	13th.	Surrey, Leicester, Cheshire.
„	13th/14th.	Channel Islands light.
„	16th.	Devon, Carnarvon.

April	17th.	Ayr.
„	18th.	Lancashire.
„	22nd.	Devon, Carnarvon.
„	23rd.	Carnarvon (increase). Lancashire (decrease). Denbigh.
„	24th.	Carnarvon (increase). Flint (passing). Somerset, Mayo.
„	25th.	Carnarvon (decrease). Cornwall.
„	26th.	Cheshire (slight increase). Merioneth.
„	28th.	Mayo (a small party).
„	29th to May 1st.	Carnarvon (a few each day).
May	1st.	Lancashire (passing).
„	2nd.	Carnarvon (decrease). Mull of Galloway.
„	3rd.	Carnarvon (increase). Cheshire (slight increase). Leicester.
„	4th.	Carnarvon (increase). Herts, Brecon.
„	7th.	Mull of Galloway.
„	13th.	Flint.
„	16th.	Westmoreland.

THE YELLOW WAGTAIL.

Motacilla raii (Bonap.).

THE Yellow Wagtail seems to have arrived along the south coast, as far west as Devonshire, but the largest numbers were reported on the eastern half.

Early stragglers were recorded from the south-eastern counties between the 29th of March and the 6th of April, and from other counties, farther north and west, up to the middle of the month. A passing flock was seen in Somersetshire on the 12th, which had presumably arrived about that date, but the first marked immigration seems to have landed on the greater part of the south coast between the 16th and 21st. A large number of these birds appear to have passed through the western Midlands to southern Wales and Yorkshire, while stragglers reached the south-west of Scotland on the 22nd and 23rd. There is no evidence that those on the eastern side travelled farther north than Suffolk.

A second immigration arrived, mainly on the eastern portion of the south coast, between the 22nd and 26th of April, and were noted at the Channel Islands on the 25th. This movement included a large proportion of the breeding-birds of the eastern counties as far north as Yorkshire.

Further immigrations seem to have occurred at the end of April and during the first few days of May, but their course through the country was not indicated clearly by the records.

Yellow Wagtails were reported to be nesting in Cheshire and Cumberland on the 7th of May, a nest was found in Yorkshire on the 11th, and others with eggs in Suffolk on the 14th, in Somersetshire on the 15th and in Kent on the 16th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	29th.	Essex.
April	3rd.	Kent.
„	5th.	Herts.
„	6th.	Cheshire.
„	8th.	Hants.
„	9th.	Somerset.
„	11th.	Norfolk, Notts.
„	12th.	Somerset (passing flock).
„	13th.	Herts, Leicester.
„	14th.	Suffolk, Derby, Lincoln.
„	15th.	Cambridge.
„	16th.	Cheshire (increase). Wilts, Staffordshire, Derby.
„	17th.	Sussex, Bedford, Lancashire, Yorkshire.
„	18th.	Somerset (increase). Glamorgan, Shrop- shire.
„	19th.	Somerset and Yorkshire (increase). Derby (slight increase). Oxford.
„	20th.	Sussex and Herts (slight increase). Surrey, Gloucester.
„	21st.	Kent and Cheshire (increase). Somerset (decrease). Shropshire (passing). Berks, Monmouth.
„	22nd.	Suffolk (increase). Gloucester (decrease). Dorset, Ayr.
„	23rd.	Kent and Staffordshire (increase). Ren- frew.
„	24th.	Kent, Staffordshire and Lancashire (in- crease). Flint.
„	25th.	Channel Islands light. Somerset and Yorkshire (increase). Cambridge (slight increase). Carnarvon.
„	26th.	Kent, Norfolk and Cheshire (increase). Carnarvon (decrease).
„	27th.	Cambridge (increase). Herts (slight in- crease).

April	28th.	Cambridge (increase). Somerset (decrease). Brecon.
„	29th.	Hants (slight increase).
„	30th.	Kent (decrease). Staffordshire (building).
May	1st.	Carnarvon (increase).
„	2nd.	Suffolk (increase). Carnarvon (decrease). Suffolk (building). Westmoreland.
„	3rd.	Herts (increase). Renfrew.
„	3rd & 4th.	Somerset (increase).
„	5th.	Derby (increase).
„	7th.	Cheshire and Cumberland (nesting).
„	10th.	Suffolk (increase).
„	11th.	Yorkshire (nest).
„	14th.	Suffolk (nest with eggs).
„	15th.	Somerset (nest with eggs).
„	16th.	Kent (nest with eggs).

THE TREE-PIPIT.

Anthus trivialis (L.).

THE Tree-Pipit arrived on the south coast as far west as Devonshire, but the majority occurred to the east of Hampshire.

Between the 30th of March and the 7th of April stragglers were recorded from several of the south-eastern counties and from Breconshire and Nottinghamshire.

The first small immigration arrived on the 10th of April, and was recorded during the previous night at the lights on the Channel Islands and the Isle of Wight. Two other small immigrations seem to have landed about the 13th and 16th at different points between Sussex and Devonshire. The birds included in these three movements became thinly scattered over the whole of England, as was shown by the records up to the 20th of April.

A fourth immigration, evidently of greater magnitude, arrived between the 19th and 23rd of April. The earlier part of this movement appears to have landed chiefly on the eastern portion of the south coast, and the birds seem to have spread rapidly through the south-eastern counties to the eastern Midlands; while the later arrivals, coming in farther west, spread northwards through Wales and the western Midlands.

A fifth immigration appears to have arrived about the 27th or 28th of April, and to have contained a number of birds that passed on quickly into the northernmost counties.

Further immigrations took place on the 1st, 5th 6th and 11th of May in Sussex and Hampshire, and perhaps farther west, and were recorded also at the Channel Islands on the

nights of the 4th and 10th. These movements caused a definite increase in the numbers recorded in a good many counties during the first fortnight of May, but the records were too disconnected to enable their movements to be traced.

A nest was found in Essex on the 14th of May, and birds were reported to be building in Glamorganshire on the 8th, a nest with eggs was found in Cambridgeshire on the 10th, and others in Sussex on the 11th, in Surrey on the 13th, in Cumberland and Derbyshire on the 16th, in Warwickshire on the 25th, and in Lancashire on the 16th; while young birds were found in Somersetshire on the 22nd and in Yorkshire on the 29th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	30th.	Berks.
April	2nd.	Kent.
„	6th.	Surrey, Essex.
„	7th.	Brecon, Notts.
„	9th/10th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.
„	10th.	Shropshire.
„	11th.	Westmoreland.
„	12th.	Derby (passing).
„	13th.	Hants, Sussex, Leicester.
„	14th.	Wilts.
„	15th.	Warwick.
„	16th.	Devon, Staffordshire.
„	17th.	Herts, Cambridge, Derby.
„	18th.	Somerset, Middlesex, Northumberland.
„	19th.	Essex (increase).
„	20th.	Leicester (increase). Surrey (slight increase). Glamorgan, Gloucester, Oxford, Cheshire, Yorkshire
„	21st.	Worcester.
„	22nd.	Leicester (increase). Cambridge (passing). Monmouth, Bucks, Radnor, Carnarvon, Lincoln, Renfrew.

April	23rd.	Monmouth, Radnor, Shropshire, and Staffordshire (increase). Berks (slight increase). Merioneth, Cumberland.
	24th.	Leicester (increase). Cambridge (slight increase). Monmouth (decrease).
	25th.	Somerset (increase). Warwick (slight increase). Bedford.
	26th.	Carmarthen.
	27th.	Herts (increase). Suffolk, Norfolk.
	28th.	Somerset and Shropshire (increase). Flint, Lancashire.
	29th.	Yorkshire and Cumberland (increase).
	30th.	Monmouth and Cumberland (increase). Northumberland (slight increase). Shropshire (many passing). Denbigh.
May	1st.	Hants (increase).
	2nd.	Cumberland (increase). Carmarthen and Merioneth (slight increase).
	3rd.	Staffordshire (decrease). Herts (usual numbers).
	4th.	Warwick (increase). Essex (nest). Ayr.
	4th/5th.	Channel Islands light.
	5th.	Derby (increase).
	5th/6th.	Hants light.
	7th.	Yorkshire (increase).
	8th.	Cambridge (increase). Glamorgan (building).
	9th.	Radnor (increase).
	10th.	Cambridge (nest with eggs).
	10th/11th.	Channel Islands light.
	11th.	Somerset, Yorkshire and Westmoreland (increase). Sussex and Lincoln (slight increase). Sussex (nest with eggs).
	12th.	Worcester (usual numbers).
	13th.	Lincoln (slight increase). Surrey (nest with eggs).
	16th.	Cumberland and Derby (nests with eggs).

May	17th.	Radnor (building).
„	18th.	Staffordshire (nests).
„	19th.	Northumberland (nesting).
„	22nd.	Somerset (nest with young).
„	25th.	Warwick (nest with eggs).
„	26th.	Lancashire (nest with eggs).
„	29th.	Yorkshire (nest with young).

THE RED-BACKED SHRIKE.

Lanius collurio L.

THIS species seems to have arrived mainly on the eastern portion of the south-east and south coasts, between Suffolk and Hampshire.

The earliest arrival recorded was in Kent on the 30th of April, and immigrants occurred at St. Catherine's light, Isle of Wight, on the night of the 4th of May, but the other records were so scanty and widely scattered that no information could be gathered from them. None were received from any county to the north of Shropshire, Staffordshire and Norfolk.

A nest of this Shrike with one egg was found in Norfolk on the 15th of May. Other nests with eggs were reported from Essex on the 19th, from Radnorshire on the 20th, from Somersetshire on the 22nd, from Surrey on the 24th, and from Warwickshire on the 25th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	30th.	Kent.
May	2nd.	Hants.
„	3rd.	Berks, Glamorgan, Herts.
„	4th.	Warwick.
„	4th/5th.	Hants light.
„	5th.	Suffolk (passing). Isle of Wight.
„	9th.	Wilts, Suffolk.
„	12th.	Somerset.
„	14th.	Sussex, Gloucester.
„	15th.	Norfolk (nest with egg).
„	16th.	Surrey, Cardigan, Shropshire.

May	17th.	Middlesex.
„	18th.	Kent (nesting). Devon.
„	19th.	Essex (nest with eggs). Dorset.
„	20th.	Radnor (nest with eggs).
„	22nd.	Somerset (nest with eggs). Staffordshire.
„	24th.	Surrey (nest with eggs).
„	25th.	Warwick (nest with eggs)
„	30th.	Essex (slight increase).

THE SPOTTED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa grisola, L.

THE Spotted Flycatcher arrived along the whole of the south coast, but chiefly on the western half.

Several early stragglers were reported during the last ten days of April, chiefly from western and northern counties. On the 30th the first immigration, of small numbers, arrived on the coast from Hampshire westwards, and the birds seem to have passed up the western side of the kingdom, reaching the Isle of Man and the south of Scotland on the 4th of May and Yorkshire on the 5th, while others were observed at Bardsey light, Carnarvonshire, on the same night. Very few appear to have passed inland to the east of Hampshire.

Single birds were taken at the Caskets light on the nights of the 6th and 9th of May, and at Sark light on that of the 7th, while small numbers again occurred at the Caskets light on the night of the 10th. There was no evidence in the records to show that any fresh lot of migrants arrived on our shores before the 11th, when a considerable migration commenced and lasted until the 15th, large numbers being recorded from the Caskets light on the night of the 14th. The records seemed to indicate that a large proportion of our breeding-birds were included in this movement, but they were not sufficiently detailed to enable the progress of the birds through the country to be traced. Large numbers again occurred at the Caskets light on the night of the 19th, and there were indications of an immigration on our shores on the following day, while a few birds were observed on passage at a light-vessel off the Lancashire coast on the night of the 23rd.

Spotted Flycatchers were reported to be nesting in Breconshire on the 19th of May, a nest was found in Essex on the 20th, and they were building in Radnorshire on the 24th, in Yorkshire on the 28th and in Northumberland on the 31st, while a nest with eggs was found in Westmoreland on the 28th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	20th.	Lancashire.
„	23rd.	Monmouth, Notts.
„	24th.	Yorkshire.
„	27th.	Westmoreland.
„	28th.	Berks, Staffordshire.
„	29th.	Carmarthen, Northumberland.
„	30th.	Hants, Surrey, Cambridge.
May	1st.	Wilts (passing). Somerset, Flint, Cheshire.
„	2nd.	Shropshire.
„	4th.	Herts, Worcester, Isle of Man, Mull of Galloway.
„	5th.	Yorkshire (increase). Kent, Oxford.
„	5th/6th.	Carnarvon light.
„	6th.	Radnor.
„	6th/7th.	Channel Islands light.
„	8th.	Channel Islands light. Shropshire (increase). Warwick.
„	9th.	Wilts, Cumberland.
„	9th/10th.	} Channel Islands light.
„	10th/11th.	
„	11th.	Cambridge (increase). Sussex, Suffolk, Lincoln.
„	12th.	Somerset (increase). Dorset, Essex.
„	12th/13th.	Hants light.
„	14th.	Bedford (arrived in numbers). Devon.
„	14th/15th.	Channel Islands light.
„	15th.	Wilts (slight increase). Middlesex, Norfolk, Derby, Renfrew.

May	19th.	Brecon (nesting).
„	19th/20th.	Channel Islands light.
„	20th.	Essex (increase ; nesting).
„	23rd/24th.	Lancashire light.
„	24th.	Radnor (building).
„	25th.	Dorset (slight increase).
„	26th.	Cardigan.
„	28th.	Westmoreland (nest with egg). York- shire (building).
„	31st.	Northumberland (building).
June	1st.	Glamorgan.
„	10th.	Suffolk (a pair arrived at nesting-place).

THE PIED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa atricapilla, L.

THE information available indicated that the Pied Flycatcher arrived on the western half of the south coast.

An early straggler was recorded in Lancashire on the 3rd of April ; the next record was from Devonshire on the 19th. Passing birds were noted in Somersetshire on the 22nd and in Cheshire on the 23rd. They had reached Westmoreland on the 24th and Northumberland on the 25th.

Arrivals at St. Catherine's light were reported on the nights of the 24th and 27th of April, but there was no information to show in what direction these migrants continued their journey. Passage-movements were apparently in progress until the middle of the month, probably on both the east and west coasts.

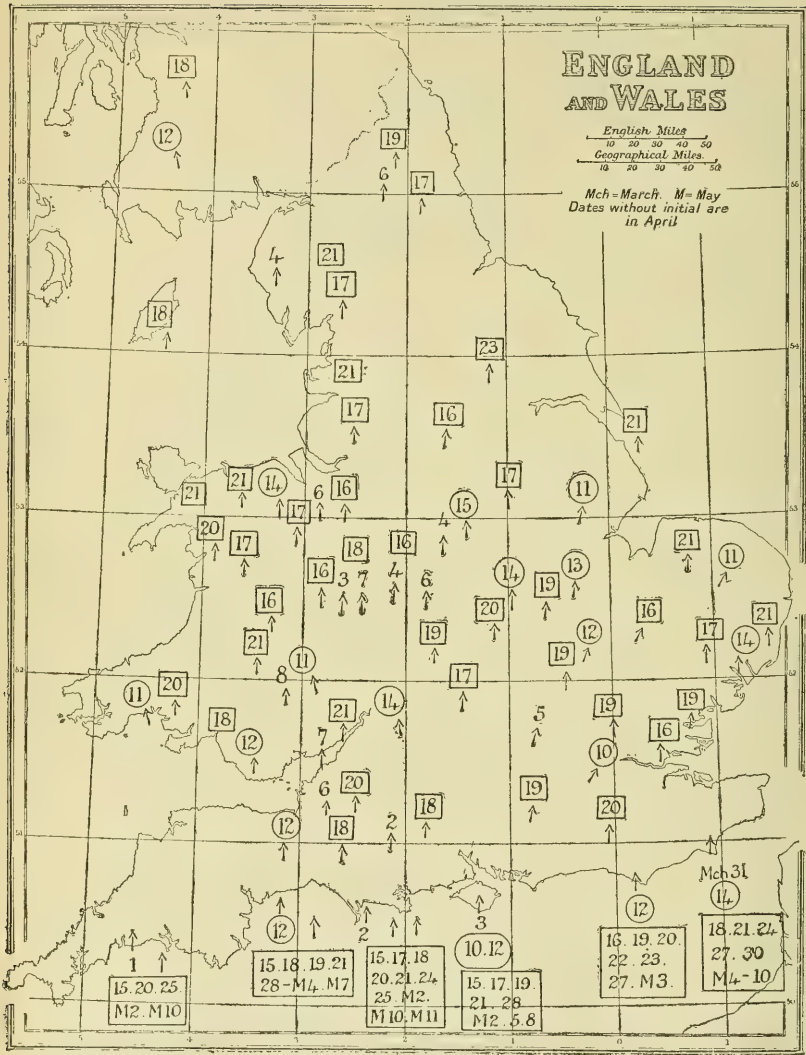
A Pied Flycatcher's nest was found in Westmoreland on the 7th of May and a pair were building in Radnorshire on the 15th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	3rd.	Lancashire.
"	19th.	Devon.
"	22nd.	Somerset (passing).
"	23rd.	Cheshire (passing).
"	24th.	Oxford, Westmoreland.
"	24th/25th.	Hants light.
"	25th.	Yorkshire, Northumberland.
"	27th.	Carmarthen (passing).
"	27th/28th.	Hants light.

April	28th.	Northumberland (increase).
„	29th.	Radnor.
„	30th.	Monmouth.
May	1st.	Merioneth.
„	3rd.	Radnor.
„	4th.	Denbigh.
„	7th.	Westmoreland (nest).
„	10th.	Suffolk (passing).
„	13th.	Cumberland (passing).
„	15th.	Radnor (building).
„	17th.	Carnarvon (passing).
„	22nd.	Cardigan.

SWALLOW.



THE SWALLOW.

Hirundo rustica L.

THE Swallow arrived along the whole of the south coast, but chiefly on the western half.

A single bird was seen in Dorsetshire on the 3rd of January, and two or three in co. Kerry on the 23rd.

Migrants first appeared at the Scilly Isles on the 6th and 13th of March and in Devonshire on the 19th, while between the 21st and the end of the month stragglers were noticed in Kent, the Isle of Wight, Shropshire, Carnarvonshire, Surrey, Wiltshire, Berkshire and as far north as Cheshire and Yorkshire. The first definite immigration, small in numbers, landed along the whole of the south coast between the 31st of March and the 5th of April, but with the exception of a few birds which landed in Kent on the former date, the whole of these migrants passed through the western counties, some of the earlier arrivals reaching Cumberland on the 3rd and Northumberland on the 6th of April. On the 10th, 12th and 14th of that month a second series of small immigrations arrived, which seem to have furnished a proportion of the birds for Wales on the one hand and for the south-eastern counties and East Anglia on the other.

The main immigratory movement commenced on the 15th of April, and thereafter Swallows continued to arrive on some part or other of the south coast every day until the 11th of May. Between the 15th and 18th of April the movement seems to have been confined almost entirely to the western half of England and North-east Wales, Westmoreland and Northumberland being reached on the 17th and the Isle of Man and Renfrewshire on the following day. It was not

until the 19th that Swallows in any numbers reached the home counties and eastern Midlands, while no marked increase in East Anglia was recorded until the 21st, when migrants were first observed passing the Suffolk lightships and Spurn Head. A marked increase was also noted throughout Wales on the same date. Subsequently Swallows continued to arrive throughout the country and pass north in a more or less continuous stream, but the volume of migration through the western half would seem to have been always greater than that through the eastern counties. There were abundant indications in the records from the light-stations and observers on both the east and west coasts that northward passage-movements were in progress by both routes almost continuously until the third week in May.

Swallows were building in Cambridgeshire on the 27th of April, in Wiltshire and Cumberland on the 1st of May, in Somersetshire on the 3rd, in Suffolk on the 6th, in Surrey, Middlesex and Shropshire on the 10th, and in Nottinghamshire on the 11th; while eggs were reported from Essex on the 1st, from Cambridgeshire on the 11th, from Yorkshire on the 19th, and from Staffordshire on the 21st.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

Jan.	3rd.	Dorset (one).
„	23rd.	Kerry (two or three).
March	6th.	Scilly Isles.
„	10th.	Scilly Isles (passing).
„	19th.	Devon (passing).
„	21st.	Kent.
„	22nd.	Cheshire.
„	24th.	Shropshire (passing). Monmouth.
„	26th.	Isle of Wight (passing). Yorkshire.
„	28th.	Carnarvon.
„	29th.	Berks.
„	30th.	Surrey.
„	31st.	Kent (slight increase). Anglesey.

April	1st.	Scilly Isles, Cornwall, Lancashire.
„	2nd.	Cornwall and Kent (decrease). Wilts (passing). Dorset.
„	3rd.	Hants (passing on coast). Shropshire, Staffordshire, Derby, Cumberland.
„	4th.	Herts, Carmarthen.
„	5th.	Scilly Isles (slight increase). Bucks.
„	6th.	Cheshire (slight increase). Somerset, Warwick, Northumberland.
„	7th.	Monmouth (increase). Shropshire (slight increase).
„	8th.	Brecon.
„	9th.	Warwick (decrease).
„	10th.	Hants, Middlesex.
„	11th.	Brecon (increase). Pembroke, Norfolk, Lincoln.
„	12th.	Devon and Somerset (increase). Hants (passing). Sussex, Glamorgan, Bedford, Ayr.
„	13th.	Devon and Somerset (decrease). Northampton.
„	14th.	Kent (increase). Gloucester, Suffolk, Leicester, Denbigh.
„	15th.	Channel Islands light. Devon, Dorset, Isle of Wight, Hants, Denbigh and Derby (increase). Cambridge.
„	16th.	Sussex, Staffordshire and Shropshire (increase). Cambridge, Cheshire and Yorkshire (slight increase). Dorset (decrease). Essex, Radnor.
„	17th.	Dorset, Hants, Suffolk, Staffordshire, Lancashire and Northumberland (increase). Westmoreland (passing). Oxford, Merioneth, Flint, Notts.
„	18th.	Dorset light. Devon, Kent, Somerset, Glamorgan and Shropshire (increase). Wilts and Notts (slight increase). Dorset, Staffordshire, Denbigh and

		Lancashire (decrease). Isle of Man, Renfrew.
April	19th.	Devon, Berks, Herts, Bedford, Northampton, Warwick, Staffordshire and Northumberland (increase). Essex (slight increase). Worcester.
	20th.	Dorset light. Scilly Isles, Somerset, Gloucester, Surrey, Middlesex, Pembroke, Staffordshire, Merioneth and Leicester (increase). Oxford and Worcester (slight increase). Devon (decrease).
	21st.	Suffolk and Yorkshire lights. Devon, Dorset, Hants, Essex, Monmouth, Radnor, Suffolk, Norfolk, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Cheshire, Lancashire and Cumberland (increase). Westmoreland (many passing).
	21st to 27th.	Staffordshire (many passing).
	22nd.	Sussex, Surrey, Essex, Gloucester, Herts and Cumberland (increase). Suffolk (passing on coast). Renfrew (slight decrease).
	23rd.	Suffolk and Yorkshire lights. Sussex, Essex, Wilts, Shropshire, Derby, Yorkshire and Cumberland (increase). Suffolk (passing on coast).
	23rd to May 4th.	Carnarvon (passing daily on coast).
	24th.	Kent, Wilts, Suffolk, Cambridge, Worcester, Radnor, Lincoln, Cheshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland and Northumberland (increase). Sussex (decrease).
	24th/25th.	Channel Islands light.
	25th.	Cornwall, Wilts, Oxford, Middlesex, Derby, Cheshire, Lincoln and Renfrew (increase). Worcester (decrease). Dumfries.

April	26th.	Cambridge, Merioneth and Cheshire (increase). Derby (decrease).
„	27th.	Sussex, Kent, Surrey, Bucks, Cambridge, Suffolk, Norfolk, Derby and Lincoln (increase). Cambridge (building).
„	28th.	Hants, Carmarthen, Oxford, Norfolk, Derby and Yorkshire (increase). Dorset, Sussex, Berks and Cambridge (decrease).
„	28th to May 4th.	Devon (increase).
„	30th.	Kent light. Renfrew (passing).
May	1st.	Carnarvon light. Lincoln (increase). Cumberland and Wilts (building). Essex (nest with eggs).
„	2nd.	Kent light. Scilly Isles, Cornwall, Dorset, Berks and Somerset (increase). Cheshire (slight increase).
„	3rd.	Sussex, Lincoln and Cheshire (increase). Renfrew (great increase). Dorset (decrease). Somerset (nest with eggs).
„	4th.	Essex (large numbers passing).
„	5th.	Isle of Wight, Kent, Gloucester, Suffolk and Yorkshire (increase). Scilly Isles (decrease). Staffordshire (usual numbers). Lancashire (building).
„	6th.	Kent light. Suffolk (increase). Hants and Suffolk (nesting).
„	7th.	Kent light. Devon and Suffolk (increase).
„	8th.	Kent light. Berks (increase). Devon (decrease).
„	9th.	Kent light. Westmoreland (passing).
„	10th.	Kent light. Dorset, Glamorgan, Warwick and Denbigh (increase). Surrey, Middlesex and Shropshire (nesting).
„	11th.	Suffolk light. Dorset and Westmoreland (increase). Notts (building). Cambridge (nest with eggs).

May	12th.	Lincoln (increase). Berks (usual numbers).
„	13th.	Pembroke (increase).
„	14th.	Notts (increase).
„	17th & 18th.	Middlesex and Isle of Man (increase).
„	19th.	Yorkshire (nest with eggs).
„	21st.	Staffordshire (nest with eggs).
„	28th.	Devon (building).

THE HOUSE-MARTIN.

Chelidon urbica (L.).

THE House-Martin arrived along the whole of the south coast, but more particularly on the western half.

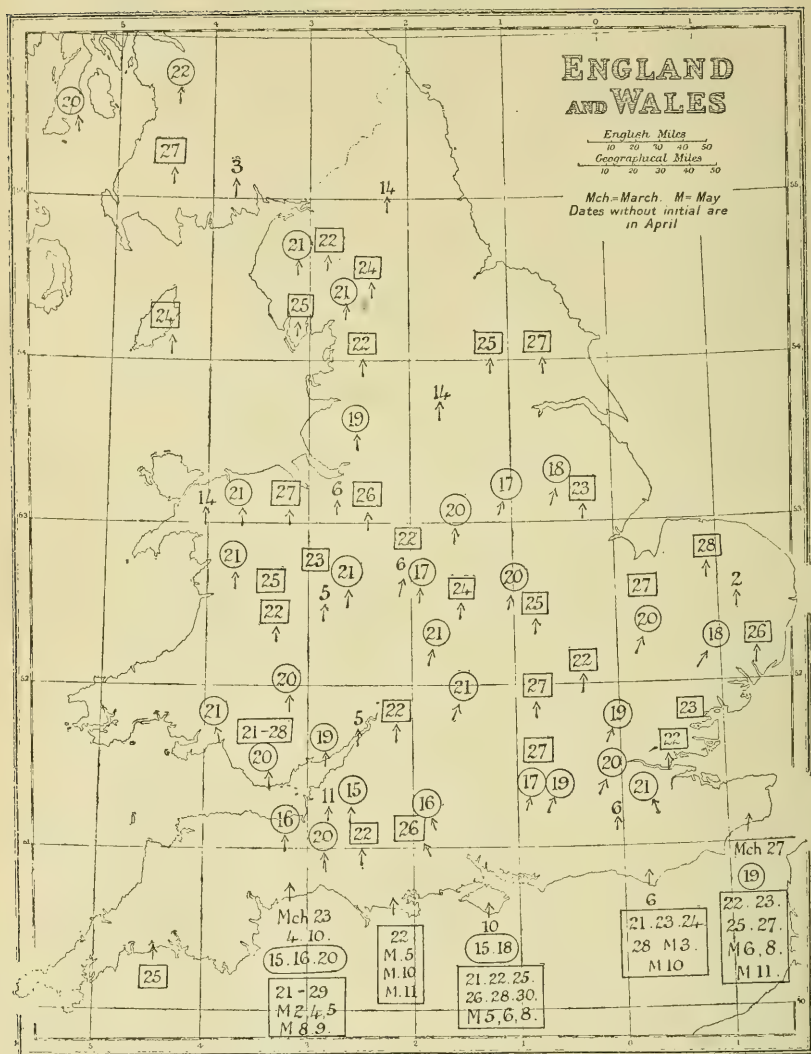
The first migrants were seen in Devonshire on the 23rd of March and in Essex on the 27th. Between the 1st and 20th of April there seems to have been an irregular immigration at intervals on the western half of the south coast, the arrivals during the last six days of that period being on a rather larger scale. By the time the last of these birds had arrived, House-Martins were scattered thinly, but widely, over the whole kingdom, at least as far north as Argyllshire, but far more sparingly in the east and south-east than elsewhere.

The main immigratory movement of this species began on the 21st of April with the arrival of larger numbers on the whole of the south coast. This movement continued, with but two intermissions of a day each, until the 11th of May, the arrivals being more continuous and the numbers greater in the western counties.

The bulk of the earlier arrivals travelled north through the western Midlands and quickly passed on to the northern counties, the Isle of Man and Scotland, but Yorkshire was not reached until a day or two later than Cumberland and Westmoreland, and large numbers were not recorded in East Anglia until two or three days later.

By the 1st of May a considerable number of our breeding-birds had arrived and the records of migrants then began to decrease in number ; but it was clear that passage-movements through the country continued with but little decrease in volume until ten days later. The advent of further immigrants

HOUSE-MARTIN.



was recorded on the 19th, and continued in a lessening stream until the last week of the month.

While migration was still in progress building-operations had begun in Staffordshire on the 29th of April, in Devonshire on the 1st of May, in Breconsaire on the 2nd, in Norfolk on the 4th, in Wiltshire on the 5th, in Hampshire on the 6th, in Suffolk on the 7th, in Essex and Cumberland on the 8th, in Radnorshire and Warwickshire on the 10th and in Lincolnshire on the 11th; while nests with eggs were found in Somersetshire on the 3rd and in Ayrshire on the 12th of May, also in Cheshire on the 1st of June.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	23rd.	Devon.
„	27th.	Essex.
April	2nd.	Norfolk.
„	3rd.	Dumfries (passing).
„	4th.	Devon.
„	5th.	Gloucester, Shropshire.
„	6th.	Surrey, Staffordshire, Cheshire.
„	10th.	Hants.
„	11th.	Somerset.
„	14th.	Carnarvon, Yorkshire, Northumberland.
„	15th.	Isle of Wight and Somerset (passing). Hants (increase).
„	16th.	Somerset (passing on coast). Wilt.
„	17th.	Hants (decrease). Berks, Staffordshire, Notts.
„	18th.	Hants (increase). Suffolk, Lincoln,
„	19th.	Berks (passing). Kent, Herts, Monmouth, Lancashire.
„	20th.	Somerset (increase). Hants and Lancashire (decrease). Glamorgan, Middlesex, Cambridge, Brecon, Leicester, Derby, Argyll.

April	21st.	Hants and Carnarvon (increase). Surrey (slight increase). Carmarthen, Oxford, Worcester, Shropshire, Merioneth, Westmoreland, Cumberland.
„	21st to 27th.	Devon (numbers). Glamorgan (passing).
„	22nd.	Hants, Somerset, Essex and Lancashire (increase). Kent, Staffordshire and Cumberland (slight increase). Surrey and Merioneth (decrease). Dorset, Gloucester, Bedford, Radnor, Renfrew.
„	23rd.	Essex and Shropshire (increase). Kent and Lincoln (slight increase). Sussex.
„	24th.	Sussex and Westmoreland (increase). Warwick, Isle of Man.
„	24th/25th.	Hants light.
„	25th.	Kent, Radnor, Leicester and Lancashire (increase). Yorkshire (slight increase). Shropshire (decrease). Scilly Isles.
„	26th.	Wilts and Cheshire (increase). Hants and Suffolk (slight increase). Lincoln (decrease).
„	27th.	Kent, Wilts, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge and Yorkshire (increase). Carnarvon (decrease). Herts, Denbigh, Ayr.
„	28th.	Devon, Hants, Wilts, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Herts, Cambridge, Suffolk, Norfolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Isle of Man and Yorkshire (increase). Essex, Monmouth, Warwick and Isle of Man (slight increase). Sussex (passing).
„	29th.	Suffolk and Yorkshire (increase). Radnor, Worcester and Cumberland (slight increase). Shropshire (great increase). Devon (passing). Staffordshire (building).

April	30th.	Hants, Berks and Yorkshire (increase). Carmarthen and Renfrew (slight increase).
May	1st.	Staffordshire, Leicester, Essex and Northumberland (increase). Warwick (slight increase). Devon (building). Flint.
	2nd.	Somerset, Cambridge, Suffolk and Cheshire (increase). Hants and Brecon (building).
	3rd.	Surrey, Cheshire and Lancashire (increase). Sussex (slight increase). Essex and Staffordshire (decrease). Herts (usual numbers). Somerset (nest with egg).
	4th.	Norfolk, Cambridge, Warwick, Cheshire and Cumberland (increase). Devon (passing). Norfolk (building).
	5th.	Devon, Dorset, Wilts and Yorkshire (increase). Westmoreland (slight increase). Lancashire (decrease). Wilts (building).
	6th.	Hants and Kent (increase), Westmoreland (decrease), Denbigh (passing). Hants (nesting).
	7th.	Berks, Essex, Lancashire and Westmoreland (increase). Suffolk (nesting).
	8th.	Hants, Kent, Gloucester, Cheshire, Shropshire and Westmoreland (increase). Somerset (large flock passing). Staffordshire (usual numbers). Essex and Cumberland (nesting).
	9th.	Devon and Warwick (increase), Somerset (nest).
	10th.	Dorset, Sussex and Lancashire (increase). Kent (decrease). Radnor and Warwick (building).
	11th.	Dorset (increase). Lincoln (building).
	12th.	Essex, Suffolk and Yorkshire (increase). Ayr (nests).

May	13th.	Lincoln (increase). Pembroke (many).
„	17th.	Lancashire (increase).
„	19th.	Kent, Essex and Somerset (increase).
„	20th.	Northumberland (increase). Kent (decrease).
„	22nd & 23rd.	Worcester (increase).
June	1st.	Cheshire (nests).

THE SAND-MARTIN.

Cotile riparia (L.).

THE Sand-Martin arrived along the whole of the south coast, but chiefly on the western half.

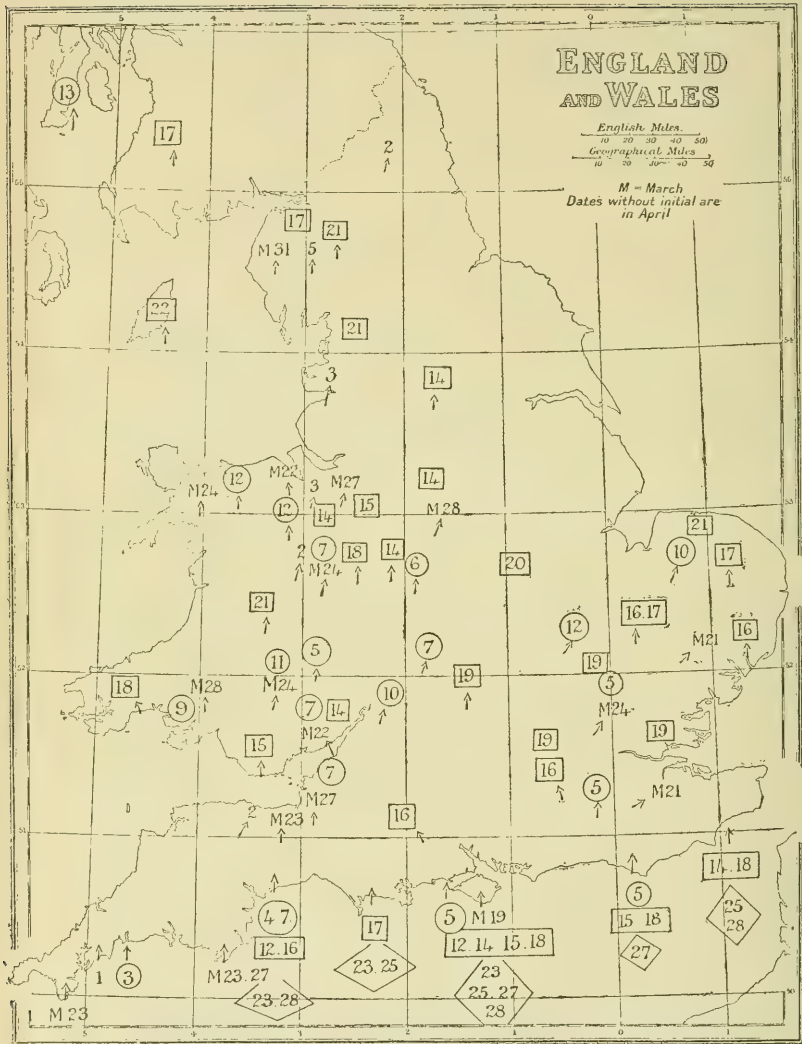
The species was first reported from Cardiganshire on the 13th of March. Between the 15th of that month and the 2nd of April, the birds arrived on the south coast at various points, mostly in small numbers, but here and there in larger parties, and passed northwards through Wales and the western counties, reaching Cumberland by the 31st. A few stragglers only seem to have reached the south-eastern counties.

Between the 3rd and 7th of April immigrations arrived on a rather larger scale and seem to have settled down in the areas already occupied.

Between the 12th and 18th of April a second series of movements on a still larger scale passed into the country and included a considerable influx into Kent, evidently comprising a large number of the breeding-birds of the south-eastern counties and East Anglia. Otherwise the main bulk of this immigration seems to have spread north through the western Midlands reaching Cumberland and Ayrshire on the 17th.

After that date the immigrations were not clearly recorded on the coast, but it seems probable that the birds continued to arrive daily or almost daily, particularly on the western portion of the south coast, until the middle of May. A considerable proportion of these were probably passage-migrants on their way to breeding-places farther north. They were noticed on the Carnarvonshire coast passing

SAND-MARTIN.



steadily northwards all day on the 20th of April and daily from the 22nd of that month to the 4th of May, and the passage of considerable numbers was also noticed in Staffordshire from the 21st to the 27th of April, in Somersetshire on the 12th of May, and at various dates towards the end of April on the Suffolk coast. The fluctuation in numbers in inland localities until nearly the end of the third week in May would seem to indicate that passage-movements were also in progress over a large part of the country.

While migration was still in progress, the earlier immigrants had begun to breed. Nesting-operations were reported in Berkshire and Breconshire on the 28th of April, in Surrey on the 1st of May, in Devonshire on the 6th, in Cambridge-shire on the 11th and in Renfrewshire on the 12th, while eggs were found in Staffordshire on the 18th and in Somersetshire on the 22nd.

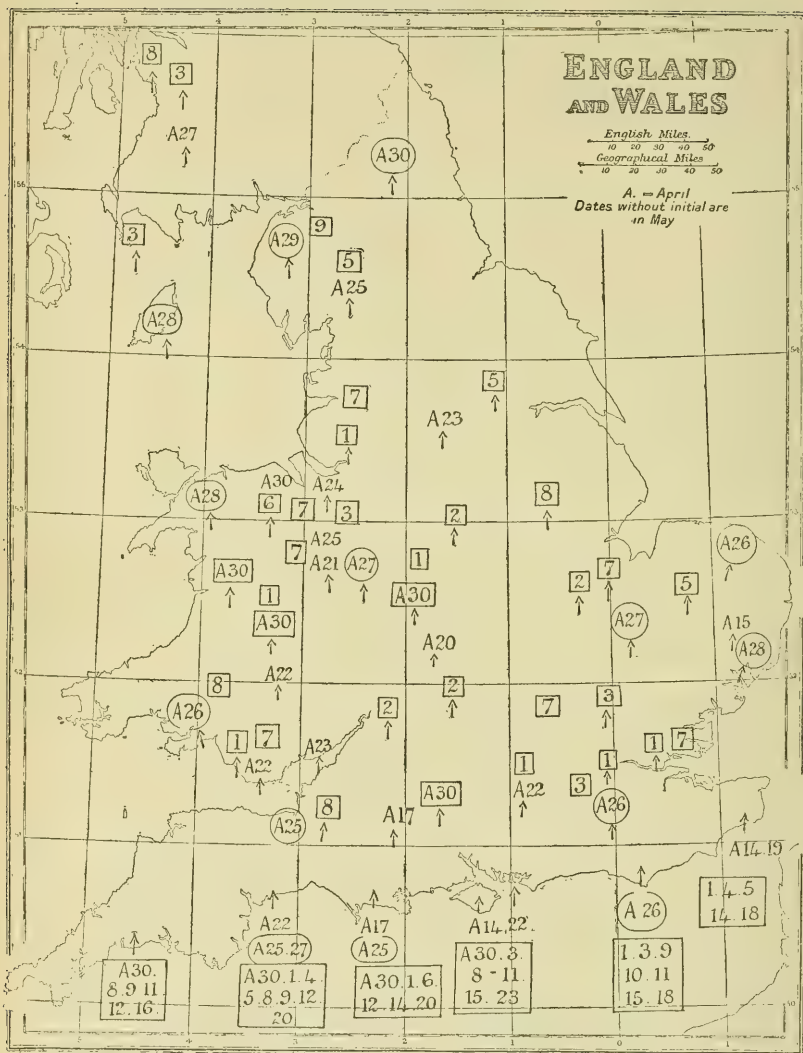
CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	13th.	Cardigan.
„	15th.	Cheshire.
„	16th.	Berks, Herts.
„	19th.	Hants (many).
„	21st.	Kent, Suffolk.
„	22nd.	Monmouth, Denbigh.
„	23rd.	Scilly Isles, Devon, Somerset.
„	24th.	Herts (increase). Brecon and Carnarvon (passing). Shropshire.
„	27th.	Devon, Somerset, Cheshire.
„	28th.	Carmarthen, Derby.
„	31st.	Cumberland.
April	1st.	Cornwall.
„	2nd.	Shropshire (increase). Somerset, North- umberland.
„	3rd.	Scilly Isles, Cheshire, Lancashire.
„	4th.	Devon (increase).

April	5th.	Herts and Cumberland (increase). Devon (slight decrease). Hants, Surrey, Hereford.
„	6th.	Warwick.
„	7th.	Shropshire (increase). Somerset (slight increase). Monmouth, Worcester.
„	9th.	Carmarthen.
„	10th.	Gloucester, Norfolk.
„	11th.	Brecon (passing).
„	12th.	Devon and Hants (increase). Bedford, Carnarvon, Flint.
„	13th.	Argyll.
„	14th.	Kent (great increase). Hants, Monmouth and Cheshire (increase). Staffordshire, Derby, Yorkshire.
„	15th.	Hants and Cheshire (increase). Sussex, Glamorgan.
„	16th.	Devon and Cheshire (increase). Wilts, Berks, Cambridge, Suffolk.
„	17th.	Cambridge, Norfolk, Cheshire and Cumberland (increase). Dorset, Ayr.
„	18th.	Shropshire and Cheshire (increase). Pembroke.
„	19th.	Berks, Herts, Bedford and Cheshire (increase). Essex, Oxford.
„	20th.	Cheshire (increase). Devon (decrease). Carnarvon (passing steadily all day). Leicester.
„	21st.	Norfolk, Shropshire, Lancashire and Cumberland (increase). Radnor.
„	21st to 27th.	Staffordshire (numbers passing).
„	22nd.	Bedford, Radnor, Derby and Lancashire (increase). Berks (decrease). Suffolk (passing). Isle of Man.
„	22nd to May 4th.	Carnarvon (passing each day on the coast).
„	23rd.	Berks, Wilts, Cambridge, Derby, Lancashire and Cumberland (increase). Suffolk (passing). Bucks,

April	24th.	Worcester, Cumberland and Northumberland (increase). Merioneth.
	„ 24th/25th.	Hants light.
	„ 25th.	Kent, Wilts, Merioneth, Cumberland and Renfrew (increase). Worcester (decrease).
	„ 26th.	Norfolk (increase). Glamorgan (slight increase). Devon and Renfrew (decrease).
	„ 27th.	Berks, Surrey, Bucks and Yorkshire (increase). Notts.
	„ 28th.	Devon, Hants and Derby (increase). Berks and Brecon (nesting). Denbigh, Lincoln.
	„ 29th.	Essex, Suffolk and Northumberland (increase).
	„ 30th.	Glamorgan and Renfrew (increase).
May	1st.	Cambridge and Yorkshire (increase). Glamorgan (decrease). Surrey (nesting).
	„ 2nd.	Cornwall, Carmarthen and Cheshire (increase). Yorkshire (decrease).
	„ 3rd.	Leicester and Cheshire (increase).
	„ 4th.	Staffordshire (increase).
	„ 5th.	Bucks (increase).
	„ 6th.	Suffolk (increase). Devon (nesting).
	„ 9th.	Berks (increase).
	„ 10th.	Dorset, Warwick and Yorkshire (increase). Berks (decrease).
	„ 11th.	Cambridge (nesting).
	„ 12th.	Yorkshire (increase). Somerset (great numbers passing). Renfrew (nesting).
	„ 13th.	Pembroke and Denbigh (increase).
	„ 14th.	Notts (increase).
	„ 15th.	Somerset and Gloucester (increase).
	„ 16th.	Shropshire (increase).
	„ 18th.	Staffordshire (nest with eggs).
	„ 19th.	Warwick (increase).
	„ 22nd.	Somerset (nest with eggs).

SWIFT.



THE SWIFT.

Cypselus apus (L.).

THE Swift arrived along the whole of the south coast, but in largest numbers on the western half.

Stragglers began to put in an appearance in our southern counties during the third week in April, and arrivals of small parties were evidently tolerably frequent during the last week of that month. These were noticed in various localities almost entirely in the western half of the kingdom, as far north as Westmoreland and Ayrshire, which were reached on the 25th and 27th respectively. On the 30th of April the main immigration of this species commenced and continued throughout the following month, flocks of birds arriving at many points on the south coast almost daily. This large and extensive movement was recorded at the Channel Islands, and the lighthouse-keeper at the Caskets reported that Swifts were flying north-east past that station in large numbers daily throughout the month. The greater part of the immigrants during the first four days in May arrived on the western half of the coast and passed north through Wales and the western Midlands, and it was not until after the arrival of a considerable body of birds in Kent on the 4th and 5th of May that the eastern counties began to be occupied. It is clear that throughout May the number of migrants passing through the western half of the kingdom was greater than that through the eastern counties, and the successive arrivals could be traced with some precision, up to the middle of the month, by means of the records in the Chronological Summary.

A large and final immigration was noticed in Devonshire on the 6th of June.

Swifts were reported as present in their usual numbers in Shropshire on the 9th of May, in Cambridgeshire on the 11th and in Worcestershire on the 12th. A nest with eggs was found in Somersetshire on the 24th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	14th.	Hants.
„	15th.	Suffolk.
„	17th.	Wilts.
„	19th.	Kent.
„	20th.	Worcester.
„	21st.	Shropshire.
„	22nd.	Berks, Glamorgan, Brecon.
„	23rd.	Monmouth, Yorkshire.
„	24th.	Cheshire.
„	25th.	Shropshire and Westmoreland (passing). Dorset, Somerset.
„	26th.	Sussex, Surrey, Carmarthen, Norfolk.
„	27th.	Shropshire (passing). Devon, Cambridge, Ayr.
„	28th.	Suffolk (slight increase). Carnarvon, Isle of Man.
„	29th.	Cumberland.
„	30th.	Devon and Wilts (increase). Hants (slight increase). Scilly Isles, Radnor, Merioneth, Staffordshire, Denbigh, Northumberland.
May	1st.	Devon, Berks and Radnor (increase). Dorset, Sussex and Glamorgan (slight increase). Middlesex, Essex, Warwick, Lancashire.
„	2nd.	Gloucester, Oxford, Northampton, Derby.
„	3rd.	Hants, Surrey and Cheshire (increase). Herts (large numbers). Mull of Gallo- way, Renfrew.

May	4th.	Devon and Kent (increase). Herts (decrease).
„	5th.	Devon, Kent, Norfolk and Yorkshire (increase). Westmoreland.
„	6th.	Wilts and Denbigh (increase).
„	7th.	Essex, Glamorgan, Northampton, Worcester, Shropshire, Denbigh and Lancashire (increase). Merioneth (slight increase). Bucks, Flint.
„	8th.	Somerset, Berks, Carmarthen, Gloucester, Shropshire, Warwick, Staffordshire and Denbigh (increase). Renfrew (slight increase). Devon (passing). Lincoln.
„	9th.	Devon, Hants, Somerset, Berks, Surrey, Suffolk, Lincoln, Staffordshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland and Cumberland (increase). Renfrew (slight increase). Warwick (decrease). Shropshire (usual numbers). Scilly Isles.
„	10th.	Hants, Sussex, Surrey, Glamorgan, Warwick, Staffordshire and Derby (increase). Merioneth and Renfrew (slight increase). Carnarvon (numbers passing on coast).
„	11th.	Hants, Sussex, Middlesex, Bucks, Warwick, Staffordshire, Northumberland and Renfrew (increase). Cambridge (usual numbers). Cornwall, Notts.
„	12th.	Cornwall, Somerset, Wilts, Middlesex, Suffolk, Warwick and Yorkshire (increase). Isle of Man (slight increase). Hants and Lincoln (decrease). Worcester (usual numbers).
„	13th.	Gloucester and Suffolk (increase). Pembroke (passing).
„	14th.	Kent, Wilts, Gloucester and Norfolk (increase).

May	15th.	Hants, Middlesex, Norfolk and Carnarvon (increase).
„	16th.	Scilly Isles (increase). Durham.
„	18th.	Middlesex and Essex (increase).
„	20th.	Somerset, Wilts and Yorkshire (increase).
„	22nd.	Northumberland (increase).
„	23rd.	Hants (increase).
„	24th.	Somerset (nest with eggs).
„	29th.	Herts (increase).
		Caskets light (Channel Islands), (large numbers passing to the north-east throughout the month of May).
June	6th.	Devon (large influx).

THE NIGHTJAR.

Caprimulgus europæus, L.

THE area of arrival of this species was difficult to ascertain from the records, but they seem to indicate that the numbers landing on the eastern half of the south coast were greater than those on the western.

The species was first reported from Yorkshire on the 6th of April, and a slight increase in numbers in the same county was reported on the 21st. After that date it would seem that small numbers continued to arrive between the 26th of April and the 4th of May, and at intervals until nearly the end of that month. Westmoreland was reached on the 11th of May and increased numbers were noted in Suffolk on the 14th, in Merionethshire on the 16th, in Somersetshire on the 19th and in Radnorshire on the 28th.

Eggs were found in Hampshire on the 31st of May, in Surrey on the 1st of June and in Devonshire on the 14th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	6th.	Yorkshire.
„	21st.	Yorkshire (slight increase).
„	26th.	Berks.
„	27th.	Hants.
May	1st.	Dorset, Suffolk.
„	4th.	Devon.
„	5th.	Northampton.
„	6th.	Cambridge.
„	9th.	Surrey, Gloucester, Bedford, Norfolk.

May	11th.	Oxford, Westmoreland.
„	12th.	Wilts, Carmarthen.
„	14th.	Suffolk (slight increase). Somerset.
„	15th.	Radnor, Merioneth.
„	16th.	Merioneth (slight increase). Glamorgan.
„	18th.	Scilly Isles, Sussex.
„	19th.	Somerset (increase).
„	20th.	Brecon.
„	23rd.	Shropshire.
„	27th.	Channel Islands light. Cardigan, North- umberland.
„	28th.	Radnor (slight increase).
„	31st.	Hants (nest with egg).
June	1st.	Surrey (nest with eggs). Renfrew.
„	14th.	Devon (nest with eggs).

THE WRYNECK.

Iynx torquilla, L.

THE Wryneck appears to have landed chiefly on the eastern portion of the south coast, as far west as Hampshire, but the records do not throw very much light on its movements. Its arrival was first noted in Kent on the 24th of March, and stragglers were observed in Somersetshire, Hampshire, Berkshire, Surrey, Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire during the last week of that month. Birds passing through Devonshire on the 2nd of April and a record from the Caskets light on the night of the 2nd/3rd probably marked the commencement of the regular immigratory movement; while reports from the Sussex, the Channel Islands and Hampshire lights on the 8th/9th and 9th/10th and from the Hampshire light on the 13th/14th indicated further arrivals on our southern and south-eastern coasts, though in every instance the number of birds seems to have been quite small. It was not until the latter half of April that the records indicated any marked influx of birds into the country. The latest record reported the passage of birds through the Isle of Wight on the 5th of May.

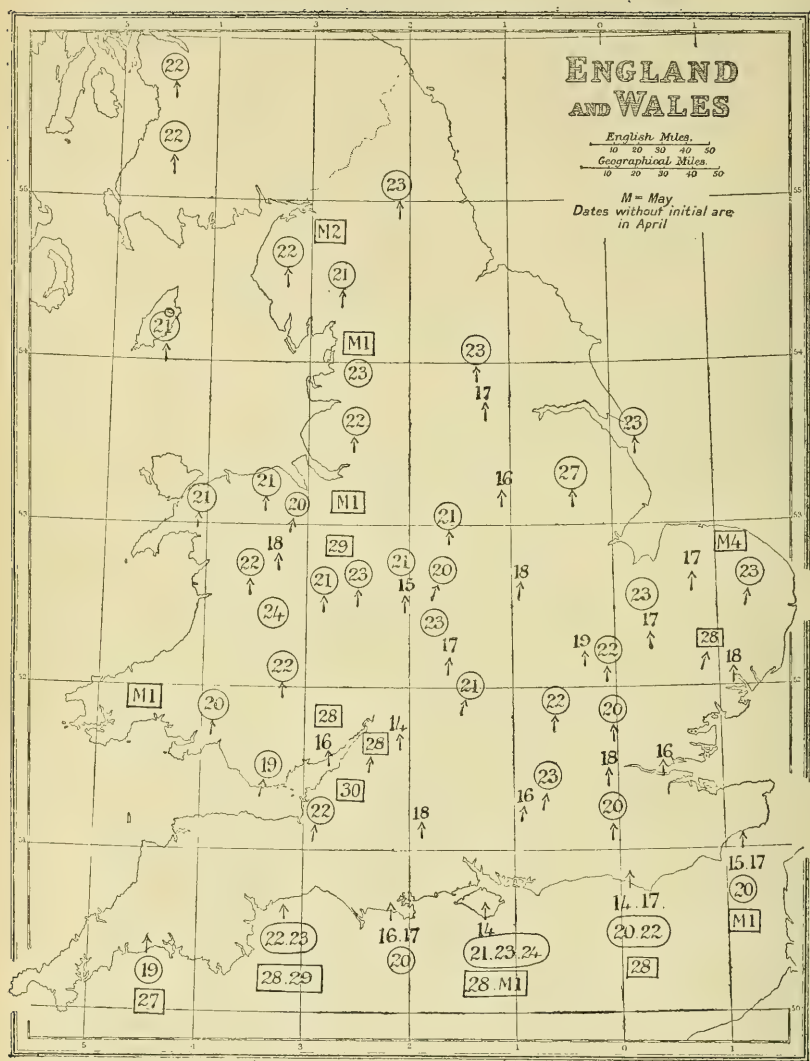
A nest with eggs was found in Surrey on the 18th of May and one in Berkshire on the 11th of June.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	24th.	Kent.
„	25th.	Hants.
„	28th.	Somerset, Surrey.
„	29th.	Berks.

March	30th.	Herts.
„	31st.	Bucks.
April	2nd.	Devon (passing).
„	2nd/3rd.	Channel Islands light.
„	3rd.	Kent.
„	4th.	Somerset.
„	5th.	Herts.
„	6th.	Sussex, Berks.
„	7th.	Essex, Shropshire.
„	8th.	Surrey.
„	8th/9th.	Sussex light.
„	9th.	Suffolk, Leicester.
„	9th/10th.	Channel Islands and Hants lights.
„	11th.	Surrey (slight increase).
„	12th.	Worcester.
„	13th.	Leicester.
„	13th/14th.	Hants light.
„	14th.	Gloucester, Middlesex.
„	15th.	Kent (slight increase). Bucks.
„	18th.	Wilts, Cambridge..
„	20th.	Dorset.
„	22nd.	Hants (increase). Berks (slight increase). Monmouth, Bedford.
„	23rd.	Sussex (slight increase). Hants (de- crease).
„	27th.	Hants (increase).
May	5th.	Isle of Wight (passing).
„	18th.	Surrey (nest with eggs).
June	11th.	Berks (nest with eggs).

CUCKOO.



THE CUCKOO.

Cuculus canorus, L.

THE Cuckoo arrived along the whole of the south coast, but in largest numbers from Hampshire westwards.

It was first reported in Sussex and Shropshire on the 7th of April, and scattered birds were evidently arriving during the following week.

A small immigratory movement took place along the greater portion of the south coast between the 14th and 16th of April, and was followed by one of larger dimensions between the 19th and 24th. It was clear that a considerable number of Cuckoos arrived during these two movements and passed rapidly northwards. The earlier arrivals travelled chiefly through the western counties and Wales, and reached the Isle of Man and Westmoreland on the 21st and Cumberland, Ayrshire and Renfrewshire on the 22nd. The birds belonging to the eastern side of the kingdom seem to have arrived during the latter half of this movement, some of them passing Spurn Head on the Yorkshire coast reached Northumberland on the 23rd.

A third immigration of considerable dimensions landed on the greater part of the south coast between the 27th of April and the 1st of May, and again the largest numbers seem to have passed through the western half of the country. A fourth arrival may have taken place on the 12th of May, but this is uncertain, though a passage-migration seems to have been in progress up to the 17th.

An egg was found in Kent in a Hedge-Sparrow's nest and in Surrey in a Linnet's nest on the 1st of May, in a

Robin's nest in Surrey and in a Meadow Pipit's in Cambridgeshire on the 11th, in a Sedge-Warbler's nest in Essex on the 13th, in a Hedge-Sparrow's nest in the same county on the 14th, in a Robin's nest in Somersetshire and in a Sedge-Warbler's nest in Essex on the 15th, in a Meadow-Pipit's nest in Staffordshire on the 16th, in Hedge-Sparrows' nests in Surrey and Essex on the 17th, in a Pied Wagtail's nest in Staffordshire on the 18th, in a Hedge-Sparrow's nest in Radnorshire on the 19th, and in a Robin's nest in the same county on the 20th. Two young Cuckoos were found in a Hedge-Sparrow's nest in Surrey on the 24th, an egg in a Pied Wagtail's nest in Radnorshire on the 25th, and one in a Reed-Warbler's nest in Norfolk on the 4th of June.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	7th.	Sussex, Shropshire.
„	8th.	Surrey.
„	9th.	Somerset, Leicester.
„	10th.	Devon.
„	11th.	Suffolk, Radnor.
„	12th.	Hants, Cheshire.
„	14th.	Sussex (increase). Isle of Wight, Gloucester, Lincoln.
„	15th.	Kent, Staffordshire.
„	16th.	Dorset, Berks, Essex, Monmouth, Notts.
„	17th.	Cambridge, Worcester, Norfolk, Yorkshire.
„	18th.	Suffolk (large arrival). Wilts, Middlesex, Merioneth, Leicester.
„	19th.	Scilly Isles, Cornwall, Glamorgan, Bedford.
„	20th.	Surrey (increase). Dorset and Kent (slight increase). Carmarthen, Herts, Warwick, Flint.
„	21st.	Shropshire and Staffordshire (increase). Hants (slight increase). Oxford, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Derby, Isle of Man, Westmoreland.

April	22nd.	Sussex, Bedford, Shropshire, Merioneth and Derby (increase). Somerset (slight increase). Bucks, Brecon, Lancashire, Cumberland, Ayr, Renfrew.
„	23rd.	Yorkshire light. Devon, Cambridge and Shropshire (increase). Berks, Herts, Worcester, Norfolk, Lancashire and Yorkshire (slight increase). Northumberland.
„	24th.	Hants and Westmoreland (increase). Radnor and Leicester (slight increase). Shropshire and Lancashire (decrease).
„	25th.	Devon (decrease).
„	26th/27th.	Cornwall light.
„	27th.	Brecon (increase). Lincoln (slight increase).
„	28th.	Norfolk light. Devon, Monmouth, Gloucester, Middlesex and Suffolk (increase). Hants (slight increase). Renfrew (usual numbers).
„	29th.	Northumberland (slight increase). Shropshire (increase).
„	30th.	Somerset (increase). Denbigh (slight increase).
May	1st.	Hants, Essex and Warwick (increase). Glamorgan, Cheshire and Lancashire (slight increase). Kent (egg in Hedge-Sparrow's nest). Surrey (egg in Linnet's nest). Pembroke.
„	2nd.	Cumberland (increase).
„	3rd.	Leicester and Cheshire (slight increase).
„	4th.	Norfolk (slight increase).
„	5th.	Carmarthen and Yorkshire (increase). Bucks (slight increase).
„	6th.	Cambridge and Lancashire (increase). Suffolk (decrease).
„	7th.	Berks (increase).

May	11th.	Cambridge, Denbigh and Yorkshire (increase). Surrey (egg in Robin's nest). Cambridge (egg in Meadow-Pipit's nest).
„	12th.	Channel Islands light. Berks (increase).
„	13th.	Essex (egg in Sedge-Warbler's nest).
„	14th.	Berks and Radnor (increase). Essex (egg in Hedge-Sparrow's nest).
„	15th.	Westmoreland (increase). Wilts (slight increase). Somerset (egg in Robin's nest). Essex (egg in Sedge-Warbler's nest).
„	16th.	Staffordshire (egg in Meadow-Pipit's nest). Cardigan.
„	17th.	Lancashire (increase). Surrey and Essex (eggs in Hedge-Sparrows' nests).
„	18th.	Staffordshire (egg in Pied Wagtail's nest).
„	19th.	Radnor (egg in Hedge-Sparrow's nest).
„	20th.	Radnor (egg in Robin's nest).
„	24th.	Surrey (two young in Hedge-Sparrows' nests).
„	25th.	Radnor (egg in Pied Wagtail's nest).
„	27th.	Devon (egg).
June	4th.	Norfolk (egg in Reed-Warbler's nest).

THE TURTLE-DOVE.

Turtur communis, Selby.

THE Turtle-Dove arrived on the eastern portion of the south-east and south coasts, between Suffolk and Hampshire. A single bird was seen in the Scilly Isles at the end of February, but the first records of genuine immigrants came from Berkshire on the 7th of April and from the Caskets light and Suffolk on the 8th. A few stragglers were subsequently reported up to the 21st, and a rather more decided immigration took place between the 22nd and the 30th.

An immigration of larger dimensions occurred during the first four days of May, a second on the 7th, and a third between the 10th and 12th, and others on the 14th, 16th, 18th and 20th.

The first three immigrations seem to have been composed of the majority of our breeding-birds ; these reached North Wales by the 10th of May and Yorkshire by the 11th, when the usual numbers were reported from Cambridgeshire. The last five migrations seem to have contained birds which passed mainly into the western counties and Wales, large numbers being reported from Worcestershire and Staffordshire on the 19th. Nests with eggs were found in Essex on the 19th of May, in Radnorshire on the 24th, in Cheshire on the 28th, and in Surrey on the 1st of June.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

Feb.	28th.	Scilly Isles (one seen).
April	7th.	Berks.
„	8th.	Channel Islands light. Suffolk.

April	19th.	Norfolk.
„	20th.	Gloucester.
„	21st.	Westmoreland.
„	22nd.	Kent.
„	23rd.	Sussex, Surrey.
„	24th.	Hants.
„	25th.	Essex.
„	27th.	Cambridge, Cheshire.
„	30th.	Dorset.
May	1st.	Suffolk (increase).
„	2nd.	Isle of Wight.
„	3rd.	Herts.
„	4th.	Berks and Essex (slight increase). Wilt.
„	5th.	Bucks, Northampton, Lincoln, Yorkshire.
„	6th.	Essex (slight decrease).
„	6th/7th.	Channel Islands light.
„	7th.	Suffolk (slight increase).
„	8th.	Somerset, Carmarthen, Brecon.
„	9th.	Devon, Worcester, Warwick, Staffordshire.
„	10th.	Sussex (increase). Essex (slight increase). Monmouth, Denbigh.
„	11th.	Sussex, Berks and Yorkshire (increase). Hants (slight increase). Cambridge (usual numbers).
„	11th/12th.	Channel Islands light.
„	12th.	Essex (increase). Norfolk (slight in- crease). Merioneth.
„	13th.	Herts (slight increase). Bedford (many). Shropshire.
„	14th.	Essex (increase). Flint.
„	16th.	Wilt. (increase). Cardigan, Radnor, Notts.
„	17th.	Shropshire (increase). Somerset and Surrey (slight increase).
„	18th.	Suffolk (increase).
„	19th.	Worcester and Staffordshire (usual num- bers). Essex (nest with eggs).
„	19th/20th.	Channel Islands light.

May	21st.	Shropshire (increase).
„	22nd.	Cheshire (increase).
„	24th.	Radnor (nest with eggs).
„	25th.	Warwick (increase).
„	26th.	Yorkshire (sitting).
„	28th.	Derby (nesting). Cheshire (nest with eggs).
June	1st.	Surrey (nest with eggs).
„	5th to 8th.	Renfrew (one).

THE LAND-RAIL.

Crex pratensis, Bechst.

It seems evident that the Land-Rail must have arrived almost entirely to the west of Hampshire, as there were hardly any records from the south-coast counties. The earliest notices were all from the Midland counties between the 16th and 20th of April, and a number of birds had evidently arrived before the end of the month. Land-Rails were reported from the Caskets light on the night of the 24th, and there was evidently a passage-movement up the west coast on the night of the 29th. Early migrants reached Cumberland on the 22nd and Northumberland on the 23rd, while arrivals were first recorded from Lancashire, Yorkshire and Ayrshire on the 28th, from the Isle of Man on the 30th of April, and from Renfrewshire on the 1st of May. After that date the species rapidly became more numerous in various parts of the country, but the localities were too few and scattered to convey much information. A record from Bardsey light on the night of the 5th, a newly arrived example in the Isle of Wight on the 15th of May and increases in the more northerly counties until the 1st of June indicated a continued influx of migrants and a northward passage up the west coast throughout the greater part of May. No notes were received as to the nesting of this species.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	16th.	Leicester,
„	17th.	Warwick.
„	20th.	Cambridge.

April	21st.	Berks, Merioneth, Shropshire.
„	22nd.	Surrey, Cheshire, Cumberland.
„	23rd.	Worcester, Northumberland.
„	24th.	Staffordshire, Flint.
„	24th/25th.	Channel Islands light.
„	25th.	Somerset, Bedford.
„	26th.	Derby.
„	28th.	Carnarvon, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Ayr.
„	29th.	Shropshire (slight increase). Radnor.
„	29th/30th.	Carnarvon light.
„	30th.	Yorkshire (slight increase). Carmarthen, Isle of Man.
May	1st.	Renfrew.
„	2nd.	Cumberland (slight increase). Wilts, Norfolk, Dumfries.
„	3rd.	Herts, Mull of Galloway.
„	4th.	Northumberland (slight increase). Mon- mouth, Denbigh.
„	5th.	Shropshire and Yorkshire (slight increase). Northampton.
„	5th/6th.	Carnarvon light.
„	6th.	Carmarthen (usual numbers). Glamorgan.
„	7th.	Yorkshire (increase).
„	9th.	Devon.
„	11th.	Oxford, Notts.
„	12th.	Shropshire (increase). Brecon.
„	13th.	Pembroke.
„	15th.	Staffordshire (slight increase). Isle of Wight (one newly arrived).
„	16th.	Cornwall.
„	17th.	Lancashire (increase).
„	21st.	Westmoreland.
„	22nd.	Northumberland (increase).
„	24th.	Radnor (slight increase).
„	26th.	Glamorgan (increase).
June	1st.	Cheshire (increase).
„	4th.	Hants.

THE COMMON SANDPIPER.

Totanus hypoleucus (L.).

THIS species appears to have arrived along the whole of the south coast, but chiefly on the western half.

An example observed in Lancashire on the 5th of March had probably wintered in the country. The next record was received from Suffolk on the 3rd of April, and after that date there appears to have been a small immigration of birds on the 10th and 12th, which passed rapidly through the western counties reaching Argyllshire on the 13th and Northumberland on the 14th. On the 16th a slight increase was observed in Monmouthshire, and passing birds were seen in Sussex and Berkshire on the following day; others were noted in Carnarvonshire and on the 18th numbers were recorded going north in Lancashire. From that date until the end of the third week in May the migratory movement continued throughout the country, more especially through Wales and the western counties; the bulk of the records were, however, from the inland or more northerly counties, so that it was not easy to trace the successive arrivals of the migrants. Between the 25th and 29th of April there was evidence of arrivals on the western portion of the south coast and again on the 4th and 19th of May, while migrants were noted at the Caskets light, Channel Islands, on the night of the 7th.

Common Sandpipers were nesting in Cumberland on the 2nd of May and nests with eggs were found in Yorkshire on the 4th, in Derbyshire and Cheshire on the 5th, in Radnorshire on the 10th, and in Carnarvonshire on the 13th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	5th.	Lancashire.
April	3rd.	Suffolk.
"	5th.	Lincoln.
"	6th.	Monmouth.
"	10th.	Hants, Brecon, Shropshire.
"	12th.	Devon, Merioneth, Staffordshire, Derby, Cheshire.
"	13th.	Leicester, Argyll.
"	14th.	Somerset, Radnor, Yorkshire, Northum- berland.
"	15th.	Wilts, Warwick.
"	16th.	Monmouth (slight increase). Sussex, Berks, Carmarthen, Lancashire, Ren- frew.
"	17th.	Carnarvon (passing). Cumberland, Ayr.
"	18th.	Lancashire (numbers passing N.). Surrey.
"	19th.	Cheshire and Yorkshire (slight increase). Herts, Bedford, Cambridge, Norfolk.
"	21st.	Monmouth, Shropshire and Cumberland (increase). Lincoln (passing). Isle of Man.
"	22nd.	Radnor and Lancashire (increase). North- umberland (slight increase). Flint, Westmoreland.
"	23rd.	Lancashire and Cumberland (increase). Derby (slight increase). Shropshire (usual numbers).
"	24th.	Monmouth (increase). Merioneth (slight increase). Lancashire (decrease).
"	25th.	Somerset (slight increase).
"	26th.	Northumberland (increase). Kent.
"	27th.	Cheshire (slight increase). Somerset (de- crease). Lincoln (passing).
"	28th.	Hants and Derby (increase).
"	29th.	Yorkshire (slight increase). Hants (de- crease). Oxford.

April	30th.	Derby (increase).
„	30th/May 1st.	Anglesey light.
May	1st.	Radnor (increase). Glamorgan.
„	2nd.	Carmarthen (increase). Cumberland (nest).
„	4th.	Dorset (fresh arrivals). Yorkshire (nest with eggs).
„	5th.	Carmarthen (increase). Derby and Cheshire (nests with eggs).
„	6th.	Radnor (decrease).
„	7th/8th.	Channel Islands light.
„	10th.	Lancashire (increase). Staffordshire (slight increase). Radnor (nest with eggs).
„	12th.	Denbigh.
„	13th.	Carnarvon (nest with eggs).
„	14th.	Radnor (increase).
„	19th.	Somerset (increase). Radnor (decrease).
„	20th.	Radnor (increase).
„	22nd.	Essex.

THE COMMON TERN.

Sterna fluviatilis, Naum.

A SINGLE bird was observed in Argyllshire on the 22nd of March and further arrivals took place in that county on the 8th of April. Some arrived in Kent on the 16th, and in Norfolk on the 19th; the latter passed on during the following day and were replaced by others on the 22nd, when the first arrival was recorded in Suffolk. In that county the numbers continued to increase until the 30th, but had decreased to a few on the 3rd of May. Between the 4th and 11th of May large numbers arrived in Kent and commenced to nest during the following week. The first records from the south-west came from the Scilly Isles on the 8th of May and passing birds were observed in Cheshire on the 8th and 14th, in Lancashire on the 11th, 16th and 25th, and in Essex on the 15th, while many were reported on the coast of Norfolk on the 17th. It was clear, however, that the majority of the records merely represented the visits of our observers to the breeding-grounds.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	22nd,	Argyll (one).
April	8th,	Argyll (slight increase).
"	16th,	Kent.
"	19th,	Norfolk.
"	20th,	Norfolk (passed on).
"	22nd,	Norfolk (increase), Suffolk.
"	23rd,	Suffolk (increase).
"	25th,	Suffolk (increase).
"	28th to 30th.	Suffolk (many).

April	29th.	Norfolk (passing).
„	29th to May 4th.	Kent (many).
May	3rd.	Suffolk (few).
„	4th to 11th.	Kent (large numbers).
„	8th.	Cheshire (passing). Scilly Isles.
„	11th.	Lancashire (passing).
„	11th to 18th.	Kent (large numbers nesting).
„	12th.	Ayr.
„	12th to 16th.	Scilly Isles (few).
„	14th.	Cheshire (one).
„	15th.	Essex (few passing).
„	16th.	Lancashire (few).
„	17th.	Lancashire (passed on). Norfolk (many).
„	18th.	Lancashire (six).
„	18th & 19th.	Denbigh (few).
„	19th.	Dorset.
„	20th to 27th.	Kent (large numbers).
„	22nd.	Shropshire (passing).
„	23rd.	Essex (two).
„	24th.	Essex (one).
„	25th.	Lancashire (many on coast). Norfolk.
„	31st.	Cheshire (passing).

THE LITTLE TERN.

Sterna minuta, L.

LITTLE TERNS were first observed in Kent and Berkshire on the 17th of April, and arrived in large numbers at their breeding-areas in the former county between the 20th and 27th and in Suffolk between the 28th and 30th.

They were first observed in Carnarvonshire on the 1st of May, and had increased in numbers on the following day. On the 3rd a decrease was recorded in Suffolk and was followed by a slight increase on the 14th. Passing birds were reported in Merionethshire on the 10th and 16th, in Norfolk on the 14th and in Essex on the 15th.

Nests with eggs were found in Flintshire on the 13th of May.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	17th.	Berks (passing). Kent.
	„ 20th to 27th.	Kent (large numbers).
	„ 28th to 30th.	Suffolk (plentiful).
	„ 28th to May 4th.	Kent (many).
May	1st.	Essex, Carnarvon.
	„ 2nd.	Carnarvon (increase).
	„ 3rd.	Suffolk (few). Norfolk.
	„ 4th to 18th.	Kent (large numbers).
	„ 10th.	Merioneth (passing).
	„ 13th.	Flint (nests with eggs).
	„ 14th.	Norfolk (many).
	„ 15th.	Essex (few passing).
	„ 18th.	Lancashire.
	„ 19th.	Norfolk (decrease).
	„ 21st.	Northumberland.

UNSCHEDULED BIRDS.

SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

THE SONG-THRUSH (*Turdus musicus*).

During January a few Song-Thrushes were noticed at some of the Welsh lights in the middle, and again towards the end of the month, whilst some few birds were observed at Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire) on the 12th/13th and at Hanois Light (Channel Islands) on the 28th/29th. At Cambridge a small flock of birds was noticed at intervals between the 20th of January and the 9th of March. During February migration was more active, especially towards the middle of the month. On the east coast a few migrants were reported from Winterton Light (Norfolk) on the 3rd/4th, from Lynn Well Light-vessel (Norfolk) on the 9th/10th and 10th/11th, and from Spurn Head Light on the latter date. In the west small movements were noticed off the Lancashire and Carnarvonshire coasts on almost every night between the 9th and 14th, and there was an influx at North Light, Lundy Island (North Devon) on the 13th/14th. After this, apparently owing to the age of the moon, there was an entire absence of records till the end of the month, when migration was again noticed on the Welsh coast, considerable numbers being seen at Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire) on the 26th/27th and 27th/28th. Between the 4th and 15th of February movements were reported from many of the southern lights, but except on the nights of the 5th/6th, when large numbers were observed at the Eddystone Light (Cornwall) and St. Catherine's Light (Hampshire) and again on the 12th/13th at the Eddystone, the numbers concerned appear to have been small.

During the early part of March a few Song-Thrushes were seen at Spurn Head and Cromer (Norfolk) Lights and at the Kentish Knock Light-vessel (Essex), but after that time no migration was noted on the east coast until the 27th/28th, when there was an influx at the Longsand Light-vessel. On the west coast the only records received during March were of a few birds seen at Bardsey Light on the 6th/7th and 7th/8th, and at the Skerries Light (Anglesey) on the 13th/14th and

29th/30th, while there was an influx of migrants at Ulverstone (Lancashire) on the 18th, and a passage of small, dark birds at Bowdon (Cheshire) on the 22nd. During the early part of the month a few birds were reported from some of the southern lights, and there was a considerable passage at the Caskets Light (Channel Islands) on the 3rd/4th.

During April no movement of importance was reported from the south or west coasts, though a few stragglers were noted at Bardsey and the Caskets during the first half of the month, and a bird of the Continental race was killed at St. Catherine's Light on the 13th/14th. Numbers were seen at Cromer on the 1st/2nd, and at the Dudgeon Light-vessel (Norfolk) on the 9th/10th, while at the Newarp Light-vessel (Norfolk) large numbers were seen on the 1st/2nd of May.

THE REDWING (*Turdus iliacus*).

No movements of this species were recorded in February with the exception of a few birds at Whitby Light (Yorkshire) on the 7th/8th, and at the Caskets Light (Channel Islands) and the Welsh lights at the end of the month, while observers in Yorkshire and North Wiltshire drew attention to the great scarcity of Redwings in 1913.

During the first week in March a movement on a small scale was noted at Whitby Light, at the Kentish Knock Light-vessel (Essex) and at Cambridgeshire; there was an influx at the Eddystone Light (Cornwall) and at the Caskets, and about the same time a few birds were noted passing Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire).

On the 11th/12th small parties of Redwings were observed at Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire), and a few days later in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham (Gloucestershire) and Caerleon (Monmouthshire). After the middle of March migration was active and continued until the 10th of April, especially on the east coast, though a few odd birds were noted at the Skerries Light (Anglesey) as late as the 29th/30th. On the 18th, 20th and 30th of March great numbers were reported from Aldringham (Suffolk), on the 23rd from Kingswood (Surrey) and from Bedfordshire on the 24th, whilst there was an influx at Spurn Head Light on the 30th/31st and at Newarp Light-vessel (Norfolk) on March 31st/April 1st.

During the early part of April important movements were recorded at Aldringham on the 4th, 6th and 15th, at Otterburn (Northumberland) on the 6th, at Hickling (Norfolk) on the 7th, the Dudgeon Light-vessel (Norfolk) and Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire) on the 9th/10th, Fakenham (Suffolk) on the 10th and St. Catherine's Light (Hampshire) on the 10th/11th. After that date the height of the migration was over, but a solitary bird was noted at Bardsey Light on the 10th/11th, while a few stragglers were observed in Surrey on the 12th, in Somersetshire and Lincolnshire on the 13th and at Arvesbury (Worcestershire) on the 21st.

THE FIELDFARE (*Turdus pilaris*).

Flocks of Fieldfares were noticed during January at Felsted (Essex), Ackworth (Yorkshire), in Warwickshire and North Wiltshire. From the 1st to the 6th of February birds of this species were numerous in the neighbourhood of Felsted, but no other movement was recorded during that month, though from the end of the month till the 9th of March a few flocks seem to have passed near Cambridge. During March the only records received from the west were those of a single bird, procured at Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire) on February 28th/March 1st, and of small parties seen in Monmouthshire during the middle of March, and at Bowdon (Cheshire) at the end of the month, but in other parts of the country Fieldfares were assembling in large flocks, numbers being reported from Tenterden (Kent) on the 22nd, Felsted from the 1st to the 15th, Otterburn (Northumberland) on the 16th, Fakenham (Suffolk) on the 19th, Bedfordshire on the 24th, and Loughborough (Leicestershire) on the 26th.

At the beginning of April a general movement set in throughout the country, which lasted up to the end of the month, though it was scarcely noticed in the south of England. On the east coast small parties of Fieldfares were noted at Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire) on the 9th, and during the next few days considerable numbers were reported from Fakenham, Hickling (Norfolk), Cromer (Norfolk), and Normanby (Lincolnshire), while at the end of the month there was an influx at Spurn Head. About the same time small flocks were passing the coasts of Lancashire and Wales, but the movement was more marked inland, large numbers being recorded from Neston (Cheshire) between the 7th and 10th, Ulverstone (Lancashire) on the 13th, Oswestry (Shropshire) from the 1st to the 8th, and Shrewsbury (Shropshire) on the 15th and 16th, whilst observers reported that Fieldfares were gathering in large flocks in Yorkshire, Berkshire, Middlesex and Surrey. The only southern light-records were one of a small number at the Caskets Light (Channel Islands) on the 24th/25th of April, and of a single bird at the same light on the 6th/7th of May.

By the end of April the height of the migration was over, but stragglers were observed in Breconshire and at Cheltenham (Gloucestershire) on the 2nd of May and at Spurn Head Light on the 4th/5th; a large flock was observed in the Eden Valley (Cumberland) on the 4th, and a single bird was taken at the Skerries Light (Anglesey) on the 9th/10th.

THE BLACKBIRD (*Turdus merula*).

The records of this species with but few exceptions came from the light-stations and were practically confined to the months of February and March; when the nights were bright, there was an almost entire absence of returns.

On the east coast large numbers of Blackbirds were observed at Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire) on the 12th of January, but after that date, with

the exception of a few birds seen at Spurn Head Light and the Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire) early in February and at Whitby Light (Yorkshire) on the 27th/28th, no other movement was recorded till the 4th/5th of March. This movement, which was only noticed at Spurn Head (though a single bird was noted at Cromer Light (Norfolk) on the 3rd/4th), reached its height on the 9th/10th, when there was a passage of a considerable number of birds. After the middle of the month no records came to hand till the end of March, when there was a decided influx at the Outer Dowsing Light-vessel and at Spurn Head Light on the 30th/31st. A few stragglers were reported at Cromer and Spurn Head Lights during April, and the last birds seen were at Spurn Head Light on the 4th/5th of May.

On the west coast only a few Blackbirds were seen at the Welsh lights during January, but in February a movement took place similar to that which occurred on the east coast in March. Birds began to pass along the coasts of Lancashire and Wales on the 3rd of February, and the movement culminated in a large influx which was observed at Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire) and North Light, Lundy Island (North Devon) on the 13th/14th, whilst smaller numbers were noted at St. Tudwal's Light (Carnarvonshire) and South Stack Light (Anglesey). This movement was renewed towards the end of the month, when there was a very large passage at Bardsey Light on the 27th/28th, while smaller numbers were reported from some of the other Welsh lights. After this no further record of importance was received, but a few stragglers passed some of the Welsh lights during the first half of March and Bardsey on the 3rd/4th of April.

During the same period migration was also active on the south coast. It commenced on the 3rd/4th of February, when some numbers were noticed at the Caskets Light (Channel Islands) and reached its height at the middle of the month, when there was a large influx at St. Catherine's Light (Hampshire) on the 12th/13th and at the Eddystone Light (Cornwall) on the 14th/15th, while a few birds were seen at Hanois Light (Channel Islands) on the 15th/16th. After this no further records were received until the 26th/27th, when a few birds were noted at the Caskets and St. Catherine's Lights on the 27th/28th. A large immigration was noticed at Hurst Light (Hampshire) on the 2nd/3rd of March, and a few stragglers passed the Caskets and St. Catherine's Lights during the first half of the month. The last movements recorded were at St. Catherine's Light on the 10th/11th and the 27th/28th of April.

THE STONECHAT (*Pratincola rubicola*).

Feb.	1st.	Goathland (Yorkshire), returned to breeding-quarters,
"	11th.	Caskets Lt. (Channel Islands), one.
"	12th.	Ambleside (Westmoreland), one seen,
"	25th.	Cambridge, two males passing.

- Feb. 27th/28th. Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), one.
 March 10th/11th. St. Catherine's Lt. (Hampshire), one.
 „ 11th. Caskets Lt., one ; Martock (Somerset), one seen.
 „ 11th/12th. St. Catherine's Lt., one.
 „ 12th. Pevensey (Sussex), eight passing ; Ash (Somerset),
 one seen.
 „ 13th. Caskets Lt., one.
 „ 14th. Martock, two seen.
 „ 14th/15th. Caskets Lt., a few.
 „ 15th. Lowestoft (Suffolk), increase.
 „ 16th. Marbury (Cheshire), one passing ; Leek (Staffordshire),
 four or five pairs seen.
 „ 20th. Lowestoft, decrease.
 „ 21st. Myfield (Staffordshire), one seen.
 „ 22nd & 23rd. S.E. Suffolk coast, several arrived.
 „ 25th. Clifton (Derby), one passing.
 April 10th/11th. St. Catherine's Lt., one.

THE GOLDCREST (*Regulus cristatus*).

- Feb. 3rd to 5th. Lydiard Millicent (Wilts), great influx.
 „ 24th. Cambridge, summer residents appeared.
 Mar. 12th/13th. Cromer Lt. (Norfolk), two.
 „ 22nd/23rd. Whitby Lt. (Yorkshire), one.
 „ 25th/26th. Morecambe Bay Lt.-v. (Lancashire), several.
 „ 27th/28th. Caskets Lt. (Channel Islands), two ; Cromer Lt., one ;
 Withernsea Lt. (Yorkshire), two.
 „ 28th. Aldringham (Suffolk), one on beach.
 „ 30th/31st. Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), three ; Whitby Lt., one.
 „ 31st. Spurn Head Lt., three ; near Smiths Knoll Lt.-v.
 (Suffolk), one taken on a boat ; Aldringham, influx.
 April 3rd/4th. Cromer Lt., one.
 „ 7th. Lowestoft, three brought in from North Sea on fishing-
 boats.
 „ 9th. Shambles Lt.-v. (Dorset), one.

THE PIED WAGTAIL (*Motacilla lugubris*).

- Jan. 1st & 4th. Clifton (Lancashire), several seen.
 „ 5th, 7th, }
 11th & 21st. } Altrincham (Cheshire), a few.
 Feb. 8th & 11th. Caskets Lt. (Channel Islands), one each day.
 „ 11th. Kentish Knock Lt.-v. (Essex), several flying N.W.
 „ 25th. Lowestoft (Suffolk), first seen.
 „ 26th/27th. St. Catherine's Lt. (Hampshire), one.
 „ 28th/Mar. 1st. Caskets Lt., two.

March	3rd.	Altrincham, considerable numbers.
"	9th.	Ipswich (Suffolk), considerable numbers.
"	10th.	Aldringham (Suffolk), breeding-birds returned.
"	10th/11th.	St. Catherine's Lt., one.
"	11th.	Lowestoft, a pair returned to breeding-haunt.
"	12th.	Lowestoft, two more arrived; Caskets Lt., two.
"	13th.	Lowestoft, two flying N.E.; Caskets Lt., several.
"	15th.	Lowestoft, increase.
"	16th.	Cheadle (Staffordshire), several returned to breeding-haunts.
"	21st.	Berewood (Dorset), numbers seen.
"	22nd & 23rd.	Rostherne (Cheshire), few passing.
April	2nd.	Lowestoft, one to N.
"	3rd.	Altrincham, several passing.
"	6th.	S.E. Suffolk coast, passage of large numbers.
"	6th, 13th, 16th & 21st.	{ Northwich (Cheshire), many passing.
"	17th.	Ackworth (Yorkshire), a pair at breeding-site.
"	23rd.	Lowestoft, one to N.
"	24th.	Alderley Edge (Cheshire), many passing.

THE MEADOW-PIBIT (*Anthus pratensis*).

Jan.	25th.	Parkstone (Dorset), about thirty.
Feb.	5th.	Felsted (Essex), a few.
Mar.	9th/10th & 10th/11th.	{ Caskets Lt. (Channel Islands), two or three.
"	10th/11th.	St. Catherine's Lt. (Hampshire), two.
"	11th.	S.E. Suffolk coast, two arrived from the sea.
"	12th.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), a flock to N.
"	18th.	Aldringham (Suffolk), influx.
"	20th.	Lowestoft, increase of residents.
"	24th.	Eden Valley (Cumberland), large arrival.
"	24th to 28th.	Otterburn (Northumberland), usual numbers.
"	25th, 28th & 30th.	{ Rydal (Westmoreland), a few.
"	30th.	Lowestoft, residents in full numbers and breeding.
"	31st.	Caskets Lt., several; Outer Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincoln), one.
March	31st to April 10th, 16th & 17th.	{ Shambles Lt.-v. (Dorset), two to seven flying N.E. each day.
April	3rd/4th.	Spurn Lt.-v. (Yorkshire), a few.
"	5th.	Marbury (Cheshire), considerable numbers.
"	5th, 8th/9th & 11th/12th.	{ Caskets Lt., a few.
"	9th.	Bloxham (Oxford), small parties passing.

- April 12th&17th. Eden Valley, decided movements.
 „ 12th. Dudgeon Lt.-v. (Norfolk), four to S.W.
 „ 20th. Scarborough (Yorkshire), large flocks on moors.
 „ 22nd. Rydal, a few.
 „ 26th&27th. Rydal, many.
 „ 26th. Upton Heath (Cheshire), small flock.
 „ 30th/May1st. Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), one.

THE CHAFFINCH (*Fringilla cœlebs*).

The migration of this species was practically confined to the months of March and April, and almost all the records came from the east coast.

The only returns in January and February were from the Caskets Light (Channel Islands), where a single bird was seen on the 29th/30th of January, and a few were observed flying N.W. on the 11th of February. Although some few birds occurred at Cromer Light (Norfolk) early in March, migration did not begin in earnest until the 12th, when a flock was seen at Lowestoft (Suffolk) coasting S., and another on the following day flying N. After that date migration was active on many parts of the east coast between Spurn Head (Yorkshire) and the Longsand Light-vessel (Essex), and a passage of considerable numbers was noticed inland at Aldringham (Suffolk) on the 17th, 24th and 28th. The movement apparently reached its height between the 28th and the 31st of that month, during which time the species was recorded from no fewer than eleven stations, the largest numbers being seen at Lowestoft on the 30th (many flocks to the S.), and at the Kentish Knock Light-vessel (Essex) (large numbers to the S.W.). On the 1st of April a few birds were noticed off the Dutch coast as well as at some of the east coast lights, and numbers were seen at Epping Forest (Essex) on the 6th. On the 7th many Chaffinches were brought into Lowestoft on boats and there seems to have been an increase at Aldringham on the 10th, but after the latter date the only records were those of a few passing stragglers seen at the Outer Gabbard Light-vessel (Suffolk) on the 19th and 22nd, at Portsmouth (Hampshire) on the 25th, and at the Girdler Light-vessel (mouth of the Thames) on the 30th.

On the 13th of May a solitary bird was noted from the Outer Gabbard Light-vessel coming in from the E.

THE BRAMBLING (*Fringilla montifringilla*).

- Jan. 1st. Alderley Edge (Cheshire), a few seen.
 „ 10th. Hastings (Sussex), one seen.
 „ 11th. Mere (Cheshire), one seen.
 „ 12th. Wilton (Cheshire), numbers seen.

- Jan. 15th to 30th. Lydiard Millicent (Wilts), a few seen at intervals.
 „ 18th. Knutsford (Cheshire), one seen.
 Feb. 7th. S.E. Suffolk coast, one seen.
 Mar. 31st. Kentish Knock Lt.-v. (Essex), a few flying S.W.
 April 6th. Beverley (Yorkshire), three seen.
 „ 12th. Kingswood (Surrey), a pair seen.
 „ 13th. Epping Forest (Essex), one seen.
 „ 15th & 22nd. Ackworth (Yorkshire), single birds seen.
 „ 19th. Caterham (Surrey), one seen.
 „ 20th. Berkhamstead (Herts), many passing.
 „ 22nd. Lowestoft, two coasting N.
 „ 26th. North Sea, one taken on a boat, thirty miles N.W. of Cromer.

THE HOUSE-SPARROW (*Passer domesticus*).

THE TREE-SPARROW (*Passer montanus*).

- Mar. 13th & 15th. Lowestoft (Suffolk), a few going N. (*P. domesticus*).
 „ 15th. Kentish Knock Lt.-v. (Essex), a small flock to N.W.
 „ 22nd. Longsand Lt.-v. (Essex), several seen.
 „ 24th. Kentish Knock Lt.-v., a few to S.W.
 „ 31st. Outer Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincoln), a small flock to N.W.
 April 1st. Outer Dowsing Lt.-v., twenty on board.
 „ 2nd. Lowestoft, a flock to N. (*P. montanus*).
 „ 9th. Aldringham (Suffolk), numbers coasting N. (*P. domesticus*).
 „ 10th. Aldringham, a flock near the sea (*P. domesticus*).
 „ 18th. Outer Gabbard Lt.-v. (Suffolk), a few to the S.W.
 „ 20th. Lowestoft, a few lots to N. (both species); Girdler Lt.-v. (Thames), two to W.
 „ 22nd. Lowestoft, a few lots to N. (*P. domesticus*).
 „ 23rd. Lowestoft, a few lots to N. (*P. montanus*).
 „ 24th. Girdler Lt.-v., a few to W.
 „ 29th. Outer Dowsing Lt.-v., five on board (*P. montanus*).
 „ 29th/30th. Outer Gabbard Lt.-v., one (*P. montanus*).
 May 7th. Outer Gabbard Lt.-v., one to W.
 „ 9th. Girdler Lt.-v., one on deck.
 „ 15th. Lowestoft, two brought in on boats from North sea (*P. montanus*).

THE LINNET (*Linota cannabina*).

A large flock of this species was seen at Dungeness (Kent) on the 18th of January. In February some were observed at the Caskets Light (Channel Islands) on the 11th, a flock was seen to leave the Northumberland coast at Cullercoats on the 17th on an eastward course over the sea, and migrants were arriving at Cambridgeshire on the 25th and 27th.

During the early part of March flocks of Linnets were observed on passage at Spurn Head (Yorkshire), Lowestoft (Suffolk) and at Cambridgeshire; towards the end of the month movements were again noticed at Aldringham (Suffolk), Spurn Head and Lowestoft, whilst on the 31st small parties were passing the Caskets from dawn till noon. On the 6th of April at Wells (Somerset) it was noted that the large flocks had broken up into pairs. From the 2nd to the 16th a migratory movement took place at intervals on many parts of the east coast, more particularly at Lowestoft on the 22nd (forty-seven small lots seen in fifty minutes), and on the 23rd (fifty-three lots in forty minutes). On the 23rd there seems to have been an influx at Rostherne (Cheshire); on the 25th large numbers again visited the Caskets and stragglers were observed at the same light on April 30th/May 1st, and on the 7th, 10th and 13th of May.

THE LESSER REDPOLL (*Linota rufescens*).

Feb.	2nd.	Felsted (Essex), a pair.
"	16th.	Felsted, increase.
"	18th.	Cambridge, one flying N.
"	23rd.	Canford (Dorset), three seen.
Mar.	1st & 2nd.	Canford, considerable numbers.
"	8th.	Cambridge, a few.
"	9th.	Felsted, a small flock.
"	10th.	Sutton Coldfield (Warwick), about forty passing.
"	10th to 21st.	Cheltenham (Gloucester), a few seen at intervals.
April	6th.	Woodford (Essex), a few with Siskins.
May	12th.	Battle (Sussex), a pair.

THE STARLING (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

Almost all the records of the movements of this species came from the light-stations, and when the nights were clear there was a great paucity of records.

The reports received in January from the east coast were scanty. A few birds were observed from time to time at Cromer Light (Norfolk) and the Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire) during the month; there was a considerable passage at Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire) on the 12th/13th, and numbers were seen at Cromer during the daytime on the 25th. During February only irregular movements of small parties were reported at intervals from Whitby Light (Yorkshire), Winterton and Cromer Lights (Norfolk), and the Kentish Knock Light-vessel (Essex). On the 7th a few birds were observed from a boat going N.W. over the North Sea, and there was a passage on a large scale past Spurn Head Light on the 24th/25th and 26th/27th. With the advent of March migration became more active, but the only movement of any size in the

first half of the month was at Spurn Head Light on the 3rd/4th, though there were records of small numbers from Spurn Head and Cromer Lights and the Kentish Knock Light-vessel, while at Lowestoft (Suffolk) birds were observed going N. and N.E. on the 12th and 13th. Between the 15th/16th and 25th/26th there were no records, but from the latter date till the 9th/10th of April extensive movements were reported from many stations on the east coast between Whitby Light (Yorkshire) and the Kentish Knock Light-vessel, the greatest influxes occurring at Spurn Head Light on the 27th/28th and 30th/31st of March and the 8th/9th and 10th/11th of April, at Withernsea Light (Yorkshire) on the 27th/28th and 30th/31st of March, and at Cromer Light on the 9th/10th of April. In the daytime large flocks were observed at Havering (Essex), flying W. on the 26th, 27th and 28th of March; numbers were observed at Winterton Light on the 29th, and at Cromer flocks were moving E on the 30th of March and N.W. on the 2nd of April, while a few birds were noted flying S.W. at the Kentish Knock Light-vessel on the 31st of March, and at the Dudgeon Light-vessel (Norfolk) on the 1st of April. A few Starlings were observed off the Dutch coast on the 1st of April, and the last migrants on the east coast were three stragglers seen flying N. at Lowestoft on the 22nd of April.

On the south coast no records were received from the east of St. Catherine's Light (Hampshire). On the 5th/6th of February there was an influx at the Eddystone Light and on the 12th/13th at St. Catherine's, while during the first half of the month flocks were passing the Caskets Light (Channel Islands) at intervals and single birds were seen at Hanois Light (Channel Islands). After that there was an absence of records till the end of the month, when considerable numbers were again reported from the Caskets, from Hurst Light (Hampshire) and St. Catherine's Light, and a few from Hanois Light. This movement continued till the middle of March and was most marked at Hurst Light on the 2nd/3rd, and at the Eddystone and St. Catherine's Lights on the 5th/6th. After the middle of March no further migration was observed till early in April, when a few birds were again noticed passing the Caskets; on the 8th/9th and 10th/11th there was an influx at St. Catherine's, and a few odd birds were noted at Hanois Light on the 8th/9th and at the Eddystone Light on the 12th/13th.

From the west coast no records were received during January, with the exception of a few birds at the North Welsh lights at the middle and end of the month. In the early part of February a few flocks were moving along the coasts of Lancashire and North Wales, and between the 12th/13th and 15th/13th migration was still more marked in the same localities. After the latter date there were no records until the end of the month, when a vast influx was noticed at all the North Welsh lights, more particularly at Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire) on the 26th/27th and 27th/28th. From the 28th of February to the 17th of March small

numbers were reported at intervals from the same lights, after which no movement was recorded until the end of the month, when great numbers were seen and many killed at the Bardsey and Anglesey Lights. Stragglers were observed up to the 8th/9th of April at Morecambe Bay Light-vessel (Lancashire) and till the 9th/10th at Bardsey Light.

THE JACKDAW (*Corvus monedula*).

March	12th.	Aldringham (Suffolk), a few to E.
"	13th.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), a flock to E.
"	19th.	Aldringham, seven seen.
"	20th.	Lowestoft, a flock to N.
"	23rd.	Lowestoft, a flock to E.
"	24th.	Aldringham, a large flock seen.
"	26th.	Outer Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincolnshire), one to N.W.
"	28th.	Aldringham, many seen, but wind and weather prevented migration.
"	30th.	Lowestoft, flocks to S.E. and E.
April	2nd.	Lowestoft, a flock to E. driven back by fog; another coasting N.
"	9th.	Aldringham, a large arrival.
"	10th & 15th.	Aldringham, a few seen.
"	17th.	Lowestoft, a flock to E., driven back by fog.
"	20th.	Lowestoft, a flock to E.

THE HOODED CROW (*Corvus cornix*).

Jan.	24th.	Near Dover (Kent), many.
Feb.	27th.	Cambridge, one flying N.
March	4th.	Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), several to S.W.
"	8th.	Cambridge, one flying N.
"	12th.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), a flock to S.E.
"	15th.	Lowestoft, two to E.
"	21st.	Great Fakenham (Suffolk), one seen.
"	23rd.	S.E. Suffolk coast, nearly all gone.
"	30th.	Lowestoft, single birds to E. and S.E.
April	2nd.	Lowestoft, flock to E., but driven back by fog.
"	6th.	Tresco (Scilly Isles), one seen.
"	7th, 8th, 9th.	Hickling (Norfolk), still numerous.
"	9th.	Aldringham (Suffolk), influx of migrants.
"	13th.	Thornton-le-Dale (Yorkshire), still present.
"	14th, 17th, 20th.	{ Goathland (Yorkshire), still a few on the moors.
"	15th, 19th, 20th.	{ Hickling, a few seen.
"	29th.	Lowestoft, two coasting S.

THE ROOK (*Corvus frugilegus*).

As lighthouse-keepers often do not distinguish between Rooks and Crows they are here treated under one heading; probably the majority of the records belong to the Rook.

On the 13th of January a large flock of Rooks arrived on the S.E. coast of Suffolk. The only records received during February were of a few "Crows" flying N.W. past the Kentish Knock Light-vessel (Essex) on the 13th, and of a large flock of the same birds making for the N. past Cromer (Norfolk) on the 22nd. On the 11th of March migration began in earnest, and lasted till the end of the month. If we except the Caskets Light (Channel Islands), where a few "Crows" were seen at the end of April and the beginning of May, the movement was confined to the east coast, and no migration was reported from any station north of Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire) or south of the Longsand Light-vessel (Essex). The largest numbers were seen at Spurn Head (11th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 22nd and 31st), at Cromer (17th and 30th), and at Lowestoft (12th, 15th, 20th, 23rd and 30th). In most cases the direction of flight was towards the N.N.E., E., or S.E., but some birds seen at Spurn Head on the 16th and 22nd and at the Newwarp Light-vessel on the 12th, were making for the S.W. On more than one occasion migration was stopped by fog or haze. At the beginning of April the height of the migration was over, but a few stragglers were reported from several parts of the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts at the beginning and in the middle of the month, while on the 17th, 20th and 22nd flocks were noticed at Lowestoft, flying to the east or north.

THE SKY-LARK (*Alanda arvensis*).

Almost all the records came from the light-stations, and, when the moon was full, few, if any, were received.

Large flocks of Sky-Larks were seen at Dungeness (Kent) on the 18th of January, and on the 25th a few were noted at Cromer (Norfolk) making for the north.

From the 1st/2nd to 14th/15th of February, and again at quite the end of the month, migratory movements of no great size were reported from several stations on the east coast between Whitby Light (Yorkshire) and the Kentish Knock Light-vessel (Essex), while from the 11th to the 14th at Carlisle many birds of this species were heard passing at night, and on the 12th at the Kentish Knock light-vessel a few birds were seen flying N.W. During the first half of March migration was active along the same extent of coast, the largest numbers being noticed at the Kentish Knock Light-vessel on the 3rd/4th and at Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire) on the 3rd/4th and 9th/10th. After the 15th no records were received till quite the end of the month, when large numbers were reported, more

particularly from Spurn Head Light on the 30th/31st, from Whitby Light on the 31st/April 1st, and from Cromer Light on the 1st/2nd of April. During the daytime a few Sky-Larks were noted on the 4th of March at Spurn Head, going S.W., at Lowestoft on the 13th some were flying E., whilst at the Dudgeon Light-vessel (Norfolk) others were observed flying in a westerly direction. On the 1st of April a few Sky-Larks were noted at the Spurn Light-vessel and off the Dutch coast, whilst on the 10th they were still passing Cromer in considerable numbers.

The records of this species from southern stations were very scanty. On the 5th/6th of February there was an influx at the Eddystone Light; during the first half of the month small parties were noticed from time to time at the Caskets Light (Channel Islands), whilst a few odd birds were passing St. Catherine's Light (Hampshire) at the end of the month, and the same light and the Caskets early in March. The only other records were those of single birds at Hanois Light (Channel Islands), on the 8th/9th and 13th/14th of April.

On the west coast a few individuals were seen passing the Skerries Light (Anglesey) in the middle and at the end of January, while on the 30th some flocks were seen at Morecambe Bay Light-vessel (Lancashire), going S.E. Between the 9th/10th and 15th/16th of February there were further records of a few flocks from the Lancashire and Welsh lights. After the latter date, no migration was observed till the end of February, when there was a decided influx at Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire). At the end of the first week in March a few birds of this species were again noted at that light and at the Skerries Light in the middle and at the end of the month, while on the 13th of March several were noted at Bardsey Light in the daytime flying towards the S.E. Beyond this there was no further record for the month, but a few stragglers were observed at Bardsey Light towards the middle of April.

THE MALLARD (*Anas boscas*).

March	9th.	Romney Marsh (Kent), two only, on all the Fleets.
„	14th.	Romney Marsh, twenty-eight on one Fleet, and many out at sea.
„	20th.	Dungeness (Kent), thirty, but only a few out at sea.
„	21st.	Romney Marsh, sixty-five seen, six out at sea.
April	26th.	Romney Marsh, many on the Fleets.

THE WIGEON (*Mareca penelope*).

Jan.	11th.	Sutton Coldfield (Warwick), single birds seen at intervals.
„	12th.	Northwich (Cheshire), four seen.
„	19th.	Knutsford (Cheshire), four seen.

Jan.	25th.	Rostherne (Cheshire), about fifty.
Feb.	2nd.	Rostherne, two seen.
	9th & 23rd.	Tatton Mere (Cheshire), about fifty seen.
	27th.	Near Cambridge, a single bird.
Mar.	5th & 9th.	Agecroft (Lancashire), single birds seen.
	9th.	Romney Marsh (Kent), five seen.
	10th.	Rostherne, one seen.
	20th.	Dungeness (Kent), five flying S.W.
	21st.	Romney Marsh, about fifty seen.
	30th.	Tatton Mere, about three only left.
April	7th.	Silverdale (Lancashire), some going N. by night.
	8th.	Silverdale, some resting for the day.
	12th.	Marbury (Cheshire), a pair.
	14th.	Hornsea Mere (Yorkshire), a big flock; Tatton Mere, one.
	17th.	Rostherne, one.
	23rd.	Sutton Coldfield, one.
	26th & 27th.	Romney Marsh, six seen each day.

THE WATER-RAIL (*Rallus aquaticus*).

Jan.	21st & 22nd.	Felsted (Essex), one seen.
Mar.	24th/25th.	Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), three.
	29th/30th.	Bardsey Lt., fifty seen, fourteen killed; Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), twelve seen, eight killed.
April	1st.	North Sea, one taken on a boat, 22 miles from Lowestoft (Suffolk).
	3rd/4th.	Bardsey Lt., one.
	7th.	Lowestoft, one brought in from North Sea.
	8th/9th.	Longsand Lt.-v. (Essex), one.
	10th/11th.	Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), two.
	24th/25th.	St. Catherine's Lt. (Hampshire), one.
	27th.	Wells (Somerset), only a few of winter-residents left.

THE STONE-CURLEW (*Ædicnemus scolopax*)

March	11th.	Great Fakenham (Suffolk), first seen.
	18th.	Warminster (Wiltshire), one seen.
	24th.	Mildenhall (Suffolk), three pairs seen.
	25th.	Buckholt (Hampshire), pair seen.
	30th.	Leiston (Suffolk), two seen; Hollington (Sussex), two passing.
April	3rd.	Hollesley (Suffolk), first heard.
	12th.	Aldringham (Suffolk), first heard; Sudbourne (Suffolk), several seen.
	13th.	Mildenhall, egg found.

April	14th.	Buckholt, two pairs seen.
"	19th.	Havant (Hampshire), two pairs on breeding-ground.
"	22nd.	Thornton-le-dale (Yorkshire), three seen.
"	28th.	Leiston, two pairs on breeding-ground.
May	6th.	Leiston, egg found.

THE GOLDEN PLOVER (*Charadrius pluvialis*).

an.	12th/13th.	Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), many.
"	17th/18th.	Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), two.
"	21st to 26th.	Felsted (Essex), a very large flock.
Feb.		Felsted, common throughout the month, especially 1st to 7th.
"	14th/15th.	Lynn Well Lt.-v. (Norfolk), one.
"	22nd.	Goathland (Yorkshire), on the nesting-ground.
"	24th to 26th.	Cambridge, several passing.
March.		Felsted, some throughout the month; an increase on the 18th.
"	3rd/4th.	Spurn Head Lt., several.
"	5th.	Cambridge, a small flock.
"	5th/6th.	Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall), a small flock.
"	11th.	Aldringham (Suffolk), a big flock.
"	23rd.	Aldringham, single birds seen.
April	7th & 9th.	Bowdon (Cheshire), many.
"	8th & 11th.	Normanby (Lincolnshire), a few.
"	8th & 13th.	Andover (Hampshire), many.
"	14th.	Bowdon, a few.
"	19th.	Hornsea (Yorkshire), many flocks; Bowdon, several; Oare (Devonshire), a few.
"	25th.	Oswestry (Shropshire), last migrants seen, residents breeding on Berwyns.
"	27th.	Barnard Castle (Yorkshire), some nesting.
May	11th.	Normanby, a few passing.

THE LAPWING (*Vanellus vulgaris*).

Jan.	All.	Ackworth (Yorkshire), many large flocks.
"	9th/10th & 11th/12th.	{ Cromer Lt. (Norfolk), a few.
"	10th/11th.	Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), a flock.
"	12th/13th.	Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), many.
"	13th/14th.	Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), about twenty; Skerries Lt., a few.
"	15th to 31st.	Between Portsmouth (Hampshire) and Chichester (Sussex), a very large flock.
"	29th/30th.	Altrincham (Cheshire), many passing.

- Feb. 1st/2nd. Spurn Head Lt., several.
 „ 7th. Ackworth, a large flock.
 „ 9th/10th. Bardsey Lt., several.
 „ 19th. Fakenham (Suffolk), returning to breeding-haunts.
 „ 26th/27th & 27th/28th. } Bardsey Lt., a few.
 March All. Felsted (Essex), large flocks gone, but more than usual staying to breed.
 „ 1st. Bardsey Lt., a flock on the Island.
 „ 3rd/4th, 9th/10th & 11th/12th. } Spurn Head Lt., numbers, especially on 9th/10th.
 „ 6th/7th. Caskets Lt. (Channel Islands), small flock.
 „ 10th/11th. Cromer Lt., several.
 „ 11th to 15th. Mungrisdale (Cumberland), many seen daily.
 „ 12th. Lowestoft, a flock to the S.E.
 „ 15th, 18th, 20th & 23rd. } Aldringham (Suffolk), passing flocks.
 „ 27th/28th & 30th/31st. } Outer Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincolnshire), numbers.
 April 9th/10th. Outer Dowsing Lt.-v., several.
 „ 13th/14th. Caskets Lt., some.

THE DUNLIN (*Tringa alpina*).

- Jan. 14th/15th. } A flock of about fifty spent the winter near Cambridge.
 } Cromer Lt. (Norfolk), one.
 Feb. 8th. Clifton (Lancashire), two passing.
 „ 26th/27th. Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), one.
 March 8th. Cambridge, flock much smaller.
 „ 9th. Clifton, two passing.
 „ 11th/12th. Spurn Head Lt., flocks passing.
 „ 23rd. Aldringham (Suffolk), some arrived.
 „ 28th. Clifton, two passing.
 „ 28th/29th. Lynn Well Lt.-v. (Norfolk), six.
 „ 30th. Lowestoft (Suffolk), three passing.
 April 29th/30th. Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), large numbers, thirty killed, left to S. at dawn.
 „ 30th/May 1st. Bardsey Lt., two.
 May 1st & 9th. Clifton, a few passing.
 „ 3rd/4th. Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), one.
 „ 5th/6th. Bardsey Lt., six.
 „ 8th/9th. Oxford, many passing.
 „ 19th. Rostherne (Cheshire), one passing.
 „ 20th & 21st. Sutton Coldfield (Warwick), a few passing.
 „ 25th. Ulverston (Lancashire), many small parties passing.

THE COMMON REDSHANK (*Totanus calidris*).

Jan.	21st.	{	Cambridge, one seen.
Feb.	5th.		
"	16th.		Lowestoft (Suffolk), returned to breeding-haunts.
"	20th.		Hampton-in-Arden (Warwick), arrival of breeding-birds.
"	27th.		Cambridge, two seen.
March	7th/8th.		Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), one.
"	8th.		Cambridge, five seen.
"	17th.		Stone (Staffordshire), returned to breeding-ground.
"	23rd.		Thornton-le-Dale (Yorkshire) and Forvery (Bedford), returned to breeding-haunts.
"	31st & April 4th.	{	Mungrisdale (Cumberland), three seen.
April	9th.		Great Fakenham (Suffolk), two seen.
"	10th.		Cheltenham (Gloucester), about twenty seen.
"	12th.		Rampside (Barrow-in-Furness), numbers seen.
"	13th/14th.		Caskets Lt. (Channel Islands), a few.
"	17th.		Ulverston (Lancashire), some passing at night.
"	20th.		Harrow (Middlesex), one passing; Stone, ten pairs breeding (increase).
"	24th.		Cheltenham, eight seen.
"	26th.		Barnard Castle (Yorkshire), some nesting.
May	22nd.		Sutton Coldfield (Warwick), two seen.

THE CURLEW (*Numenius arquata*).

Jan.	11th/12th & 14th/15th.	{	Cromer Lt. (Norfolk), some.
"	12th/13th & Feb. 1st/2nd.	{	Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), many.
Feb.	10th.		Grasmere (Westmoreland), some flying N.
"	20th.		Otterburn (Northumberland), first seen.
"	26th/27th & 27th/28th.	{	Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), some.
March	1st.		Tring (Herts), one passing.
"	2nd.		Leek (Staffordshire), four near breeding-ground.
"	3rd.		Oxford, a few passing at night.
"	3rd/4th, 4th/5th, 9th/10th, & 11th/12th.	{	Spurn Head Lt., several, most on 9th/10th.
"	8th.		Leek, ten near breeding-grounds.
"	11th to 23rd.		Mungrisdale (Cumberland), a few daily.

March	12th.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), two to E.
"	13th.	Oare (Devon), returned to breeding-grounds.
"	14th.	Goathland (Yorkshire), returned to breeding-grounds.
"	17th.	Otterburn, usual numbers.
"	18th.	Silverdale (Lancashire), a great influx during the night.
"	23rd.	Thornton-le-Dale (Yorkshire), returned to the moors.
"	28th/29th.	Outer Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincolnshire), numbers.
"	30th.	Knutsford (Cheshire), one passing; Aldringham (Suffolk), many passing at night.
"	30th/31st.	Spurn Head Lt., a few; Outer Dowsing Lt.-v., numbers.
"	31st/April 1st.	Aldringham, many passing; Cromer Lt., large flock to S.
April	1st/2nd.	Battle (Sussex), two flocks passing at 10 P.M.
"	2nd/3rd.	Outer Dowsing Lt.-v., five.
"	8th/9th.	Morecambe Bay Lt.-v. (Lancashire), a flock.
"	9th/10th.	Outer Dowsing Lt.-v., several; Reading (Berks), numbers passing.
"	13th/14th.	Bardsey Lt., some.
"	26th.	Barnard Castle (Yorkshire), nesting; Portsmouth (Hampshire), heard passing.
"	27th.	Langstone Harbour (Hampshire), a large flock resting.

THE WHIMBREL (*Numenius phaeopus*).

April	20th.	Bowdon (Cheshire), one or two heard.
"	21st.	Dee Estuary (Cheshire), three passing; Penrhyn-deudraeth (Merioneth), one seen.
"	22nd & 23rd.	Conway Estuary (Carnarvon), three passing.
"	26th.	Romney Marsh (Kent), two seen.
"	28th & 30th.	Penrhyn-deudraeth (Merioneth), a few seen.
"	29th.	Ferryside (Carmarthen), two.
"	30th.	Havant (Hampshire), one heard at night.
May 1st to 4th.		Penrhyn-deudraeth, several seen daily.
"	1st.	Wells (Norfolk), three seen.
"	2nd.	Havant, six; Bradfield (Essex), thirteen; Lowestoft (Suffolk), a few.
"	4th/5th.	Caskets Lt. (Channel Islands), a few.
"	6th.	Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), a few on the Island.
"	6th/7th.	Caskets Lt., two flocks.
"	7th.	Bradfield, two seen.
"	10th.	Swanage (Dorset), one seen.
"	14th.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), five going N.
"	14th/15th.	Bardsey Lt., one.

THE LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL (*Larus fuscus*).

March	15th.	Pevansey (Sussex), flocks passing.
"	18th.	Erskine Ferry (Clyde), first seen.
"	22nd.	Greenock (Clyde), plentiful.
"	24th & 26th.	Otterburn (Northumberland), several passing.
April	12th.	Marbury (Cheshire), one seen.
"	21st.	Bowdon (Cheshire), several passing.
"	27th & 30th.	Bowdon, three passing.
May	10th.	Hornsea (Yorkshire), three passing.

ISOLATED RECORDS

AND

SINGLE OBSERVATIONS.

- THE MISTLE-THRUSH (*Turdus viscivorus*). Several, Morecambe Bay Lt.-v. (Lancashire), February 8th/9th; single birds killed, Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), 13th/14th, and Caskets Lt. (Channel Islands), 24th/25th, March 5th/6th and 9th/10th; small flock, Sidmouth (Devon), April 6th.
- THE ALPINE RING-OUZEL (*Turdus t. alpestris*). Female shot, near Brighton (Sussex), March 29th.
- THE EASTERN DESERT-WHEATEAR (*Savicola deserti albifrons*). Male shot, Scotney, Romney Marsh (Kent), May 21st.
- THE BLACK REDSTART (*Ruticilla titys*). Single birds seen, Penge (Surrey), February 20th, Lowestoft (Suffolk), March 23rd, and Conway Estuary (Carnarvon), 24th; three, Padstow (Cornwall), March 20th.
- THE REDBREAST (*Erithacus rubecula*). One, Outer Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincoln), March 29th; one, Caskets Lt. (Channel Islands), 31st.
- THE FIRE-CRESTED WREN (*Regulus ignicapillus*). A pair (winter-residents), last seen Tunbridge Wells (Kent), January 10th; one seen, Clifton (Gloucester), February 16th.
- THE HEDGE-SPARROW (*Accentor modularis*). One seen, Caskets Lt. (Channel Islands), February 11th.
- THE COMMON WREN (*Troglodytes parvulus*). One, Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), and two, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), April 30th/May 1st.
- THE GREY WAGTAIL (*Motacilla melanope*). One seen, Ambleside (Westmoreland), March 3rd; last seen, Felsted (Essex), 5th; two pairs, mated, Leek (Staffordshire), 12th; a pair, Llangollen (Denbigh), 16th; one, Goathland (Yorkshire), 22nd; pair arrived, Otterburn (Northumberland), 26th, increase 27th and 28th; two still in winter quarters, Marbury (Cheshire), April 6th; one, Bowdon (Cheshire), 14th.
- THE BLUE-HEADED WAGTAIL (*Motacilla flava*). Single bird seen, Thanet (E. Kent), April 14th and 15th; one seen, Llandudno

- (Carnarvon), 25th, and a pair on 27th; a pair seen, Seaton (S. Devon), May 26th.
- THE GREY-HEADED WAGTAIL (*Motacilla flava thunbergi*). One, Isle of May (Fife), May 16th.
- THE RED-THROATED PIPIT (*Anthus cervinus*). Two males shot, Hooe (Sussex), May 22nd.
- THE ROCK-PIPIPIT (*Anthus obscurus*). One, Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands), February 28th/March 1st; four, Caskets Lt. (Channel Islands), March 1st/2nd; several, Kentish Knock Lt.-v. (Essex), 3rd/4th; one, Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), 24th/25th.
- THE GOLDEN ORIOLE (*Oriolus galbula*). Heard, Tresco (Scilly Isles), May 9th.
- THE GREAT GREY SHRIKE (*Lanius excubitor*). One seen, Skelmanthorpe (Yorkshire), April 17th.
- THE WAXWING (*Ampelis garrulus*). One seen, Thornton-le-Dale (Yorkshire), March 17th to 23rd; one seen, Ambleside (Westmoreland), April 23rd, and two on 24th.
- THE GREENFINCH (*Ligurinus chloris*). Five, Caskets Lt. (Channel Islands), February 11th; first spring flock seen, Cambridge, 24th, increase on 25th; several, Caskets Lt., March 13th; flocks coasting S., Lowestoft (Suffolk), March 30th, and April 2nd; a few flying N.W., Kentish Knock Lt.-v. (Essex), April 1st; a few flocks coasting N., Lowestoft, 20th; several, Caskets Lt., 25th.
- THE GOLDFINCH (*Carduelis elegans*). About sixty passing, S.E. Suffolk coast, and many arriving, Wells (Somerset), April 6th.
- THE SISKIN (*Chrysomitris spinus*). Thirty seen, Winsford (Cheshire), January 19th; flock (12), New Forest (Hants), April 5th; one Woodford (Essex), 6th; flock of thirty, Delamere (Cheshire), 12th; a pair, Aldringham (Suffolk), 15th.
- THE CROSSBILL (*Loxia curvirostra*). Three, Aldringham (Suffolk), February 4th, and a pair on March 22nd; one, Oxshott (Surrey), April 27th.
- THE YELLOW BUNTING (*Emberiza citrinella*). Last flock seen, Cambridge, February 27th; single birds, Caskets Lt. (Channel Islands), April 8th/9th, Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), 10th/11th, and Outer Gabbard Lt.-v. (Suffolk), 21st.
- THE CIRC BUNTING (*Emberiza cirrus*). One seen, Melton Mowbray (Leicester), February 16th; three, Felsted (Essex), March 29th.
- THE REED-BUNTING (*Emberiza schoeniclus*). One, Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), February 27th/28th; large arrivals of males, Lowestoft (Suffolk), March 23rd, and Snape (Suffolk), 24th.
- THE SNOW-BUNTING (*Plectrophenax nivalis*). Two flocks coasting S., Cullercoats (Northumberland), January 11th; a few coasting S., Cullercoats, February 2nd; sixteen seen, Lowestoft (Suffolk), March 12th, two on 13th and four on 15th; ten seen, Thorpe Mere (Suffolk), 20th.

- THE CARRION-CROW (*Corvus corone*). One seen, Tresco (Scilly Isles), April 6th.
- HOOPOE (*Upupa epops*). One seen constantly, New Milton (Hants), March 23rd to April 3rd; two seen, Freshwater (Isle of Wight), in April.
- THE SHORT-EARED OWL (*Asio accipitrinus*). One seen, Oare (Devon), April 11th.
- THE MARSH-HARRIER (*Circus æruginosus*). One seen, Rostherne (Cheshire), May 4th and 5th.
- THE HONEY-BUZZARD (*Pernis apivorus*). One, Lerwick (Shetland), May 25th.
- THE PEREGRINE FALCON (*Falcon peregrinus*). Two seen, Romney Marsh (Kent), March 9th; one passing, Oare (Devon), 18th.
- THE GREENLAND FALCON (*Falco candicans*). Single birds seen or shot on Barra (Outer Hebrides), February 21st and March 24th, on Bartragh Island (co. Mayo), March 2nd and May 4th, on Unst (Shetland), March 15th, at Tresco (Scilly Isles), March 20th, 21st, 30th, and April 6th, on Colonsay (Argyll), March 31st, and at Dungiveen (co. Derry), April 13th.
- THE ICELAND FALCON (*Falco islandus*). One, Barra (Outer Hebrides), March 31st.
- THE HOBBY (*Falco subbuteo*). One shot, Beaulieu (Hants), May 6th; pair seen, Aldershot (Hants), 11th; one seen, Sunningdale (Berks), 22nd.
- THE MERLIN (*Falco æsalon*). Single birds seen, Canford (Dorset), March 2nd, Oare (Devon), 19th, and Lowestoft (Suffolk), May 31st.
- THE KESTREL (*Falco tinnunculus*). Single birds, Caskets Lt. (Channel Islands), March 13th and May 11th.
- THE GANNET (*Sula bassana*). Several flying S., South Stack Lt. (Anglesey), March 7th and 15th.
- THE COMMON HERON (*Ardea cinerea*). Two, trying to fly out to sea E., failed, and turned S., Lowestoft (Suffolk), April 17th.
- THE SQUACCO HERON (*Ardea ralloides*). Male seen, Butt of Lewis (Outer Hebrides), June 5th.
- THE BITTERN (*Botaurus stellaris*). One shot, near Yarmouth (Norfolk), January 18th.
- THE WHITE STORK (*Ciconia alba*). One seen (one leg broken), near Bampton (Somerset), April 19th.
- THE SPOONBILL (*Platalea leucorodia*). Two, Breydon (Norfolk), May 1st.
- THE WHOOPER (*Cygnus musicus*). One seen, Romney Marsh (Kent), March 9th.
- BEWICK'S SWAN (*Cygnus bewicki*). Three seen (one shot), Claverley (Shropshire), in January.

- GREY GEESE (*Anser* sp.?). Fifty flying S., Ambleside (Westmoreland), January 14th; 100 flying N., Cartmel (Cumberland), February 8th, and fifty to S. on 11th; many flying N., Grasmere (Westmoreland), 10th, and to S. on 28th; large flock flying N.E., Lydiard Millicent (Wilts), 28th; two (Grey Lags) seen, Great Fakenham (Suffolk), and three (Pink-footed), the last of winter-residents, Neston (Cheshire), April 8th; ten winter-residents (White-fronted) departed, Trésco (Scilly Isles), May 1st.
- THE BERNACLE GOOSE (*Bernicla leucopsis*). One shot, Yarmouth (Norfolk), January 16th; two seen, Great Fakenham (Suffolk), April 8th.
- THE BRENT GOOSE (*Bernicla brenta*). Large flocks arrived on Sussex coast after gales in January; one caught, Burton-on-Trent (Derby), January 9th; many coasting S., Yarmouth (Norfolk), 10th, and to N. on 18th; two flying S., Cullercoats (Northumberland), 11th, and some to N. on 13th.
- THE COMMON SHELD-DUCK (*Tadorna cornuta*). Two pairs, Dee Marshes (Cheshire), April 8th; eight seen, Barrow-in-Furness (Lancashire), 9th, increase on 10th; seven flying N.E., Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), 18th.
- THE SHOVELER (*Spatula clypeata*). One seen, Tatton Mere (Cheshire), February 6th; none, Romney Marsh (Kent), March 9th, twelve pairs on 14th, fifteen pairs on 21st, and four pairs (residents) on April 26th; one, Dungeness (Kent), and three pairs, Rye Harbour (Sussex), March 20th.
- THE PINTAIL (*Dafila acuta*). Male seen, Chingford (Essex), January 26th and February 2nd; none, Romney Marsh (Kent), March 9th, two pairs on 21st; a pair, Rye Harbour (Sussex), 14th.
- THE TEAL (*Nettion crecca*). None, Romney Marsh (Kent), March 9th, eight pairs on 14th, eighty birds on 21st.
- THE POCHARD (*Fuligula ferina*). One, Sutton Coldfield (Warwick), January 12th, gone on 18th; Lingay Fen (Cambridge), none in January, a pair, February 13th, and gone by end of month; one passing, Cambridge, March 8th.
- THE FERRUGINOUS DUCK (*Fuligula nyroca*). One seen, Romney Marsh (Kent), May 21st.
- THE GOLDEN-EYE (*Clangula glaucion*). Four, Marbury Mere (Cheshire), January 12th, eleven on 26th, six on February 9th, and seven on 17th; three, Tatton Mere (Cheshire), February 9th, and two on 23rd; two, Rostherne (Cheshire), March 30th; three, Oakmere (Cheshire), April 12th; eleven, Hickling (Norfolk), 13th; pair, passing, Thirlmere (Cumberland), 25th; one, near Bowdon (Cheshire), 27th.
- THE COMMON EIDER (*Somateria mollissima*). Two males seen, Colwyn Bay (Denbigh), March 15th.

- THE COMMON SCOTER (*Edemia nigra*). Five, Marbury (Cheshire), April 5th.
- THE GOOSANDER (*Mergus merganser*). Eight, Otterburn (Northumberland), March 16th; a pair, Llyn Ogwen (Anglesey), April 2nd.
- THE RED-BREASTED MERGANSER (*Mergus serrator*). Adult male flying N., Cullercoats (Northumberland), February 12th; three, Bradfield (Essex), March 18th, and a pair on 20th; eight, Tresco (Scilly Isles), 26th, two on 27th, and four on April 5th.
- THE RING-DOVE (*Columba palumbus*). Large influx, Lydiard Millicent (Wilts), January 28th and 31st; one, Morecambe Bay Lt.-v. (Lancashire), February 10th/11th; large influx, Felsted (Essex), March 1st to 14th, decrease 23rd; three arrived from sea, S.E. Suffolk coast, 17th; four or five arrived from S.E., three lots coasted S., Suffolk coast, April 2nd; large numbers seen, Wells (Somerset), 20th; one, Caskets Lt. (Channel Islands), 24th/25th.
- THE QUAIL (*Coturnix communis*). Three, Ciliau Aeron (Cardigan) May 26th.
- THE MOORHEN (*Gallinula chloropus*). Single birds taken, Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), March 29th/30th, and Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), April 9th/10th and May 5th/6th.
- THE COOT (*Fulica atra*). Increase, Cambridge, between January 21st and February 5th, decrease between 27th and March 8th.
- THE CREAM-COLOURED COURSER (*Cursorius gallicus*). A pair shot, Jury Gap, Romney Marsh (Kent), February 21st.
- THE BLACK-WINGED PRATINCOLE (*Glareola nordmanni*). Male shot, Rye (Sussex), April 30th, a pair on May 1st, and a female on the 3rd.
- THE DOTTEREL (*Eudromias morinellus*). Many (two killed), Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), April 30th/May 1st, and a few, May 4th/5th; one seen, Mull of Galloway (Wigtown), 3rd.
- THE RINGED PLOVER (*Ægialitis hiaticula*). Returned to breeding-haunts, N.W. Suffolk, February 10th, and Otterburn (Northumberland), March 30th; five, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), February 26th/27th; passing birds, Cambridge, 27th and March 8th, Marbury (Cheshire), April 26th, Portsmouth (Hants), 26th/27th and 27th/28th, Clifton (Lancashire), 28th.
- THE GREY PLOVER (*Squatarola helvetica*). Four, Littlehampton (Sussex), April 1st; one, Lowestoft (Suffolk), 5th; numbers, Cromer Lt. (Norfolk), 29th/30th; one, Eilean Mor (Outer Hebrides), June 10th.
- THE AVOCET (*Recurvirostra avocetta*). Four seen, Stonehouse (Gloucester), in March.
- THE WOODCOCK (*Scolopax rusticula*). One, Caskets Lt. (Channel Islands), March 4th; one, Hurst Lt. (Hants), 26th/27th; one seen,

- Leiston (Suffolk), 29th; several, Outer Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincoln), 30th/31st; one, Aldringham (Suffolk), 31st, and five on April 1st; a few, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), 10th/11th.
- THE COMMON SNIPE (*Gallinago caelestis*). Five, Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), January 13th/14th; large increase, Shropshire, 13th and 14th, all gone 16th; one, Bardsey Lt., March 7th/8th and April 9th/10th; one, Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), March 29th/30th; few, passing, Wells (Somerset), 30th.
- THE JACK SNIPE (*Gallinago gallinula*). Several, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), January 12th/13th; five, Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), 13th/14th, and one, March 29th/30th; one seen, Hickling (Norfolk), April 8th and 14th, two on 19th and 20th; one, Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands), April 8th/9th; three seen, Oswestry (Shropshire), 22nd.
- THE LITTLE STINT (*Tringa minuta*). Four, Littlehampton (Sussex), April 1st.
- THE KNOT (*Tringa canutus*). Many, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), January 12th/13th, and ten, February 1st/2nd; one, Irwell Valley (Lancashire), 8th; forty, Lynn Well Lt.-v. (Norfolk), 9th/10th; fifteen, passing, Castletown (Isle of Man), March 25th and 26th, and five on May 11th; one, Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), March 29th/30th.
- THE SPOTTED SANDPIPER (*Tringoides macularius*). Pair shot, Pevensy Sluice (Sussex), May 23rd and 24th.
- THE GREEN SANDPIPER (*Totanus ochropus*). Single birds seen or shot, Kirkintilloch (Dumbarton), January 9th, two, Northwich (Cheshire) 12th, Marbury (Cheshire), February 9th, Northwich, April 6th, Bradfield (Essex), two, 22nd, 23rd, and one May 15th.
- THE BAR-TAILED GODWIT (*Limosa lapponica*). One, caught on a boat in the North Sea, May 10th.
- THE BLACK TERN (*Hydrochelidon nigra*). Ten, Bradfield (Essex), and two, Weybourne (Norfolk), April 21st; six, Bradfield, 22nd; one, Marbury (Cheshire), 26th; two, Marbury, May 14th; two, flying W., Eilean Mor (Outer Hebrides), 23rd; three, Leek (Staffordshire), and two, Skipworth (Yorkshire), 25th.
- THE GULL-BILLED TERN (*Sterna anglica*). One picked up, Pentland Skerries, May 7th; male shot, Winchelsea (Sussex), June 18th, a female on the 21st, and a second male on the 23rd.
- THE CASPIAN TERN (*Sterna caspia*). Male shot, Rye Bay (Sussex), June 4th.
- THE SANDWICH TERN (*Sterna cantiaca*). A few passing, Padstow (Cornwall), March 18th; first arrivals, Ravenglass (Cumberland), 26th, increase 28th; one passing, Lea Valley (Herts), May 3rd; many passing, S.E. Suffolk coast, 4th; three, Conway Estuary, 21st.

- THE ARCTIC TERN (*Sterna macrura*). Many passing, S.E. Suffolk coast, April 28th to 30th; three seen, Llandudno (Carnarvon) 29th; large numbers flying N., Dungeness (Kent), during week ending May 18th.
- THE BLACK-HEADED GULL (*Larus ridibundus*). Increase, near Cambridge, February 19th and 25th, and Otterburn (Northumberland), March 26th; thirty seen, Oswestry (Shropshire), April 6th, and five on 16th.
- THE HERRING-GULL (*Larus argentatus*). Parties flying N., Shrewsbury (Shropshire), May 13th.
- THE ICELAND GULL (*Larus leucopterus*). One seen, Minehead (Somerset), April 13th and 14th.
- THE COMMON GUILLEMOT (*Uria troile*). Seen in numbers for the first time, South Stack (Anglesey), February 9th; one caught, Thornton-le-Dale (Yorkshire), April 9th.
- THE PUFFIN (*Fratercula arctica*). First seen, Tresco (Scilly Isles), March 24th, increase on 27th, all left again on April 6th.
- THE LITTLE AUK (*Mergulus alle*). Two seen, Outer Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincoln), January 20th; single birds picked up on Northumberland coast on the 21st, 29th, and February 17th.
- THE GREAT NORTHERN DIVER (*Colymbus glacialis*). Three seen, Sidmouth (Devon), April 16th and 17th, and one on 19th.
- THE GREAT CRESTED GREBE (*Podiceps cristatus*). One arrived, Sutton Coldfield (Warwick), February 9th, and a second on 16th; a pair seen, Colwyn Bay (Denbigh), May 17th.
- THE RED-NECKED GREBE (*Podiceps griseigena*). Adult seen, Tring (Herts), March 16th.
- THE EARED GREBE (*Podiceps nigricollis*). One seen, Hickling (Norfolk), April 14th and 15th.
- THE MANX SHEARWATER (*Puffinus anglorum*). A few seen, Scilly Isles, March 21st, and numbers on 27th; two, Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), March 29/30th and April 29th/30th, and single birds, 9th/10th and 24th/25th.

DETAILS OF THE CHIEF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED AT THE LIGHT- STATIONS DURING THE SPRING OF 1913.

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- Jan. 2nd. *Cromer Lt.*—Two Starlings flying S. at 8.10 A.M. and a flock of Sky-Larks at 9.30 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 3.
- „ 4th/5th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Six Blackbirds between 12 and 4 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 2. Overcast, rain.
- „ 5th/6th. *Skerries Lt.*—Two Blackbirds at midnight. Wind S. 3. Rain.
- „ 7th. New Moon.
- „ 9th/10th. *Cromer Lt.*—A Starling at 12.40 A.M. and some Lapwings at 6.20 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 7. Overcast, misty.
- „ 10th/11th. *Skerries Lt.*—Two Blackbirds and a flock of Lapwings at 3 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Overcast.
- „ 11th/12th. *Cromer Lt.*—A few “Plovers” and Curlews at 3.30 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 7.
- „ 12th/13th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Large flocks of Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Starlings, Golden Plovers, Lapwings, Knots and Curlews, with a few “Thrushes” and Jack Snipes, from 7.30 P.M. to dawn. Wind S.W. to W. 4. Fog and mist.
- „ 13th/14th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings, Lapwings, Common and Jack Snipes from 3 to 5 A.M. Wind S. 4 Cloudy.
- Skerries Lt.*—Six Song-Thrushes and a few Lapwings at 3 A.M. Wind S.E. 5. Rain.

- Jan. 14th/15th. *Cromer Lt.*—Several Dunlins and Curlews at 2 15 A.M.
Wind S.S.E. 5. Overcast, rain.
- Skerries Lt.*—A Sky-Lark at midnight. Wind S.S.E.
4. Drizzle.
- „ 15th. Moon, First Quarter.
- „ 16th/17th. *Cromer Lt.*—A Starling at 3.50 A.M. Calm. Overcast.
- Skerries Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and
Starlings at 3 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 2.
- „ 17th/18th. *Skerries Lt.*—Two Golden Plovers at 3 A.M. Wind S. 4.
Clear.
- „ 22nd. Full Moon.
- „ 28th/29th. *Skerries Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and
Sky-Larks at 2 A.M. and Starlings at 4 A.M. Wind
S.S.W. 3. Cloudy.
- „ 29th. Moon, Last Quarter.
- „ 30th. *Morecambe Lt.-v.*—Six “Wild Ducks” flying W. and
several flocks of Sky-Larks to the S.E.
- Feb. 1st/2nd. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Redwings at midnight. Wind W. 6.
Clear.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Sky-Larks at 9.30 P.M.
Wind N.W. 2. Overcast, rain.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Lapwings, Dunlins, Knots,
Curlews and “Kittiwakes” between 6.30 and
11.35 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 3 to S.W. 6. Cloudy,
misty, fog at times.
- Winterton Lt.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from
4 to 4.30 A.M. Wind N. 4. Cloudy, misty.
- „ 2nd/3rd. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Redwings at 11 P.M. Wind W. 6.
Clear.
- „ 3rd. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Blackbirds at 5 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 5.
Clear.
- Winterton Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Starlings
at 1 A.M. Wind S.W. 5. Cloudy.
- „ 4th/5th. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Starlings and
Sky-Larks between 10.30 P.M. and 2 A.M. Wind
S.W. 3 to S. 3. Overcast.

- Feb. 4th/5th. *Eddystone Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Blackbirds before midnight. Wind S.W. 3. to W.S.W. 3. Clear.
- Hanois Lt.*—Three Song-Thrushes and a Blackbird at 3 A.M. Wind S. 3. Dark.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Sky-Larks at 11.40 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 3. Clear.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A few Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 8 to 10 P.M. Wind S.W. 3. Overcast.
- Winterton Lt.*—A few Starlings at 3.30 A.M. Wind S.W. 4. Cloudy, misty.
- „ 5th. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A Song-Thrush on board at noon. Wind S.W. 4. Clear.
- „ 5th/6th. A few Song-Thrushes, Starlings, Sky-Larks and “Plovers” before and after midnight. Wind W.S.W. 2 to S.W. 4. Drizzle to clear.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks between 9.40 and 11.55 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 6 to W. 4. Cloudy.
- „ 6th. New Moon.
- „ 7th/8th. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Sky-Larks at 2 A.M. Wind W. by N. 7. Clear.
- „ 8th/9th. *Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—Several Mistle-Thrushes at 1 A.M. and Starlings at 4.30 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 7 to 8 to S.W. 6. Clear to overcast, rain.
- „ 9th/10th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings, Sky-Larks and Lapwings from 12 to 6 A.M. Wind S.W. 4. Overcast, rain.
- Caskets Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks from 1 to 1.15 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 5. Clear.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Sky-Larks at 9.30 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 2. Overcast, misty.
- Lynn Well Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Knots at 3 A.M., left to N.W. Wind S. 2. Overcast, rain.

Feb. 9th/10th. *Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks between 1 and 4.20 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 2 to 3. Overcast, misty, rain.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 to 2.45 A.M. and a Song-Thrush at 6.30 A.M. Wind S. 3 to S.W. 3. Overcast, rain to drizzle.

Skerries Lt.—Many Starlings with a few Song-Thrushes and Blackbirds between 10.30 and 11.45 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 2 to S.E. 2. Cloudy to rain.

, 10th/11th. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks at 4.30 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Clear.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks at 12.30 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 1. Thick fog.

Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.—Many "Thrushes," Starlings and Sky-Larks at 1 A.M. and a Ring-Dove at 1.20 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 1. Fog.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Several Starlings and Sky-Larks all night. Wind W. 2. Fog.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks between 10.30 and 12 P.M. Wind S.W. 3. Misty.

, 11th. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Greenfinches and "Linnets" on the rock at 9 A.M. and Chaffinches flying N.W.

, 11th/12th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Sky-Larks at 7.20 and 9.45 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 2 to 3. Fog.

, 12th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Sky-Larks at 9.20 A.M. and Starlings at 9.40 A.M., flying N.W. Calm. Cloudy, misty.

, 12th/13th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks between 9 P.M. and 3 A.M. Wind, variable, 0 to 1. Overcast.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Many Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings from 4 to 6 A.M. Wind E. 1. Overcast.

St. Tudwal Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings from 5 A.M. to dawn. Wind S.W. 1. Fog.

Feb. 12th/13th. *Skerries Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes at 4 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Hazy.
(*contd.*).

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Sky-Larks between 7 and 9 P.M. Wind S.E. 2. Fog.

„ 13th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few “Crows” at 10.30 and Starlings at 11 A.M., flying N.W. Wind, variable. Cloudy, misty.

„ 13th/14th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Many Blackbirds and Starlings, with a few Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks and a Mistle-Thrush from 1 to 7 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 2. Overcast, hazy.

Eddystone Lt.—Four Blackbirds after midnight. Wind N.W. 3. Clear.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 2.30 A.M. Wind, variable, 1.

Lundy North Lt.—Many Song-Thrushes and Blackbirds from 5 to 6 A.M. Wind N.N.W. 2. Hazy.

Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.—A few Song-Thrushes, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 2.10 to 3.20 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 2 to W. 2. Overcast.

St. Tudwal Lt.—Many Starlings, with a few Song-Thrushes and Blackbirds from 4 A.M. to dawn. Wind S. 1. Overcast, hazy.

Skerries Lt.—A few Sky-Larks at 1.30 A.M. Wind S.E. 4. Hazy.

S. Stack Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks at 3 A.M. Wind S.S.W. Overcast.

„ 14th. Moon, First Quarter.

„ 14th/15th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Blackbirds, Starlings, and Sky-Larks from 3 to 4 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 1. Clear.

Eddystone Lt.—Large numbers of Blackbirds and a few Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks after midnight. Wind S.E. 2. Overcast.

St. Tudwal Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings at 3 A.M. Calm. Overcast, slight haze.

Feb. 15th/16th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 4.30 to 5 A.M. Wind S.E. 3. Clear.

Hanois Lt.—A few Blackbirds at 5 A.M., a "Thrush" and a Blackbird on the roof at dawn. Wind E. 2. Dark, passing rain.

,, 16th/17th. *Skerries Lt.*—A few Starlings at 3 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 4. Drizzle.

,, 21st. Full Moon.

,, 24th. *Cromer Lt.*—A large flock of "Crows" flying N. Wind S. 4. Cloudy, misty.

, 24th/25th. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Blackbirds and Starlings and a Mistle-Thrush from 9 to 9.15 P.M. Wind S.E. 6. Clear.

Spurn Head Lt.—Starlings passing, apparently S.W., from 2 A.M. to dawn. Wind S. 2. Cloudy, misty.

,, 25th/26th. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Starlings at 8.40 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 5. Clear.

,, 26th/27th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Large numbers of Starlings, a few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds, Sky-Larks, Lapwings and Curlews from 8 to 12 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 2. Overcast, rain.

Caskets Lt.—A few Blackbirds and Starlings at 9 P.M. and 1 A.M. Wind N.E. 4. Clear.

Cromer Lt.—A few Starlings and a Sky-Lark from 5 to 5.30 A.M. Wind S.W. 2 to W. 4. Overcast, misty.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A Pied Wagtail at 10.30 P.M., a Blackbird, a Starling and a Sky-Lark at 2 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 2 to N.E. 1. Cloudy.

St. Tudwal Lt.—A few Blackbirds at 3 A.M. Wind N.N.W. 1. Overcast to cloudy.

Skerries Lt.—Large numbers of Starlings.

Spurn Head Lt.—Starlings and Sky-Larks passing all night, a Dunlin at 11.55 P.M. and a Ringed Plover at 4.10 A.M. Wind S. 2 to W. 5 to W.N.W. 4. Misty, cloudy.

Feb. 27th. Moon, Last Quarter.

„ 27th/28th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Large numbers of Blackbirds and Starlings, many Song-Thrushes, a few Lapwings and Curlews, a Stonechat and a Reed-Bunting from 1 to 6 A.M. Wind S.E. 2. Overcast.

Hanois Lt.—Two Starlings at 10 P.M. Wind N. 3. Dark.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A few Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 1 to 2 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 1. Cloudy.

St. Tudwal Lt.—A few Blackbirds and Starlings at 4 A.M. Wind E. 2. Overcast.

S. Stack Lt.—A few Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings at 11 P.M. Wind N.E. 3. Clear.

„ 28th. *Caskets Lt.*—Four flocks of Starlings flying E.

„ 28th/March 1st. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 10 P.M. to 2 A.M. Wind S.W. 5. Clear.

Caskets Lt.—A few Starlings and two Pied Wagtails between 7 and 9 P.M. Wind E. by S. 3. Overcast.

Hanois Lt.—A few British Song-Thrushes and Starlings between 11.30 P.M. and 3 A.M., a Rock-Pipit at 4 A.M. Wind E. 2. Dark.

Hurst Lt.—A few “Thrushes” and Starlings at 11.30 P.M. Wind N.E. 2. Hazy, passing showers.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Starlings at 2 A.M. Wind E. 2. Cloudy.

St. Tudwal Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings at 5 A.M. Wind S. 4. Overcast.

Skerries Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes and Starlings at 10.30 P.M. Wind S. 4. Clear.

S. Stack Lt.—A few Starlings at 10 A.M. Wind S. 6. Clear.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Starlings between 8.40 and 10.50 P.M. Wind W. 2 to S. 4. Overcast to cloudy, misty.

- March 1st/2nd. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Starlings between 9 and 9.30 p.m. and at 2 a.m., four Rock-Pipits at 2 a.m. Wind S.S.E. 5 to S.W. 6. Overcast to rain.
- „ 2nd/3rd. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 1.30 to 4.30 a.m. Wind S.W. 5 to 6. Overcast to clear.
- Cromer Lt.*—Several “Thrushes,” Sky-Larks and a Chaffinch after midnight. Wind S. 4. Clear.
- Hurst Lt.*—Many Blackbirds and Starlings at 2 a.m. Wind S.W. 2. Dark, passing showers.
- „ 3rd/4th. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Redwings at 12.30 a.m. Large numbers of birds heard passing
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Many Sky-Larks and a few Song-Thrushes, Redwings and Rock-Pipits. Wind W.S.W. to W. 3. Cloudy, clear.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks, with a few Golden Plovers, Lapwings and Curlews from 10.30 p.m. to dawn, apparently flying S.W. Wind W. to S.S.W. 3 to 4. Overcast, misty to cloudy.
- „ 4th. *Caskets Lt.*—A Woodcock on the rock in the morning.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—Several “Thrushes,” Blackbirds, Hooded Crows and Sky-Larks flying S.W. at 8.30 a.m. Wind W.S.W. 5. Cloudy, misty, dull.
- „ 4th/5th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks. Wind W.S.W. 5. Cloudy, clear.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A few “Thrushes,” Blackbirds, Starlings and Curlews from 11 p.m. to dawn. Wind S.W. to W.S.W. 5. Cloudy.
- „ 5th. *Newarp Lt.-v.*—Twenty-four Starlings flying W. at 10 a.m. Wind W.S.W. 4. Clear.
- „ 5th/6th. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Mistle-Thrushes, Redwings and Starlings at 9 and 10 p.m. Wind S.W. 4.
- Eddystone Lt.*—Large numbers of Redwings and Starlings, a flock of Golden Plovers and a few Song-Thrushes from 8 to 10 p.m. Wind S.S.W. 6. Drizzle.

March 5th/6th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes all night, a Blackbird and a Sky-Lark at 3 A.M. and many Starlings at 5 A.M. Wind W. 3. Cloudy to overcast.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks between 11.30 P.M. and 4.15 A.M. Wind S. to W.S.W. 7. Cloudy.

„ 6th/7th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 to 3 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 7. Cloudy.

Caskets Lt.—A few Redwings and Starlings at 10 P.M. and Lapwings at 1 A.M. Wind S.W. 6. Clear.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Starlings at 2 A.M. Wind W. 3. Clear sky with clouds, misty.

„ 7th/8th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Starlings and Sky-Larks, a Common Snipe and a Redshank between 12 and 4 A.M. Wind N. 4. Clear.

Caskets Lt.—A few Redwings and Starlings at 8 P.M. Wind N.N.W.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few Sky-Larks from 1 to 5 A.M. Wind N.W. 4. Cloudy, clear.

Newarp Lt.-v.—Four Sky-Larks at 11 P.M. Wind W. 6. Clear.

„ 8th. New Moon.

„ 8th/9th. *S. Stack Lt.*—A few Blackbirds and Starlings from 8 to 12 P.M. Wind W. 5. Overcast, clear.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few “Thrushes,” Blackbirds and Starlings from 12 to 3.30 A.M. Wind W. 2. Cloudy, misty.

„ 9th/10th. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Starlings with single Mistle-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Meadow-Pipits from 9 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 6. Clear.

Newarp Lt.-v.—Twelve Blackbirds flying N.W. at 6 A.M. Wind W. 5 to 6. Clear.

- March 9th/10th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Large numbers of “Thrushes,” Blackbirds, Sky-Larks, Lapwings and Curlews from 12.30 to 4 A.M., apparently flying S.W. Wind S.W. 3. Cloudy, misty.
- „ 10th/11th. *Caskets Lt.*—A Meadow-Pipit at 11 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Clear.
- Cromer Lt.*—Several Lapwings at 10.35 P.M. and a few “Thrushes,” Starlings and Sky-Larks after midnight. Wind S.S.W. Overcast, misty.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 1 to 4 A.M. Wind W. 4. Cloudy, clear.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—A Stonechat and a Pied Wagtail at 3 A.M. and two Meadow-Pipits at 5 A.M. Wind W. 3. Overcast.
- „ 11th/12th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Blackbirds and Starlings and a Stonechat between 11 P.M. and 2 A.M. Wind N.E. 3. Cloudy.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—Flocks of Dunlins with a few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings, Sky-Larks, Lapwings and Curlews from 1 A.M. to dawn, apparently flying S.W. Wind S.S.W. to W.N.W. 3. Overcast, misty.
- „ 12th. *Newarp Lt.-v.*—Thirty “Crows” flying N.W. at noon. Wind S.S.W. 2. Clear.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—“Rooks” flying S.W. in lots of two or three all day.
- „ 12th/13th. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Wheatears (small race) and Chiffchaffs from 10 P.M. to 1 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 3. Clear.
- Cromer Lt.*—Two Goldcrests at 10 P.M. Wind S.W. Overcast, misty.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—A Blackbird at 3 A.M. and a Chiffchaff at 5 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 3. Cloudy.
- Skerries Lt.*—A few Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks between 2 and 4.30 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 4. Clear.

- March 13th. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Wheatears, "Wagtails," Greenfinches, Starlings and a Stonechat on the rock at dawn; a few Blackbirds, Redbreasts, Chaffinches, Sky-Larks and a Kestrel arrived during the morning. Wind N.N.E. 3. Clear.
- Skerries Lt.*—Several Sky-Larks flying S.S.E. at 10.30 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Clear.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—"Rooks" passing all day.
- „ 13th/14th. *Caskets Lt.*—Two Starlings at 11.15 P.M. Wind S.W. 5. Overcast.
- Skerries Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks between 12.30 and 6 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 4 to W. by N. 4. Rain.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Starlings at 8.30 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 4. Overcast, misty.
- „ 14th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Several Chaffinches and Sky-Larks flying N.W. between 7 A.M. and noon. Wind S.W. 4 to 5. Overcast, clear.
- „ 14th/15th. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Stonechats at 11 P.M. Wind S.W. 4. Clear.
- „ 15th. Moon, First Quarter.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Thirty "Sparrows" flying N.W. at 11 A.M. Wind S.W. 4 to 5. Overcast, clear.
- „ 15th/16th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings from 8 to 10 P.M. Wind S.W. to W.S.W. 6. Cloudy, clear.
- „ 16th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Large flocks of "Rooks" flying S.W. at 7 and 7.50 A.M.
- „ 17th. *Cromer Lt.*—A large flock of "Crows" flying N. at 5.15 P.M. Wind N.W. 7.
- „ 19th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—"Rooks" passing in a continuous stream from 9.30 A.M. to 2.30 P.M.
- „ 21st. *Spurn Head Lt.*—"Rooks" passing in lots of two or three all day.
- „ 22nd. Full Moon.

- March 22nd. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Sky-Larks at 10 and
(*contd.*). “Linnets” at 11 A.M., flying N.W. Wind S.E. 4 to
3. Clear.
- Longsand Lt.-v.*—Several Chaffinches and “Sparrows”
during the day. Wind S.W. 4. Clear.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—“Rooks” flying S.W. all day.
Wind S.S.W. to S.E. 4 to 6. Cloudy.
- „ 22nd/23rd. *Winterton Lt.*—A few Starlings at 10 P.M. Wind S. 6.
- „ 24th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Chaffinches flying W. at
2 P.M. and “Sparrows” to the S.W. at 5 P.M. Wind
N.E. 4 to N.N.E. 4. Clear.
- „ 24th/25th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Large numbers of Starlings, and a few
Rock-Pipits and Water-Rails from 10 P.M. to 2 A.M.
Wind S. 3. Clear.
- „ 25th. *Longsand Lt.-v.*—Twenty-four “Rooks” flying N.W. at
noon. Wind E. 3. Clear.
- „ 25th/26th. *Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—Several Goldcrests at 1.30 A.M.
Wind S.S.E. 3. Fog.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Several Starlings at 3 A.M.
Wind S.E. 4. Cloudy.
- „ 26th. *Longsand Lt.-v.*—Several “Rooks” flying N.W. at
8.30 A.M. Wind E. 5. Clear.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A Jackdaw flying N.W. at
8 A.M. and three Starlings to the S.W. at 9 A.M.
Wind E.S.E. 4. Cloudy.
- „ 26th/27th. *Cromer Lt.*—A Blackbird at 5.30 A.M. Wind E. 3.
Overcast, misty.
- Hurst Lt.*—A Woodcock at 8.40 P.M. Wind N.E.
Dark, hazy.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Two Sky-Larks at 11 P.M. Wind
E. by S. 3. Overcast.
- Winterton Lt.*—A few Starlings from 12 to 3 A.M.
Wind E.N.E. 3. Overcast.
- „ 27th. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A Chiffchaff at 1.30 P.M. Wind
E. 1. Fog, rain.

March 27th/28th. *Caskets Lt.*—Two Goldcrests and Chaffinches at 2 A.M.
Wind S.E. 5. Clear.

Cromer Lt.—Two Goldcrests at 4 A.M. and a Starling
at 5.30 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Fog.

Longsand Lt.-v.—Large numbers of "Thrushes" and
Starlings from 8 to 12 P.M. and 1 to 3 A.M. Wind
S.S.E. 1 to 2. Misty.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Several Starlings and Lap-
wings between 8 and 12 P.M. Wind, calm to S.W. 1.
Fog.

Spurn Head Lt.—A Wheatear at 10 P.M. and large
numbers of Starlings from 11 P.M. to dawn. Wind
E. 4. Overcast, drizzle and fog.

Spurn Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 2.30 A.M. Wind
S.E. 1. Fog.

Trevoze Head Lt.—A few Starlings at 3 A.M. Wind
N.W. 3. Cloudy.

Winterton Lt.—A few Starlings at 2 A.M. Wind
E.S.E. 3. Fog.

Withernsea Lt.—Large numbers of Starlings from
9 P.M. to dawn, two Goldcrests at 1 A.M. Wind E. 3.
to S.E. 4 to 6. Mist to rain.

„ 28th. *Caskets Lt.*—Several Blackbirds, Chaffinches and
"Wrens" on the rock at dawn.

Spurn Lt.-v.—Several small flocks of Chaffinches and
Starlings arrived from the N.E.

, 28th/29th. *Cromer Lt.*—Several Sky-Larks and a "Flycatcher"
at 3 A.M. Wind S. 3. Misty.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Chaffinches and Dunlins at
5 A.M. Wind S.W. 3. Overcast.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Starlings and
Curlews from 9 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 3.
Fog.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Starlings from midnight to
dawn. Wind E.S.E. 2. Fog and drizzle.

March 28th/29th. *Spurn Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings at 1.45 A.M. Wind
(*contd.*). S. 3. Clear.

Winterton Lt.—A few Starlings from 12 to 3 A.M.
Wind S.E. 2. Overcast, misty later.

„ 29th. Moon, Last Quarter.

Longsand Lt.-v.—A few Chaffinches and Starlings at
10 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 4. Misty rain.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Large numbers of “Crows”
flying S.E. at 7.45 A.M.; a Starling on board at
10 A.M. and a Redbreast at 10.30 A.M. Wind E.S.E.
to E. Overcast.

„ 29th/30th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Large numbers of Starlings, fifty Water-
Rails (14 killed), and a few Song - Thrushes,
Wheatears (small race), Jack Snipes, Knots and
Manx Shearwaters from 10.30 P.M. to 5 A.M. Wind
E. to N.E. 3. Overcast, rain.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 3 A.M. Wind
S.S.W. 4. Clear.

Skerries Lt.—Many Starlings and Lapwings with a few
Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Sky-Larks, and Water-
Rails, a Common Snipe and a Moorhen at 3 A.M.
Calm. Drizzle.

South Stack Lt.—Many Starlings at midnight. Wind
E.N.E. 5. Overcast, rain.

Spurn Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 3 A.M. Wind S. 5.
Clear.

Whitby Lt.—Many Starlings from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind
S. 3. Cloudy.

„ 30th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Large flocks of Starlings on the Island.

Cromer Lt.—A large flock of “Rooks” flying N.W.
and several large flocks of Starlings to the E. Wind
S.W. 4.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few Starlings flying N.W. at
1 P.M. Wind S. 4. Blue sky.

„ 30th/31st. *Cromer Lt.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from
1 to 4 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 1. Cloudy, misty.

March 30th/31st. *Longsand Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from
(*contd.*). 2 to 3 A.M. Calm. Fog.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 11 P.M. Wind
W. 2. Clear.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Blackbirds,
Starlings, Lapwings and Curlews, and a few
“Ducks,” “Stone-runners” and Woodcocks from
8 P.M. to 2 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 3 to S.W. 1. Fog.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A few Wheatears (small race),
Chiffchaffs, Willow - Warblers and Starlings at
2 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 2. Overcast.

Spurn Head Lt.—Large numbers of Redwings, Black-
birds, Starlings and Sky-Larks, and a few Curlews
from 12.30 A.M. to dawn. Wind S. 3. Overcast,
misty.

Spurn Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 2.15 A.M. Wind
W.S.W. 2. Clear.

Winterton Lt.—A few Starlings from 11 to 12 P.M.
Wind S.W. 4. Cloudy, misty.

Withernsea Lt.—Large numbers of Starlings all night.
Wind S. 2. Misty.

„ 31st. *Caskets Lt.*—Two Redbreasts, several “Redstarts” and
“Titlarks” and a Starling on the rock at dawn;
“Brown Linnets” passing from sunrise to noon.
Wind S. Clear.

Dudgeon Lt.-v.—Thirty Sky-Larks flying W. at
9 A.M. Wind S. 1. Cloudy, misty.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few Bramblings at 11 A.M.,
Chaffinches at 11.30 A.M., and large numbers of
Chaffinches and Starlings at 3.20 P.M., flying S.W.
Wind N.N.W. 1 to N.N.E. 3. Overcast, misty rain,
to rain.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Five Starlings and a “Titlark”
on board at 3 P.M. Wind E. 1. Fog.

Spurn Head Lt.—“Crows” passing continuously to
S.W. from 9.30 to 11.50 A.M., three Goldcrests at
11.35 A.M. Wind S. 3. Overcast.

Mar. 31st/Apr. 1st. *Cusquets Lt.*—A Wheatear (small race) at 11 P.M.
Wind S. Clear.

Cromer Lt.—A large flock of Curlews flying S. at 10.30 P.M.; several Blackbirds, Chaffinches, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 to 12.30 P.M. Wind S. 2. Overcast, misty.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Many Starlings and a few Chaffinches from 8 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 2 to N.N.W. 2, to S. 1, to W. 3. Overcast, rain to drizzle, to clear.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Chaffinches and Starlings at 9 P.M., left to S.W. Wind S. 1. Overcast.

Newarp Lt.-v.—Numbers of Redwings, Chaffinches and Starlings from 3 to 7 A.M. Calm. Fog and rain.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—A Chaffinch and thirty "Sparrows" on board at 6.30 P.M., departed N.W. Many Starlings and several Blackbirds and Chaffinches from 7 P.M. to 2 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 2. Clear.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—A few Chaffinches, Starlings and Sky-Larks at 12 P.M. and 2 A.M. Wind S.W. 1 to S.S.W. 2. Overcast.

Spurn Lt.-v.—Many Starlings at 1.15 and 3.30 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 2 to S.W. 2. Clear to fog.

Whitby Lt.—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 2. Cloudy.

Winterton Lt.—A few Chaffinches and Starlings from 11 to 12 P.M. and at 3 A.M. Wind N. 1 to S. 1. Rain and mist to overcast and rain.

April 1st.

Dudgeon Lt.-v.—A few Starlings flying W. at 6 A.M. and a "Crow" to the W. at noon; four Chaffinches arrived at 6 A.M. and stayed all day. Wind S.S.W. 2. Overcast, misty.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few Greenfinches at 9 A.M. and Chaffinches at 11 A.M., flying N.W. Wind S.S.W. 5 to 3. Cloudy.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Twelve Chaffinches on board all day and twenty "Sparrows" at 4 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 2. Clear.

- April 1st. *Shipwash Lt.-v.*—A few Redwings and Starlings flying S.W. at 8 A.M. Wind S. by W. 2. Clear.
- Spurn Lt.-v.*—Several Chaffinches and Sky-Larks on board all day.
- „ 1st/2nd. *Cromer Lt.*—Many “ Thrushes,” Starlings, Sky-Larks and Curlews from 3 to 4 A.M. Wind W. 4. Overcast, rain.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings at 2 A.M. Wind W. 4. Overcast.
- Spurn Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks at 3.40 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 3. Clear.
- „ 2nd. *Cromer Lt.*—Six “ Crows ” flying S. at 5.30 A.M. and a large flock of Starlings to N.W. at 12.15 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 3 to S.S.W. 4. Misty to clear.
- Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—Four Meadow-Pipits and two Starlings arrived and went W.S.W. at 3 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 3. Clear.
- Longsand Lt.-v.*—A few Chaffinches at 9 A.M. Wind S.W. 3. Clear.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Twenty Chaffinches flying S.W. in the forenoon. Wind S. by W. 3. Clear.
- „ 2nd/3rd. *Caskets Lt.*—A Wryneck at 1 A.M. Wind E. 6. Clear.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A few Chaffinches, Starlings and Curlews at 8 P.M. Wind W. 3. Clear.
- „ 3rd. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Ten Chaffinches on board all day. Wind E. 4. Clear.
- „ 3rd/4th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Wheatears (small race), Willow-Warblers, Starlings and Water-Rails from 10 P.M. to 1 A.M. Wind E. to N.E. 4. Clear.
- Cromer Lt.*—Two Starlings and a Goldcrest at 3.35 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 7. Overcast.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings at 9 P.M. Wind N.E. by E. 5. Overcast, misty rain.

April 3rd/4th. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings from 12 to 4 A.M. and four Chaffinches at 6 A.M. Wind N.E. 4. Clear.

Spurn Lt.-v.—A few Meadow-Pipits at 3.20 A.M. Wind N.E. 4 to 5. Clear.

„ 4th. *Spurn Lt.-v.*—Several large flocks of Starlings arrived from the N.E.

„ 4th/5th. *Hanois Lt.*—Two Wheatears (small race) at 10 P.M. Wind E.N.E. 6. Hazy.

„ 6th. New Moon.

Caskets Lt.—A Ring-Ouzel, two Wheatears, a “Red-start” and several “Tit-Larks” on the rock at dawn.

„ 7th/8th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Wheatears (small race) at 11 P.M. Wind E.N.E. 5. Dark, gloomy.

„ 8th. *Caskets Lt.*—Several Ring-Ouzels and a Turtle-Dove on the rock at dawn.

„ 8th/9th. *Caskets Lt.*—Large numbers of Wheatears (small race) and a few Ring-Ouzels, Willow-Warblers and Starlings with single Blackcaps, Meadow-Pipits and Yellow Buntings from 10 P.M. to dawn. Wind N.E. 4. Clear.

Hanois Lt.—Many Wheatears (small race), a few Willow-Warblers, a Starling, a Sky-Lark and a Jack Snipe between 11 P.M. and 3 A.M. Wind E. 3. Dark, gloomy.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 11 P.M. and 2.30 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 4 to N. 4. Overcast, passing drizzle.

Longsand Lt.-v.—A Water-Rail at 2 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 5. Clear.

Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.—A flock of Curlews at 10 P.M., two Fieldfares and a few Starlings at 2.30 A.M. Wind E. 1. Overcast.

Owers Lt.-v.—Four Wrynecks at midnight. Wind N.E. 4. Hazy.

April 8th/9th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—Many Starlings and a Blackcap between 12 and 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 3. Clear.

Spurn Head Lt.—Large numbers of Starlings and a few Redwings, Fieldfares and Blackbirds from 12 to 2.30 A.M., apparently flying S.W. Wind S.S.W. 4. Overcast.

Spurn Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 9 P.M. Wind N.N.E. 5. Clear.

„ 9th/10th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Fieldfares, Willow-Warblers, Starlings, Sky-Larks and Curlews, a Moorhen, a Common Snipe and a Manx Shearwater from 11 P.M. to dawn. Wind N.N.E. 3 to 5. Clear.

Cuskets Lt.—Large numbers of Wheatears (small race) with a few Willow-Warblers and single Song-Thrushes, Tree-Pipits and Wrynecks from 11 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 3. Clear.

Cromer Lt.—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind N.W. 5. Overcast, misty rain.

Dudgeon Lt.-v.—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings and Starlings at 2 A.M., left to W.S.W. at 4 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 4. Overcast.

Hanois Lt.—Many Wheatears (small race) and a few Willow-Warblers from 10 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 2 to N.W. 2. Dark, gloomy to overcast.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 6 P.M., left to W. Wind W.S.W. 1. Overcast.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Redwings, Starlings and other “small birds” with a few Lapwings and Curlews from 9 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind N.W. 4. Misty.

Owers Lt.-v.—A dozen Willow-Warblers at 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 2. Hazy.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Wheatears (small race) and Willow-Warblers with a few Blackcaps, Chiffchaffs, Tree-Pipits and Wrynecks from 11 P.M. to dawn. Wind N.W. 2. Overcast.

April 9th/10th. *Spurn Lt.-v.*—Three Redwings at 11 P.M. Wind (contd.). W.S.W. 3. Overcast but clear.

„ 10th/11th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A Sky-Lark at 10 P.M., a Redwing, a Northern Willow-Warbler and a Yellow Bunting between 2 A.M. and dawn. Wind N. 5 to 3. Cloudy.

Cuskets Lt.—Large numbers of Wheatears (small race) and a few Willow-Warblers from 12.30 A.M. to dawn. Wind N. by W. 4 to N.N.E. 5. Clear.

Hanois Lt.—A few Wheatears (small race) and Willow-Warblers from 1 to 4 A.M. Wind N.N.W. 2. Overcast, dark.

Owers Lt.-v.—A few Wheatears (small race) at 1 A.M. Wind N.W. 4. Misty rain.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Many Redwings and Starlings, two Blackbirds and a Stonechat from 2 to 3.30 A.M. Wind N.E. 2. Rain.

Spurn Head Lt.—Large numbers of Starlings with a few Redwings, Blackbirds, Water-Rails and Woodcocks all night. Wind N. Overcast.

„ 11th/12th. *Cuskets Lt.*—Several Wheatears (small race) and Meadow-Pipits at 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 3. Clear.

Spurn Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at midnight. Wind E.S.E. 6. Overcast, with showers, but clear.

„ 12th/13th. *Eddystone Lt.*—A large number of small birds (“Stonechats and Willow-Wrens”), a Song-Thrush and a Starling killed. Wind S.S.E. 3. Clear.

Hanois Lt.—Many Wheatears. Wind E. 1. Overcast.

Morecambe Lt.-v.—Three Fieldfares at 3 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 2. Fog.

„ 13th/14th. *Cuskets Lt.*—Large numbers of Wheatears (small race) and Willow-Warblers, with a few Song-Thrushes, Chiffchaffs, Starlings, Lapwings, Redshanks and Curlews from 11 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind S.E. 3. Clear.

April 13th/14th. *Hanois Lt.*—Many Wheatears (large race) and a few (contd.). Meadow-Pipits and Sky-Larks and a White Wagtail from 1 to 4 A.M. Wind S.W. 3. Dark, passing showers.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Willow-Warblers and many Wheatears (both races) from 12 to 2 A.M., two Redstarts, a Continental Song-Thrush, a Chiffchaff and a Wryneck at 3 A.M. Wind S.W. 3 to 2. Cloudy.

Southwold Lt.—A Willow-Warbler at 2 A.M. Wind S.W. 3. Cloudy, rain.

„ 14th. Moon, First Quarter.

„ 14th/15th. *Cuskets Lt.*—A few Wheatears (both races) and Willow-Warblers from 1 to 4 A.M. Wind S. by W. 4. Clear.

„ 19th. *Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—Seven Chaffinches flying N.W. at 3 P.M. Wind W. 5. Clear.

„ 20th. Full Moon.

„ 20th/21st. *Cuskets Lt.*—A few Willow-Warblers at 11 P.M. Wind S.E. Rain.

„ 22nd. *Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—Two Chaffinches flying W. at 10 A.M. Wind E. by N. 1. Clear.

„ 24th/25th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Willow-Warblers, a Fieldfare and a Manx Shearwater between 12 and 3 A.M. Wind N.W. 4. Cloudy.

Cuskets Lt.—Large numbers of Wheatears (large race), Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, a few Whitethroats, several Redstarts, Garden-Warblers and Swallows, three Fieldfares, a Ring-Dove and a Land-Rail between 9.15 P.M. and 2.45 A.M. Wind S. by W. to W.S.W. 4 to 5. Rain, to passing showers.

Cromer Lt.—A Wheatear at 11.50 P.M.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Whitethroats, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, many Wheatears (small race), Whinchats, Redstarts, Blackcaps, Chiffchaffs and Pied Flycatchers, several Garden-

April 24th/25th. Warblers, a Nightingale, a Lesser Whitethroat, a Northern Willow-Warbler, a Grasshopper-Warbler, two House-Martins, a Sand-Martin and a Water-Rail (at least 500 birds killed). Wind S.W. 2. Overcast, drizzling rain.

Withernsea Lt.—Many Sedge-Warblers at 2.10 A.M. Wind S.E. 4. Cloudy to overcast.

„ 25th. *Caskets Lt.*—Large numbers of “Linnets,” several Wheatears, Blackcaps, Willow-Warblers, Yellow Wagtails and Greenfinches on the rock at dawn.

„ 26th/27th. *Trevoze Head Lt.*—A Cuckoo killed. Wind S.W. 5. Heavy rain.

„ 27th/28th. *Caskets Lt.*—Large numbers of Wheatears (large race), Whitethroats, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, many Redstarts, a few Ring-Ouzels, Whinchats, Garden-Warblers and Chiffchaffs and two Grasshopper-Warblers between 9.15 P.M. and dawn. Wind S.W. 5 to S. by W. 5. Passing showers.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Many Wheatears (both races), Whitethroats, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, a few Redstarts, Nightingales, Blackcaps and Garden-Warblers, a Blackbird, a Whinchat, a Northern Willow-Warbler, a Wood-Warbler, a Pied Flycatcher and a Nightjar between 11 P.M. and dawn. Wind S.W. to N.W. 3. Overcast.

„ 28th. Moon, Last Quarter.

Caskets Lt.—Two “Crows” flying W. at 10 A.M. Wind S. by E. 4. Clear.

„ 28th/29th. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Willow- and Wood-Warblers from 11 P.M. to 2.30 A.M. Wind S. 2. Clear.

Eddystone Lt.—Large numbers of Whitethroats and Willow-Warblers after midnight. Wind S. 4. Clear.

Withernsea Lt.—A Wheatear at 1 A.M. Wind S. 3. Clear.

„ 29th. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Several Tree Sparrows all day and a Song-Thrush at 7.20 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 2. Clear.

April 29th/30th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Whitethroats, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers and Water-Rails and one Grasshopper-Warbler from 9.30 P.M. to 1.30 A.M. Many Dunlins all night, went S. at dawn. Wind S.E. 3. Overcast, rain.

Caskets Lt.—A few Wheatears (large race), Redstarts, Whitethroats and Sedge - Warblers from 12 to 2.30 A.M. Wind S.W. 3. Clear.

Cromer Lt.—Many Whitethroats, Willow-Warblers and Grey Plovers from 12 to 3.30 A.M. and a Swallow at 1 A.M. Wind S. 5. Rain.

„ 30th. *Girdler Lt.-v.*—Two Chaffinches on deck at 6 A.M. and a “Swallow” flying S.W. at 10.15 A.M. Wind S.W. by W. 4 to W. by S. 3. Clear.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—A Tree-Sparrow found dead on deck at 8 A.M.

„ 30th/May 1st. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Wheatears (large race), White-throats, Willow-, Sedge- and Grasshopper-Warblers, a Common Wren and two Dunlins from 1 to 2.30 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 3. Clear.

Caskets Lt.—Two Starlings at midnight. Wind W.S.W. 4. Clear.

Cromer Lt.—Several Fieldfares, Whitethroats and Grasshopper-Warblers from 11 to 12 P.M. Wind N.N.E. 3 to N. 1. Overcast, misty rain to mist.

Skerries Lt.—Three Willow-Warblers and a Common Sandpiper between 1 and 2.30 A.M. Wind S.S.E. Cloudy.

Southwold Lt.—Two Lesser Whitethroats. Wind N. 2. Overcast, rain.

Spurn Head Lt.—Many Fieldfares, “Flycatchers” and Dotterels, with a few Starlings and two Common Wrens all night. Wind calm to S.S.W. 1. Overcast.

May 1st. *Caskets Lt.*—Three “Rooks” flying W. at 9.30 A.M.

„ 1st/2nd. *Newarp Lt.-v.*—Many Song-Thrushes from 3 to 4 A.M. Wind W. 2. Misty rain.

- May 1st/2nd. *Southwold Lt.*—A Lesser Whitethroat and a Sedge-Warbler. Wind S.E. 2. Cloudy.
(*contd.*).
- „ 2nd/3rd. *Cashets Lt.*—A Reed-Warbler at 1.30 A.M. Wind S. 4. Clear.
- „ 3rd/4th. *Southwold Lt.*—A Lesser Whitethroat and a Willow-Warbler at 3 A.M. Wind S.E. 2. Cloudy.
- „ 4th/5th. *Cashets Lt.*—Many Wheatears (large race), Chiffchaffs and Willow-Warblers and a few Whitethroats. Sedge- and Grasshopper-Warblers, Tree-Pipits and Whimbrels from 11.30 P.M. to dawn. Wind W. 4. Overcast. Many of the above left the rock at dawn and flew E., towards Alderney.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Wheatears (small race) and Whitethroats, a Blackcap, a Red-backed Shrike and a Sky-Lark between 11 P.M. and 2 A.M. Wind N.N.W. 2. to calm. Overcast, rain.
- Skerries Lt.*—Three Fieldfares and a Wheatear (small race) at 2.30 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 6. Rain.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Wheatears (large race), Willow-Warblers and Dotterels from 10 to 12 P.M. Wind S.S.W. to W.N.W. Overcast, misty.
- „ 5th/6th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Wheatears (large race), White-throats, Willow-, Sedge- and Grasshopper-Warblers, Spotted Flycatchers, Land-Rails, Dunlins and a Moorhen from 10.30 to 12 P.M. Wind S. 4. Overcast, rain.
- Lundy North Lt.*—A Whitethroat and a Willow-Warbler killed.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Whitethroats and Willow-Warblers, a Blackcap and a Tree-Pipit from 1 to 2 A.M. Wind N.W. 2. Cloudy.
- Skerries Lt.*—A few Willow-Warblers at 1 A.M. Wind S. by E. 4. Rain.
- „ 6th. New Moon.

May 6th/7th. *Caskets Lt.*—Large numbers of Whitethroats and Sedge - Warblers, many Wheatears (large race), Willow-Warblers and Curlews, a few Blackcaps, Garden-Warblers and Turtle-Doves, a Fieldfare, a Northern Willow-Warbler and a Spotted Flycatcher from 10.30 P.M. to dawn. Large numbers went E. at dawn. Wind S.S.W. 4 to S.W. 5. Overcast to clear.

„ 7th. *Caskets Lt.*—Several Whinchats and Redstarts on the rock and “Brown Linnets” flying W. in the forenoon.

„ 7th/8th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Whitethroats from 12.30 to 2 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 4. Overcast, rain.

Caskets Lt.—Large numbers of Wheatears (large race), Whitethroats, Garden-, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers and a few Chiffchaffs from 10.30 P.M. to dawn. Large numbers left the rock at dawn, flying E. towards Alderney. Wind S.S.E. 6. Overcast.

Sark Lt.—A Spotted Flycatcher killed. Wind S. 6. Dark.

„ 8th/9th. *Caskets Lt.*—Large numbers of Wheatears (large race), Whitethroats, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers from 10.15 P.M. to dawn. Wind S.S.E. 3. Clear.

„ 9th. *Girdler Lt.*—A “Sparrow” on deck at 8 A.M. and a dozen “Swallows” flying S.W. and N.W. between 8 A.M. and noon. Calm, overcast, rain.

„ 9th/10th. *Caskets Lt.*—Large numbers of Wheatears (large race), Whitethroats, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, two Spotted Flycatchers and a Northern Willow-Warbler from 12 to 3 A.M. Wind S. by W. 4 to 5. Clear.

Skerries Lt.—A Fieldfare and several Wheatears between 11.30 and 11.45 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Clear.

„ 10th. *Caskets Lt.*—Two Whinchats on the rock, a “Rook” flying N.E. and several “Brown Linnets” to the W. at 10 A.M.

Girdler Lt.-v.—Many “Swallows” passing N.W. almost continuously from 5 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 4.30 to 6 P.M. Wind S.W. 2. Clear.

- May 10th/11th. *Caskets Lt.*—Large numbers of Wheatears (large race), Whitethroats and Sedge-Warblers and a few Black-caps, Garden-Warblers, Tree-Pipits and Spotted Flycatchers from 1.30 to 2.30 A.M. Wind S. by W. 5. Clear.
- „ 11th. *Caskets Lt.*—Large numbers of small birds (*cf.* 10th/11th) on the rock at dawn, flew E. during the day. A Kestrel seen at 11 A.M.
- „ 11th/12th. *Caskets Lt.*—Large numbers of Whitethroats and Sedge-Warblers with a few Garden-Warblers and Turtle-Doves from 2 to 2.15 A.M. Wind S.E. 5. Rain.
- „ 12th. *Caskets Lt.*—Many Wheatears and other small birds (*cf.* 11th/12th) and about thirty Turtle-Doves on the rock at dawn, flew E. and N.E., a Cuckoo seen at 10.30 A.M.
- „ 12th/13th. *Burdsey Lt.*—A few Whitethroats and Sedge-Warblers from midnight to dawn. Wind E. 3. Clear.
- Caskets Lt.*—Many Whitethroats and Sedge-Warblers at 2 and 2.10 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Overcast, rain.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Whitethroats, Garden-Warblers, Spotted Flycatchers and a Whinchat. Wind E. 1. Overcast, rain.
- „ 13th. Moon, First Quarter.
- Caskets Lt.*—Two Whinchats, several Redstarts and “Brown Linnets” on the rock at 9 A.M.
- Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—A Chaffinch arrived from E. at 5.30 P.M. Wind N.N.E. 3. Clear.
- „ 13th/14th. *Caskets Lt.*—A few Whitethroats and Sedge-Warblers at 2.15 A.M. Wind N.E. 4. Clear.
- „ 14th/15th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A Whimbrel at 11 P.M. Wind N.E. 4. Overcast, rain.
- Caskets Lt.*—Many Spotted Flycatchers, with a few Whitethroats and Sedge-Warblers at 2.30 A.M. Wind N.E. 5. Cloudy.

- May 19th/20th. *Caskets Lt.*—Many Spotted Flycatchers, with a few Whitethroats, Garden- and Sedge-Warblers and Turtle-Doves at 2.20 A.M. Wind W. by S. 4. Overcast, rain.
- „ 20th. Full Moon.
- „ 20th/21st. *Caskets Lt.*—One Sedge-Warbler killed.
- „ 23rd/24th. *Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—Six Spotted Flycatchers at 2.30 A.M. Wind S.W. 4. Overcast, rain.
- „ 26th/27th. *Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—Three Willow-Warblers at 1 A.M. Wind S. 2. Clear.
- „ 27th. *Caskets Lt.*—A Nightjar seen on the rock.
- „ 28th. Moon, Last Quarter.

NOTES
ON
MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS
DURING
THE AUTUMN OF 1912.

Day Migration is denoted thus: September 30th.

Night Migration is denoted thus: September 29th/30th.

THE MISTLE-THRUSH (*Turdus viscivorus*).

The records of this species are too scanty to throw much light on its migration. No movement of importance was reported till the latter part of August, when flocks were seen at Braemar (Aberdeen) going east on the 20th, at Hindhead (Surrey) and Ulverston (Lancashire) on the 23rd, and at Cheltenham (Gloucestershire) on the 25th.

During September a few isolated movements were recorded. Considerable numbers were seen on the Sussex coast on the 2nd, and at Hindhead on the 6th; there was an influx near Cheltenham on the 14th; single birds were reported from Holy Island (Northumberland) on the 18th and 22nd; and there seems to have been a passage to the south-west at Pontefract (Yorkshire) on the 25th, and at Stocksfield (Northumberland) on the 26th, while a few winter-residents arrived in mid-Kent towards the end of the month.

Some passing migrants were noticed at Spurn Head (Yorkshire) on the 3rd and 4th of October, and single birds at Holy Island on the 6th and 12th; there was a decided increase on the Sussex coast on the 10th and 11th, and about the same time flocks were seen passing near Cheadle (Staffordshire), especially on the 16th. After the middle of the month a movement of some magnitude was in progress near Wooler (Northumberland), more particularly on the 22nd and 23rd, and at Lowestoft (Suffolk) there was a passage towards the south on the 21st and 22nd, the movement being renewed on the 30th.

The only records received from the west were of single birds at Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire) on the 3rd/4th, 9th/10th and 22nd/23rd, and at the Skerries Light (Anglesey) 11th/12th.

In Scotland, movements to the east were noticed in the Tay Valley from the 22nd of September to the 1st of October, while single birds were recorded on the Isle of May (Fife) on the 28th and 30th of September and the 1st of October; at Auskerry (Orkney) on the 30th of September, at the Isle of May Light on the 9th of October, and on Tiree (Argyll) and Fair Isle (Shetland) on the 22nd. Movements to the west were recorded in the Tay Valley from the 6th to the 26th of October.

THE SONG-THRUSH (*Turdus musicus*).

The first movement of this species recorded was on the 22nd/23rd of July, when a few Song-Thrushes were observed at the Chicken Rock (Isle of Man).

On the 17th of August large numbers were seen flying S. at Romsey (Hampshire), and by the end of the month observers in Northumberland, Wiltshire and Suffolk reported that the local birds had passed on, while from the 23rd of August to the 30th of September small parties of Thrushes, probably of the British race, were on the move on both sides of the mainland of Scotland.

During September migration became general. From the 1st to the 15th there was an almost continuous passage in Staffordshire; a few migrants were seen at St. Catherine's Light (Hampshire) on the 9th/10th, and numbers at Dowles (Shropshire) on the 12th; from the 18th/19th to the 20th/21st movements were recorded from several of the western lights, more particularly from the Chicken Rock Light on the 18th/19th; there was an arrival in N.W. Suffolk and in Northumberland on the 20th, while small parties of migrants (some Continental) were arriving on Holy Island (Northumberland) and at Spurn Head (Yorkshire) during the latter part of the month. In Scotland migration began on the 21st of September and lasted until the 2nd of October, large numbers being reported from Fair Isle (Shetland), the Pentland Skerries, Inchkeith (Forth), and the Isle of May (Fife), and it is probable that the majority of these migrants belonged to the Continental form.

Migration continued throughout October. On the east coast there was an occasional passage of small numbers at Holy Island from the 2nd to the 18th, birds of both forms being procured; and at Spurn Head Light from the 1st to the 4th, and again on the 20th/21st and the 24th/25th; the movement was also noticed on the coast of Suffolk, especially on the 1st, the 9th and the 11th, at the Kentish Knock Light-vessel (Essex) on the 23rd when large numbers were seen flying S.W., and at Whitby (Yorkshire) on the 27th. On the west there was a movement along the

coast which was more particularly noticed at Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire) on the 5th/6th, at Carnarvon Bay Light-vessel on the 21st/22nd, and in Anglesey on the 24th. On the south coast there was an influx at St. Catherine's Light on the 2nd/3rd (both forms procured), and smaller numbers were also reported from Hanois Light (Channel Islands) (both races), and from the Eddystone Light (Cornwall) at intervals during the month. In Scotland there was a great arrival at Inchkeith and at the Pentland Skerries on the 9th; and another large movement took place on the 13th and 14th, which was noted at many stations on the east coast. From the 22nd to the 30th a series of influxes took place in the Northern Isles, the Hebrides, and on both sides of the mainland. It is probable that in all these cases the majority of the birds, if not all, belonged to the Continental form.

During November migration was noted at the Dudgeon Light-vessel (Norfolk) on the 6th/7th and the 16th/17th, and small parties of migrants were noticed at various parts of the east coast till the 18th/19th; irregular movements of insignificant numbers were reported from Hanois Light from the 1st to the 15th, and an influx at the Eddystone Light on the 15th/16th. Thrushes were moving in great numbers along the west coast from the Chicken Rock Light to Lundy (North Devon) between the 1st and the 18th/19th, numbers being reported from North Light (Lundy Island) on the 2nd/3rd, the Chicken Rock Light on the 3rd/4th, Carnarvon Bay Light-vessel on the 7th/8th and 15th/16th, and South Bishop Light (Pembroke) and Bardsey Light on the 14th/15th. In Scotland there was an influx at the Isle of May on the 3rd/4th and at Inchkeith on the 4th/5th, after which date the November movements, though constant, were small, and a few birds on passage were noted up to the 5th of December. After the 19th of November migration was practically over on all other parts of the coast, though a few stragglers were observed at some of the western lights up to the 19th/20th of December.

THE REDWING (*Turdus iliacus*).

The migration of this species began towards the middle of September when Redwings were observed in localities as far apart as Cheltenham (Gloucestershire) on the 14th, Auskerry (Orkney) on the 15th, Thanet (E. Kent) on the 16th, Tarbatness Light (E. Ross-shire) on the 20th, Fair Isle (Shetland) on the 21st, the Isle of May (Fife) on the 26th, and Spurn Head (Yorkshire) on the 24th, the 26th and 28th.

With the advent of October migration became more general, and apparently reached its height during the first ten days of November. On the east coast the area of arrival extended from the Shetlands to Kent. In Scotland three large movements were noticed between the 29th of September and the 30th of October. The first of these was from the

30th of September to the 3rd of October, followed by a larger one from the 8th to the 17th, and by another from the 21st to the 30th. These influxes were chiefly observed at the Orkney and Shetland stations and down the east coast, but records of arrivals came also from the Outer Hebrides, Tiree (Argyll), and the Solway Firth. After the 30th only small movements were recorded. When the direction of flight was noted it was to the south-west. During the first half of October, Redwings were arriving at Holy Island (Northumberland), at Spurn Head, and in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex and Kent. From the 16th to the 18th passage-movements were noticed at Canterbury (Kent), and arrivals were noted at Withernsea (Yorkshire) on the 19th/20th, and at Overstrand (Norfolk) on the 23rd, while at the end of the month there was a marked increase in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and Suffolk. Between the 5th/6th and the 9th/10th of November a movement on a large scale along the coast seems to have taken place, which was noted at many stations between Withernsea and the Kentish Knock Light-vessel. This movement was renewed at the Kentish Knock Light-vessel on the 14th/15th and at Spurn Head Light on the 20th/21st, after which date migration seems to have stopped. From the 1st to the 10th Redwings were reported as being very plentiful in Essex.

On the west there was an irregular movement lasting throughout October. It was noticed at many of the Welsh lights, more particularly at Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire) on the 5th/6th, at Carnarvon Bay Light-vessel on the 22nd/23rd, and in Anglesey from the 23rd to the 25th, while during the first half of October small parties of migrants were arriving in Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, Lancashire and North Devon, the numbers in most cases increasing towards the end of the month. On the 3rd/4th of November there was a marked passage at the South Stack Light (Anglesey), and at Bardsey Light on the 5th/6th, and an occasional passage was noticed at some of the Welsh lights up to the 18th/19th, after which date migration practically ceased, though a few stragglers were seen at Bardsey Light on the 28th/29th, and a large flock, probably of weather migrants, at Oare (North Devon) on the 30th.

On the south coast the only records during October were of a few migrants observed at Hanois Light (Channel Islands) and the Eddystone Light (Cornwall) on the 22nd/23rd. In November, with the exception of influxes at St. Catherine's Light (Hampshire) on the 6th/7th and the 13th/14th, no movement was reported beyond that of insignificant numbers observed at St. Catherine's Light, Hanois Light, and the Eddystone Light at intervals between the 2nd/3rd and the 19th/20th.

A few isolated movements were recorded inland. Flocks were seen at Turvey (Bedfordshire) on the 14th of October, and small parties from time to time in Surrey during the month. During November, Redwings were numerous near Pontefract (Yorkshire); some were observed flying south-west at Hampton-in-Arden (Warwickshire) on the 10th and the

17th, but in a favourite locality in North Wiltshire, Redwings were entirely absent. An observer at Felsted (Essex) reported that the main body of Redwings in that district had left by the end of November, but stragglers were passing the Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire) on the 3rd/4th and 5th/6th of December, and Hanois Light on the 3rd/4th and the 11th/12th.

THE FIELDFARE (*Turdus pilaris*).

Single birds were observed in Thanet (E. Kent) on the 16th of September, at Spurn Head (Yorkshire) on the 18th, and on Fair Isle (Shetland) and at three other stations on the east coast of Scotland between the 20th and 26th.

With the advent of October the regular migration commenced, becoming more marked towards the end of the month. In Scotland from the 26th of September to the 12th of October small numbers only continued to arrive, but there was an influx at the Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides) on the 3rd and 8th. An immigration took place between the 12th and the 18th, large numbers being noted in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and the Outer Hebrides, with smaller passages at more southerly localities. A fresh influx began on the 22nd and lasted till the end of October, great movements taking place at many of the northern, eastern and western stations. When noted, the direction of the flight was to the south-west. Small movements continued in Scotland up to the 16th of November, after which date migration practically ceased. Small parties were arriving at Spurn Head on the 2nd of October, at Holy Island (Northumberland) between the 4th and 18th, at Maidstone (Kent) from the 7th to the 21st, and at Whitby (Yorkshire) on the 27th, while from the 19th to the 31st arrivals were reported from Northumberland, Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and Essex, and there was a great influx on the S.E. coast of Suffolk on the 18th. In the west, early in October, single birds were observed in Cheshire and Worcestershire, and a flock arrived at Brampton (Cumberland) on the 7th. During the latter part of the month Fieldfares were passing S. along the coasts of Renfrewshire, Lancashire and Anglesey; the earliest migrant was seen in North Devon on the 28th, while on the 31st many were observed in Worcestershire flying to the south-west. About the same time records from Yorkshire, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, Surrey and Oxfordshire, appeared to indicate that birds of this species were moving inland.

On the east coast of England migration was at its height from the 1st to the 10th of November, large numbers being reported from Northumberland, Cambridgeshire and Essex, while a continuous passage was noticed at many stations along the coast from Spurn Head to the Shipwash Light-vessel (Suffolk). After the 10th migration began to wane, but arrivals were reported from the Outer Gabbard Light-vessel

(Suffolk) on the 12th/13th, and the Shipwash Light-vessel on the 16th and 17th. On the west between the 5th/6th and the 17th/18th an irregular movement took place, being noticed in W. Cheshire, at Bardsey Island (Carnarvon) and at some others of the Welsh lights; Fieldfares were numerous in Brecon on the 13th and at Cheltenham (Gloucestershire) on the 23rd and 30th, while there was a big influx, probably of weather-migrants at Oare (North Devon) on the 30th.

Inland, numbers appeared in North Wiltshire on the 10th of November, but they did not remain long: there was a passage all day at Hampton-in-Arden (Warwickshire) on the 17th and at Bloxham (Oxford) on the 24th. On the south coast the only records received were of a few birds at Hanois Light (Channel Islands) during the first half of the month.

By the end of November, Fieldfares seem to have settled down in their winter-quarters. They were reported as numerous at Bloxham on the 23rd of December, but it is probable that most, if not all, of the movements recorded during December were due to stress of weather.

THE BLACKBIRD (*Turdus merula*).

Single birds of this species were noted on the Pentland Skerries on the 17th, 21st and 31st of July, and at the Bass Rock Light (Forth) on the 23rd of August.

Scattered records show that migrants were on the move throughout the country during September. There was an influx in Staffordshire from the 1st to the 15th, on the Sussex coast on the 11th/12th, in Northumberland on the 20th, and in North Wiltshire towards the end of the month, while arrivals were reported at intervals between the 15th and 29th from the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Outer Hebrides, the coast of Yorkshire and at some of the western lights.

During October the only records received from the east coast were of comparatively small numbers passing at Spurn Head (Yorkshire) from the 1st to the 4th, at Holy Island (Northumberland) from the 13th to the 15th, and on the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk from the 9th to the end of the month. In Scotland from the 30th of September to the 3rd of October a large arrival took place; between the 10th and the 20th there was a great influx, which was renewed on a larger scale on the 23rd and lasted to the end of the month. This movement was noticed in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and the Outer Hebrides, and at many stations on the east and west coasts. On the west coast between the 3rd/4th and the 12th/13th Blackbirds were passing Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire) and other western lights, after which date no movement of importance was reported till the 21st/22nd, when there was a great influx at Carnarvon Bay Light-vessel and Bardsey Light, which was repeated on the following night, while about the same time migration was reported from several other western counties. In North Wiltshire there was a large influx of

Blackbirds early in October, but before the end of the month they had all passed on.

From the 1st to the 12th/13th of November migration on the east coast assumed large proportions, records of large movements being received from many stations between Withernsea Light (Yorkshire) and the Kentish Knock Light-vessel (Essex), and more particularly from Spurn Head Light, where immense numbers were seen and killed almost every night between the 1st/2nd and the 11th/12th. By the middle of the month the height of the migration was over, but stragglers continued to arrive at Spurn Head from the 17th/18th till the end of the month. At various points on the west coast between the Isle of Man and Lundy (North Devon) an irregular movement took place lasting from the 1st/2nd to the 18th/19th. It was marked by vast influxes which were most in evidence at the following lights:—Carnarvon Bay Light-vessel on the 1st/2nd, North Light (Lundy Island) on the 2nd/3rd, South Stack Light (Anglesey) and the Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man) on the 3rd/4th, Chicken Rock Light on the 5th/6th, South Bishop Light (Pembroke), South Stack Light and Bardsey Light on the 14th/15th, and Carnarvon Bay Light-vessel and the Skerries Light (Anglesey) on the 15th/16th. After this the main body of migrants seems to have passed on, but a few stragglers were reported from some of the western lights towards the end of November. With the exception of a passage-movement at the Eddystone Light (Cornwall) on the 15th/16th, the only returns from the south coast during the month were of small numbers at St. Catherine's Light (Hampshire), the Eddystone Light, and Hanois Light (Channel Islands). In Scotland small movements were recorded throughout November, and numbers on one or two occasions, viz.:—at Inchkeith Light (Forth) on the 4th, Tarbatness Light (E. Ross-shire) and Auskerry Light (Orkney) on the 6th, and at the Isle of May (Fife) on the 7th.

During the first week in December a few stragglers were still passing the Skerries and Bardsey Lights, and the Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire).

THE RING-OUZEL (*Turdus torquatus*).

The records of this species, consisting of single birds or small numbers, are so disconnected that systematic treatment is impossible. A few Ring-Ouzels, probably local birds, were noted near Great Gable (Cumberland) on the 9th and 18th of August, and on Skiddaw (Cumberland) on the 9th of September. There is some evidence to show that this species was on the move in small numbers during September. Flocks were seen assembling in Danby Dale (Yorkshire) on the 10th; a few odd birds were observed in Renfrewshire, at the Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man), Lynton (Devonshire), Bishop Rock Light (Scilly Isles) and Hanois Light (Channel Islands) in the middle of the month, and a move-

ment of a similar character was observed at Holy Island (Northumberland), Spurn Head (Yorkshire) and on the N.E. coast of Lincolnshire and in Kent, between the 24th and 30th, while about the same time single passing birds were seen in Surrey and Oxfordshire. There was a passage-movement at Fair Isle (Shetland) from the 28th of September to the 4th of October, and at the Isle of May (Fife) from the 29th of September to the 2nd of October.

The same irregular movements continued throughout October. Early in the month a few birds were seen on Holy Island, on the S.E. coast of Suffolk and at Reigate (Surrey); migrants were reported from the Eddystone Light (Cornwall) on the 9th/10th and 18th/19th, from Sidmouth (Devonshire) on the 12th, Hanois Light on the 15th/16th, mid-Devon on the 24th and from Surrey on the 27th. In Scotland, one appeared at the Pentland Skerries on the 13th, and seven were killed at Tarbatness Light (E. Ross-shire) on the same night, while on the 14th and 22nd several came to Auskerry Light (Orkney), and a few to Tarbatness Light early on the 24th. Five were killed at this light on the 6th/7th of November and two were recorded from the same station on the 3rd of November.

A solitary straggler was observed at Liscard (Cheshire) on the 18th of November.

THE WHEATEAR (*Saxicola cinanthe*).

The migration of the Common Wheatear began in July, when two birds of this species were killed at Skerryvore Light (Inner Hebrides) on the 14th, and on the 30th a male arrived at Pentland Skerries Light. After that date, small movements were recorded steadily from stations all over Scotland throughout August, but on the 9th and 10th many were seen at the Butt of Lewis Light (Outer Hebrides), and there was a rush at Tarbatness Light (E. Ross-shire) on the latter date. On the east coast of England there was a passage-movement, which was noted on the coast of Yorkshire in August, and in Suffolk at intervals from the 7th to the 31st, apparently reaching its height at the latter locality on the 28th and 29th, after which date a decrease in numbers took place. On the west coast a similar movement set in, single birds or small numbers being noted during the month along the coasts of Lancashire, Cheshire and N. Wales, while considerable numbers occurred at the Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man) on the 24th/25th. About the same time a few migrants were seen on many parts of the south coast from Sussex to Devonshire, at Hanois Light (Channel Islands) on the 11th/12th and 12th/13th, and there was a passage-movement of some magnitude at St. Catherine's Light (Hampshire) on the 24th/25th. Inland, migration was less marked, but scattered records of single birds or small numbers from Wiltshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Surrey and Essex seem to show that Wheatears were on the move throughout the month.

During September small movements were noted all over Scotland, and there was an influx at North Unst (Shetland) on the 21st and at the Outer Hebrides on the 22nd and 23rd, but the most marked passage occurred between the 24th of September and the 3rd of October, when migration on a large scale was reported from many stations in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Outer Hebrides and at the Isle of May (Fife). Wheatears were passing throughout September along the coasts of Northumberland, Yorkshire, Suffolk and Kent, the greatest numbers being seen at Spurn Head (Yorkshire) on the 12th, Lowestoft (Suffolk) on the 12th and 14th, Thanet (E. Kent) on the 23rd, and Withernsea (Yorkshire) on the 25th and 26th. On the 1st of October there was an influx at Whitby (Yorkshire) and at Spurn Head, though a few migrants were noted on the coasts of Yorkshire and Suffolk throughout the month, the last straggler being seen at Whitby on the 30th.

On the coasts of Sussex and Hampshire during September small parties of Wheatears were noted; there was a considerable passage-movement at Bishop Rock Light (Scilly Isles) on the 10th/11th and 17th/18th, and at St. Catherine's Light on the 14th/15th, while stragglers were passing Hanois Light from time to time up to the 16th/17th. A few Wheatears were reported from St. Catherine's on the 2nd/3rd of October and single birds from Fowey (Cornwall) on the 20th, 24th, 25th and 31st.

In the west, observers at Oswestry (Shropshire) and Grange-over-Sands (Lancashire) reported that local birds had left by the 4th of September, and the only other records received were of single birds or insignificant numbers seen at intervals in localities as widely apart as Renfrewshire, Beith (Ayrshire), the Isle of Man, Clifton Down and Exeter. The last stragglers were seen at Clifton Down on the 7th of October and at St. Anne's-on-Sea (Lancashire) on the 13th of October. In Scotland late records came from Fair Isle (Shetland) on the 29th of October and the 2nd of November, Auskerry (Orkney) on the 31st of October and the Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides) on the 4th of November.

The great majority, if not the whole, of the above notes refer to the Common Wheatear.

The return movement of the Greenland Wheatear was first noted at the Pentland Skerries on the 7th of August and at Port Mahomack (E. Ross-shire) on the 15th, after which date no records were received until the 9th of September, when a passing bird was seen at Tunbridge Wells (Kent). After that date, migration became more general. Throughout September small parties were arriving in the Shetlands and on the Isle of May, on the 21st and 24th many were seen at Fair Isle, and from the 25th of September to the 1st of October large numbers arrived both at that station and at the Isle of May. On the 30th of September a single bird was noted at Fairlie (Ayrshire), a few at Fair Isle and the Isle of May up till the 9th of October, and a male at Aberlady (Haddington)

on the 7th. The last records in Scotland were of one killed at the Mull of Galloway Light on the 11th and several at Fair Isle on the 14th. Wheatears of this race were passing Holy Island (Northumberland) in fluctuating numbers from time to time between the 23rd of September and the 18th of October and Spurn Head between the 10th and the 30th of September, especially on the 13th, 14th and 20th, while small numbers were noted at Flamborough (Yorkshire) on the 15th and at Lowestoft (Suffolk) on the 28th of September and the 1st of October. In the west a few migrants were noticed on the coast of Lancashire from the 21st to the 23rd of September and at Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire) on the 10th/11th of October, while in the south there was a passage of small numbers at Hanois Light from the 9th/10th to the 14th/15th of September, an influx at Bishop Rock Light on the 17th/18th, and a few occurred at St. Catherine's Light on the 9th/10th of October, at the Eddystone Light (Cornwall) on the 12th/13th and at Hanois Light on the 15th/16th.

THE STONECHAT (*Pratincola rubicola*).

A few scattered records seem to show that this species was on the move in small numbers during September. Some migrants were noted at Tunbridge Wells (Kent) between the 5th and the 21st, and at Spurn Head (Yorkshire) on the 12th; small numbers were recorded from Dungeness (Kent) on the 17th and 18th and single birds from the Isle of May (Fife) on the 13th and 18th, while towards the end of the month a few Stonechats were seen passing in Bedfordshire and Shropshire. During October there was a passage-movement on a small scale at Spurn Head from the 1st to the 4th (many on the 2nd) and at Dungeness (Kent) on the 8th and 9th (nineteen seen); single birds were reported from Cambridgeshire and Caterham (Surrey) on the 12th, St. Anne's-on-Sea (Lancashire) on the 13th, and from Hanois Light (Channel Islands) on the 15th/16th, while between the 20th and 31st many pairs were observed on the coast at Fowey (Cornwall).

In Scotland three came to the St. Abb's Light (Berwick) on the 6th of October; on the 8th one was noted from Stornoway (Outer Hebrides), a pair at Loch Awe (Argyll) on the 17th and at Craginish (Argyll) on the 28th of November. Solitary stragglers were reported from Cullercoats (Northumberland) on the 30th of November and the 29th of December.

THE WHINCHAT (*Pratincola rubetra*).

With but few exceptions the records of this species were of single birds or insignificant numbers; so anything like a systematic treatment of its movements is out of the question.

A few Whinchats were passing in Linlithgowshire and Fife at

intervals between the 9th of July and the 29th August, and some were noted at Fair Isle (Shetland) during the latter half of August. On the 4th, 5th and 16th of August considerable numbers were seen at Hornsea (Yorkshire); towards the end of that month a few migrants were reported from Shropshire, Tunbridge Wells (Kent) and St. Leonards (Sussex), while about the same time observers in Shropshire and Cardigan reported that the home-bred birds had disappeared.

Throughout September there seems to have been a movement on a small scale down the east coast, single birds or small numbers being reported from Fair Isle, Spurn Head (Yorkshire) (4th to 14th), S.W. Kent (6th to 25th), Lowestoft (Suffolk) (12th), Holy Island (Northumberland) (14th), Isle of May (Fife) (14th and 26th), Flamborough (Yorkshire) (15th), Dungeness (Kent) (17th and 18th), Whitby (Yorkshire) (24th), Lynn Well Light-vessel (Norfolk) (24th/25th) and Pentland Skerries (30th), while flocks were seen between Withernsea and Hull (Yorkshire) on the 25th and 26th. A solitary bird was noticed at Dowles (Shropshire) on the 30th. In the south of Sussex and Hampshire single birds were noted in the first and last weeks of the month, while on the 17th/18th there was a passage-movement at Bishop Rock Light (Scilly Isles) and a single bird was observed at Hanois Light (Channel Islands). By the end of the month home-bred birds had disappeared from the inland parts of Yorkshire, and stragglers were observed in Cheshire on the 1st, in Renfrewshire on the 2nd and 9th, and in Surrey on the 25th.

The only records received during October were of single birds or pairs at Fair Isle on the 2nd and 3rd, on Holy Island on the 7th, at Dungeness on the 9th, at Shrewsbury on the 10th, at the Inner Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire) on the 16th, and at Fowey (Cornwall) on the 22nd.

THE REDSTART (*Ruticilla phoenicurus*).

The first record came from Tarbatness (E. Ross-shire), where a single bird was seen on the 12th of July. No further records were received till the middle of August, during which month irregular movements of single birds or small numbers seemed to indicate that this species was leaving its summer-quarters. Single birds appeared at Largo (Fife) on the 6th and Inchkeith (Forth) on the 22nd; two struck the Inchkeith Light on the 22nd/23rd, and one was seen at Lahill (Fife) on the 30th. On the east coast of England single passing birds were noted in Kent on the 10th and 22nd, in Northumberland on the 16th and 19th, and on the Suffolk coast on the 27th and 28th. A similar movement of small numbers was observed in Cheshire on the 2nd, and towards the end of the month in Elgin, Surrey, some of the western counties, at the Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man) and in Hampshire.

During September movements became more marked, especially on the

east and south coasts. At Spurn Head (Yorkshire) passage-movements took place on the 10th and 13th, and during the greater part of the month a movement of small numbers was noted at Holy Island (Northumberland), Spurn Head, on the N.E. Lincolnshire coast, the coast of Suffolk, and at Dungeness (Kent) and in inland parts of Kent. On the south coast there was a passage at the Bishop Rock Light (Scilly Isles) on the 17th/18th; a few birds of this species were observed at St. Catherine's Light (Hampshire) on the 9th/10th and 15th/16th and at Hanois Light (Channel Islands) from the 9th/10th to the 17th/18th, while during the latter part of the month a few stragglers were reported from several parts of the south coast. At the same time returns from Yorkshire, Warwickshire and Surrey also show that this species was moving south in small numbers. The only records from the west were of single birds noted at Clifton (Lancashire) on the 9th, and on the S.W. coast of Scotland on the 18th and 21st.

In Scotland, between the 21st of September and the 25th of October, there was a steady stream of Redstarts on passage, which was observed at Fair Isle (Shetland), several stations in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and at the Isle of May (Fife). On other parts of the coast, with the advent of October the height of the migration seems to have been over, but a few single birds were seen during the early part of the month at Holy Island, Whitby (Yorkshire), Spurn Head, Lowestoft, St. Catherine's Light and in Hampshire, the last stragglers being seen at Fowey (Cornwall) on the 19th and 21st.

THE BLACK REDSTART (*Ruticilla tithys*).

Sept.	25th.	Caterham (Surrey), one seen.
Oct.	5th.	Isle of May (Fife), one seen.
"	8th.	Dungeness (Kent), one seen.
"	11th.	Holy Island (Northumberland), one passing.
"	12th.	Lerwick (Shetland), one.
"	13th.	Wells (Norfolk), one seen; Orford (Suffolk), one.
"	13th/14th.	Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), one.
"	13th to 25th.	Haytor (Devon), a pair at intervals.
"	15th/16th.	Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands), one.
"	15th & 18th.	Holyhead (Anglesey), one seen.
"	22nd.	Penrhyn Manor (Anglesey), one seen.
"	25th.	S.E. Suffolk coast, one.
"	31st.	Fowey (Cornwall), one.
Nov.	2nd.	Great Orme Head (Carnarvon), one seen.
"	6th.	Tarbatness Lt. (E. Ross-shire), one killed.
"	6th & 7th.	Downderry (Cornwall), one seen each day.
"	9th.	Lerwick, a male.

THE REDBREAST (*Erithacus rubecula*).

The first migrant was observed at the Bell Rock (Tay) on the 16th of August, and from that date there was a small movement, probably of British birds, which lasted till the 27th of September, returns being received from Tarbatness (E. Ross-shire) (many) on the 22nd, Inchkeith (Forth) and the Isle of May (Fife) in the east, and from Kyle Rhea (Skye), Tiree (Argyll) and Little Ross (Kirkcudbright) in the west of Scotland. A few Red-breasts were noticed on Spurn Head (Yorkshire) from the 4th to the 14th of September, though there was no evidence to show that they were migrating, but an irregular passage of Continental birds on a small scale commenced there on the 24th and continued to the end of the month. There was also a movement of a similar character, probably of Continental birds, noted from time to time at Holy Island (Northumberland) between the 24th of September and the 18th of October, on the coast of Suffolk between the 9th and 19th of October (especially on the 12th and 13th at Orford) and at the Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire) on the 10th and 27th. A decided increase was observed on the Sussex coast from the 10th to the 12th of September and on the 5th, 6th and 11th of October, while a few Continental birds were passing Hanois Light (Channel Islands) at intervals during September, October and November.

In Scotland, from the 28th of September to the 3rd of October, large arrivals, probably of Continental birds, were recorded from Fair Isle (Shetland), the Pentland Skerries and the Isle of May. From the 4th to the 22nd of October only small numbers were noted as moving except at Inchkeith, where Robins were very numerous on the 7th and 20th. Most of the records came from the southern stations, and one killed at the Mull of Galloway Light on the 11th proved to be of the Continental form. A fresh immigration began on the 23rd and developed into an influx, which lasted until the 30th, large numbers being noted at stations in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and at Tiree, and smaller numbers on the Isle of May, Bass Rock (Forth) and Sule Skerry (W. of Orkney). Redbreasts procured on the coast of Skaterav (E. Lothian) and at the Pentland Skerries during this time, proved to belong to the Continental form, and the movement was probably a large immigration of this race.

Small movements continued up till the 31st of November at many stations in our Northern Isles.

THE WHITETHROAT (*Sylvia cinerea*).

July	31st to	{	Warwick, decrease.
	Aug. 6th.		
Aug.	6th/7th.		Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), one.
	„ 9th/10th.		Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), several.

- Aug. 10th/11th. St. Catherine's Lt. (Hampshire), a few.
 „ 10th to 31st. Suffolk, small numbers passing on the coast.
 „ 11th. Warwick, slight increase.
 „ 14th. Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides), one passing.
 „ 15th. Bass Rock (Forth), six passing.
 „ 19th/20th. Spurn Head Lt., several.
 „ 20th/21st. Spurn Head Lt., four.
 „ 23rd/24th. St. Catherine's Lt., one.
 „ 24th. Corsemalzie (Wigtown), last seen.
 „ 25th. Kirkliston (Linlithgow), last seen.
 „ 29th. Fair Isle (Shetland), two passing.
 „ 30th. Pentland Skerries, one.
 „ 31st. Kent, majority of residents gone.
 Sept. 1st. Warwick, last seen.
 „ 1st to 7th. Lancashire, residents left.
 „ 3rd. Sussex, residents left.
 „ 5th to 13th. S.E. Yorkshire coast, a few passing.
 „ 7th. Deerness (Orkney), one.
 „ 9th/10th. St. Catherine's Lt., several.
 „ 10th/11th. Bishop Rock Lt. (Scilly Isles), large numbers; St. Catherine's Lt., two; Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands), one.
 „ 10th. S.E. Yorkshire coast, an influx.
 „ 11th/12th. Bishop Rock Lt., large numbers; Hanois Lt., one.
 „ 12th/13th. Hanois Lt., four.
 „ 14th. Flamborough (Yorkshire), one; Gloucester, last seen.
 „ 14th/15th. Spurn Head Lt., one; St. Catherine's Lt., ten; Hanois Lt., two.
 „ 15th/16th. St. Catherine's Lt., twelve; Hanois Lt., several; Isle of May Lt. (Fife), two.
 „ 16th/17th. St. Catherine's Lt., twenty; Hanois Lt., six.
 „ 17th. Renfrew, last seen; Essex, majority of residents gone.
 „ 17th/18th. St. Catherine's Lt., a few; Hanois Lt., four.
 „ 20th. S.E. Yorkshire coast, a few passing; Surrey, last seen.
 „ 27th. Hampshire and Kent, last seen.
 „ 29th. Stornoway (Outer Hebrides), one.
 „ 30th. Yorkshire, last seen.
 Oct. 1st. S.E. Yorkshire coast, one passing.
 „ 1st/2nd. St. Catherine's Lt., three.
 „ 2nd/3rd. St. Catherine's Lt., numbers.
 „ 8th. Essex, last seen.
 „ 10th. Fair Isle, one.

THE LESSER WHITETHROAT (*Sylvia curruca*).

- Aug. 11th. Suffolk, one passing on the coast.
 „ 20th to 31st. Shropshire, majority of residents departed.

Aug.	24th.	Fair Isle (Shetland), one.
"	27th.	Suffolk, one passing on coast.
"	30th.	Fair Isle, one.
Sept.	4th.	Berks, last seen.
"	6th.	Suffolk, one passing on the coast; Kent, two passing.
"	8th.	Kent, one passing.
"	8th to Oct. 15th.	{ Holy Island (Northumberland), stragglers passing.
"	10th.	S.E. Yorkshire coast, many arrived.
"	12th/13th.	St. Catherine's Lt. (Hampshire), one.
"	12th to 30th.	S.E. Yorkshire coast, stragglers passing.
"	13th.	Suffolk, two passing on coast.
"	19th to Oct. 9th.	{ Fair Isle and Isle of May (Fife), small numbers on passage.
"	22nd.	Kent, two passing.
"	25th.	Kent, last seen.
"	28th.	Suffolk, one passing on the coast.
Oct.	2nd.	Lerwick (Shetland), one.
"	4th.	Surrey, one.

THE BLACKCAP (*Sylvia atricapilla*).

Sept.	9th.	S.E. Yorkshire coast, one passing.
"	9th/10th.	St. Catherine's Lt. (Hampshire), two.
"	14th/15th.	St. Catherine's Lt., two.
"	16th.	Suffolk, one passing on coast.
"	17th.	N.E. Lincoln coast, one passing.
"	20th/21st.	Isle of May Lt. (Fife), one.
"	21st to Oct. 17th.	{ Lerwick and Fair Isle (Shetland), Auskerry (Orkney) and Pentland Skerries, a steady passage.
"	28th to Oct. 2nd.	{ Fair Isle, extraordinary numbers of both sexes observed.
"	30th.	Devon, last seen.
Oct.	1st.	Shropshire, one picked up under telegraph-wires.
"	1st/2nd.	St. Catherine's Lt., two.
"	1st to 8th.	Sussex, all departed.
"	1st to 11th.	Holy Island (Northumberland), stragglers passing.
"	2nd/3rd.	St. Catherine's Lt., numbers.
"	4th.	Surrey, last seen.
"	7th.	Kent, one passing.
"	10th/11th.	Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), one.
"	12th.	Kent, one passing.
"	15th.	N.E. Lincoln coast, one passing.
"	23rd/24th.	Isle of May Lt., one.
"	30th.	Fair Isle, one male.

Nov.	6th.	Fair Isle, one female.
Dec.	6th.	Auskerry, one female.
"	29th.	Bucks, a male seen.

THE GARDEN-WARBLER (*Sylvia hortensis*).

July	29th.	Pentland Skerries, one.
Aug.	7th.	Fair Isle (Shetland), one.
"	7th to Oct. 2nd.	{ Auskerry and Sule Skerry (Orkney) and Pentland Skerries, small numbers passing.
"	11th/12th.	
"	15th/16th.	Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), two.
"	17th/18th.	St. Catherine's Lt. (Hampshire), three.
"	21st/22nd.	Spurn Head Lt., several.
"	22nd/23rd.	St. Catherine's Lt., several.
"	31st.	Hampshire, bulk of residents gone.
Sept.	5th.	Kent, one passing.
"	9th/10th.	St. Catherine's Lt., two.
"	13th.	S.E. Yorkshire coast, one passing.
"	13th to 16th.	Hampshire, stragglers passing.
"	14th.	Isle of May (Fife), one passing.
"	14th/15th.	St. Catherine's Lt., one; Hanois Lt., one.
"	15th/16th.	Hanois Lt., several.
"	16th/17th.	Hanois Lt., two.
"	17th 18th.	St. Catherine's Lt., one.
"	18th.	Sussex, one passing.
"	21st.	Isle of May, one.
"	29th.	Holy Island (Northumberland), one passing.
Oct.	1st.	Holy Island, three passing.
"	1st/2nd.	Hanois Lt., two.
"	2nd.	Fair Isle, one.
"	2nd/3rd.	Hanois Lt., numbers.

THE CHIFFCHAFF (*Phylloscopus rufus*).

An observer in Wiltshire recorded the departure of the main body of Chiffchaffs from his neighbourhood on the 19th of August.

In September there were reports of the departure of resident birds from Lancashire and Shropshire during the first week of the month. Small numbers were noted on passage in Sussex on the 7th and 27th, in Devonshire on the 15th and 17th, and in Kent between the 23rd and 27th. On the Isle of May (Fife) a good many examples of the northern form (*Ph. r. abietinus*) were reported between the 28th of September and the 3rd of October, and some of the common Chiffchaff on the 29th. The light-records for September were as follows:—St. Catherine's Light

(Hampshire), several on the 9th/10th, one on the 10th/11th, and one on the 12th/13th ; Bishop Rock Light (Scilly Isles), large numbers on the 11th/12th ; Hanois Light (Channel Islands), one on the 12th/13th, two on the 14th/15th, and four on the 16th/17th.

In October several were seen on the Isle of May on the 1st and one on the 2nd. The other records were those of passing stragglers in Yorkshire, Suffolk, Dorsetshire, Hampshire and Kent. Two were taken at St. Catherine's Light on the 1st/2nd and one at Hanois Light on the 15th/16th.

An observer in Somerset recorded the presence of three or four of this species in a garden throughout October and until the 7th of November.

Chiffchaffs were last seen in Wigtown on the 25th of August, in Shropshire on the 26th of September, in Devonshire and Sussex on the 30th, in Dorset and Hampshire on the 3rd of October, in Yorkshire on the 4th and in Kent on the 9th.

Besides the examples of the northern Chiffchaff recorded above from the Isle of May, others were reported from Fair Isle (Shetland) on the 29th of September and the 2nd and 3rd of October, from Auskerry (Orkney) on the 30th of September, and from near Lerwick (Shetland) on the 28th of October and the 6th of November.

THE WILLOW-WARBLER (*Phylloscopus trochilus*).

Two Willow-Warblers were reported from the Bell Rock (Tay) on the 7th of July, and one at Inchkeith (Forth) on the 31st.

In August they were recorded as passing almost daily throughout the month at Fair Isle (Shetland) and the Pentland Skerries. On the 3rd a slight increase in numbers was observed in Suffolk and a decided increase on the 16th was followed by a gradual decrease between the 19th and 21st. On the coast of the same county stragglers were passing during the whole month. In Devonshire many were reported on passage on the 20th, and a great influx was noted in Sussex on the 14th; these birds had passed on by the following day, but a further increase in numbers took place on the 27th. The light-records for August were fairly numerous, but with one exception the number of birds observed was small. One Willow-Warbler was noted at the Morecambe Bay Light-vessel (Lancashire) on the 1st/2nd and thirty at Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire) on the 6th/7th. At St. Catherine's Light (Hampshire) a few occurred on the 10th/11th, one on the 23rd/24th, and several on the 24th/25th. At Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire) a few were reported on the 12th/13th and 14th/15th, two on the 18th/19th, and several on the 19th/20th, 20th/21st and 21st/22nd; three were recorded at the Skerries Light (Anglesey) on the 18th/19th, while a great influx took place at Inchkeith Light on the 22nd, when numbers of birds were at the lantern from midnight till daybreak.

In September small numbers were passing at the Pentland Skerries during the month and up to the 4th of October, while large numbers were observed at Fair Isle during the same period. At Spurn Head Light a good many were noted from the 10th to the 12th; there was an increase on the 15th and passing stragglers were seen throughout the rest of the month. In Devonshire an increase took place on the 13th and 14th, many were recorded on the 17th, nearly all of which had gone by the 19th, and a small influx was noticed on the 30th of September and on the 1st of October. At Holy Island (Northumberland) a few stragglers were reported on the 12th, 24th and 30th of September, and again on the 1st, 2nd and 4th of October. The light-records for September were as follows:—St. Catherine's Light, twenty on the 9th/10th, one on the 10th/11th and 14th/15th; Hanois Light (Channel Islands), one on the 10th/11th, 12th/13th and 16th/17th, and two on the 14th/15th and 17th/18th; Bishop Rock Light (Scilly Isles), large numbers on the 11th/12th and many on the 17th/18th; Spurn Head Light, several on the 12th/13th and three on the 15th/16th. In October single birds were recorded at St. Catherine's Light on the 1st/2nd, and at St. Tudwal Light (Carnarvonshire) on the 10th/11th. In November a solitary bird was observed in Hampshire on the 5th.

Willow-Warblers were last seen in Shropshire on the 12th of September, in Dundee on the 15th, in Wigtown and Dorsetshire on the 22nd, in Renfrewshire and Linlithgowshire on the 23rd, in Suffolk on the 28th, in Sussex on the 29th, in Surrey on the 1st of October, in Hampshire on the 3rd and in Kent on the 9th.

THE SEDGE-WARBLER (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*).

- July 16th/17th. Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands), one.
 „ 24th/25th. Hanois Lt., one.
 Aug. 3rd/4th & { Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), several.
 5th/6th. {
 „ 6th/7th. Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), six; Isle of May Lt. (Fife), three.
 „ 10th/11th. Spurn Head Lt., five; St. Catherine's Lt. (Hampshire), a few.
 „ 11th/12th. Hanois Lt., one; Isle of May Lt., some.
 „ 14th/15th. Spurn Head Lt., one.
 „ 16th/17th. Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), two.
 „ 17th/18th. Spurn Head Lt., six.
 „ 18th/19th. Spurn Head Lt., three; Isle of May Lt., some.
 „ 24th/25th. St. Catherine's Lt., two.
 „ 26th/27th. Spurn Head Lt., one.
 Sept. 2nd. Renfrew, last seen; Wigtown, last seen.
 „ 9th/10th. St. Catherine's Lt., ten.

Sept. 10th/11th.	St. Catherine's Lt., one.
„ 12th.	S.E. Yorkshire coast, one passing.
„ 12th/13th.	St. Catherine's Lt., one.
„ 14th/15th.	Spurn Head Lt., several; St. Catherine's Lt., two; Hanois Lt., one; Isle of May Lt., one.
„ 15th/16th.	St. Catherine's Lt., twelve.
„ 16th/17th.	Spurn Head Lt., two; Hanois Lt., one.
„ 17th.	Kent, three passing.
„ 17th/18th.	Hanois Lt., one; St. Catherine's Lt., four.
„ 19th.	Little Ross Lt. (Kirkcudbright), one.
„ 28th.	Sussex, last seen.
Oct. 2nd/3rd.	St. Catherine's Lt., one.

THE GOLDEN-CRESTED WREN (*Regulus cristatus*).

The records of the migratory movements of this species were nearly all from the eastern side of the kingdom. The first reports were of the arrival of some in Suffolk on the 17th of August and the appearance of three at the Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man) on the 24th/25th.

In September small numbers were observed at Tarbatness Light (E. Ross-shire), Girdleness Light (Kincardine), the Bell Rock Light (Tay), and Little Ross Light (Kirkcudbright), between the 18th and 26th. A good many of the British race were recorded at the Isle of May (Fife) on the 15th, and there were constant small arrivals of Continental birds in Orkney, Shetland, and at the Isle of May between the 28th of September and the 5th of October. At Holy Island (Northumberland) two passing migrants were noted on the 14th of September and one on the 16th and 25th respectively, these two latter being of the Continental form, as also were numbers that arrived on the 29th. A portion of these had passed on by the next day, and the remainder by the 6th of October. On the 8th of September, Goldcrests were first seen at Spurn Head (Yorkshire), an increase was noted there on the 12th and again between the 24th and 27th, followed by a gradual decrease from the 28th to the 30th. On the opposite coast of Lincolnshire six were seen on passage on the 25th. Arrivals on the coast of Suffolk were reported on the 6th and an increase in numbers on the 12th. In E. Kent passing birds were observed throughout the month. The light-records for September were:—One example of the British race at Hanois Light (Channel Islands) on the 12th/13th, a few at Withernsea Light (Yorkshire) on the 14th, and a small influx at Little Ross Light on the 17th/18th.

In October, Goldcrests were on passage in the Orkney and Shetland Islands between the 22nd of that month and the 5th of November. A straggler (British race) was recorded at the Isle of May on the 9th of October, and one at the Pentland Skerries on the same date. A passing bird was observed on Holy Island on the 16th, and stragglers at Spurn

Head on the 1st, 2nd and 4th. On the Suffolk coast migratory movements were noted on the 6th, 9th, 11th, 14th and 17th. Golderests were passing in E. Kent on the 9th and a large arrival was reported in Wiltshire on the 14th; these birds passed on by the 16th, while a further increase in the same county took place on the 29th; of these arrivals only two remained on the following day. The light-records in October were:—S. Goodwin Light-vessel (Kent), one each day on the 2nd and 9th; Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire), one on the 5th/6th; Withernsea Light, some arrived on the 9th; Spurn Head Light, one on the 9th/10th and one on the 13th/14th; St. Anthony's Light (Cornwall), a few on the 9th/10th; Hanois Light, one (Continental race) on the 15th/16th, and two of the same race on the 22nd/23rd; Cromer Light (Norfolk), one on the 19th/20th; Lynn Well Light-vessel (Norfolk), one on the 20th; Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire), three on the 23rd; and Dudgeon Light-vessel (Norfolk), one on the 25th.

In November numbers were recorded at the Isle of May on the 23rd. A great many arrived in Wiltshire between the 1st and 18th and passed on by the 23rd. Single birds were taken at Chicken Rock Light on the 4th/5th, at Withernsea Light on the 7th/8th, at St. Catherine's Light on the 8th/9th, and at Hanois Light on the 14th/15th, while on the 2nd of December a solitary bird was observed on the Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides).

THE PIED WAGTAIL (*Motacilla lugubris*).

Migration commenced in the early part of July. A good many were observed on the shore at Girdleness (Kincardine) on the 13th, numbers of adults and young on the shore at Portmahomack (E. Ross-shire) on the 17th and a flock of old and young in Suffolk on the 30th.

In August a passing flock of about forty individuals was noted in Cheshire on the 5th and many on the 7th and a few on the 20th. In Lancashire large flocks were recorded between the 7th and 16th; these had nearly all gone by the 28th. An increase in numbers took place in Kent on the 8th, the bulk of these had gone by the 11th, a few passing birds occurring on the 12th and 14th. In Sussex migration commenced on the 9th and an increase also took place in Suffolk, followed by a large decrease on the following day. Some were passing on the coast of the same county on the 21st, large numbers were seen there on the 25th, and a decrease was noted on the 28th. In Northumberland an observer noted the departure of a flock of about thirty on the 16th, which at dusk went to the north-east. On the 17th a passing flock of forty was observed in Devonshire. During the latter half of the month many were recorded at Lerwick (Shetland) and numerous small parties on the coast of Carnarvonshire.

In September a few Pied Wagtails were passing to the south-west in

Sussex between the 1st and 6th and again between the 14th and 16th. Many were reported in Lancashire on the 2nd with a decrease on the 4th; an increase on the following day was succeeded by a decrease on the 18th and a passing flock of about fifty was noted on the 22nd. In Suffolk some were passing on the coast on the 3rd and 25th, and at Broughton (Peebleshire) a large flock was seen on the 4th. Small numbers were passing on the coast of Yorkshire between the 4th and 30th except on the 18th, when large numbers were recorded. Pied Wagtails were numerous in flocks at Old Aberdeen on the 10th, and in great numbers in Brecon between the 10th and 30th. In Devonshire large flocks of migrants were reported on the 19th and 20th and many, both old and young, between the 26th and 28th. In Westmoreland, Wagtails were on passage throughout the month, especially on the 2nd, from the 12th to 14th and 18th to 21st; on the 22nd flocks observed were going to the south-east. There were only three light-records in September, viz.:—St. Catherine's (Hampshire) on the 10th and 14th, when many appeared in the fields about the lighthouse, and Bishop Rock Light (Scilly Isles), where one occurred on the night of the 10th/11th.

On the 1st of October a large movement to the west-south-west took place on the Sussex coast, and small numbers were travelling south-west between the 2nd and 7th. In the same county large numbers were on passage on the 10th and 11th, very large numbers on the 15th, and small numbers between the 18th and 25th. A large flock arrived in Yorkshire on the 1st and left again on the 5th, and numbers arrived in Somersetshire on the 17th and 18th. Great numbers were observed in Brecon between the 1st and 6th. The light-records for October were:—Hanois Light (Channel Islands), three on the 2nd/3rd; Leman and Ower Light-vessel (Norfolk), thirty on the 22nd/23rd and five on the 30th/31st.

A small movement to the south-west took place on the Sussex coast on the 7th of November.

In December, Pied Wagtails were passing over Portsmouth in a southerly direction on the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 8th.

THE WHITE WAGTAIL (*Motacilla alba*).

Aug.	25th.	Isle of Man, several.
"	28th, 29th to 31st.	{ Isle of Man, some small parties.
Sept.	2nd.	Westmoreland, two passing. Gloucester, one.
"	12th/13th.	Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands), one.
"	14th.	Lancashire, one.
"	15th.	Westmoreland, one. Devon, large numbers.
"	19th.	Cardigan, five.
"	24th.	Lancashire, one.

Sept.	25th.	Lancashire, six.
"	26th.	Gloucester, our.
"	29th.	Gloucester, one.
Oct.	8th.	Auskerry (Orkney), two.
"	10th.	Pentland Skerries, two.
"	12th.	Pentland Skerries, one.
"	28th.	Auskerry, one.

The main movements recorded from the Northern Isles and east and west coasts of Scotland took place between the 13th and 17th of August, but migration was more or less in progress from the 25th of July till the 3rd of October.

THE GREY WAGTAIL (*Motacilla melanope*).

The migratory movement of this species began early in August. The first records came from Sule Skerry (Orkney), where stragglers were recorded on the 9th and 17th, a small party of fifteen was observed at Tiumpthead (Outer Hebrides) on the 21st, large numbers at Girdleness (Kincardine) on the 22nd and 31st and many at Tarbatness (E. Ross-shire) on the latter date. Several small parties were reported in Westmoreland on the 23rd and 24th and stragglers between the 28th and 31st.

In September single birds, which were probably migrants, were recorded in Kent between the 10th and 18th and again on the 27th. Grey Wagtails were passing in Somersetshire on the 16th and in ones and twos in Suffolk on the 18th, 25th and 28th. In Westmoreland stragglers were passing throughout the month, but larger numbers were observed on the 12th, and again between the 18th and 21st, while some noted in the same county on the 22nd were moving to the south-east. A flock was reported in Lancashire on the 25th.

In October single birds were noted on the Yorkshire coast on the 3rd, in Warwickshire on the 6th, 8th and 11th, in Suffolk on the 8th, in Somersetshire on the 19th and in Worcestershire on the 31st. A passing flock of about twenty-five was seen in Wiltshire on the 29th.

Two were reported at Fort William (Inverness) on the 10th of November, and one at Lauder (Berwick) on the 3rd of December.

THE YELLOW WAGTAIL (*Motacilla raii*).

A few Yellow Wagtails were observed in Cheshire on the 5th of August, many on the 7th and a few on the 20th, and a small number in Cumberland on the 5th, 7th, 11th and 19th. An observer in Yorkshire reported the departure of the bulk of the local birds between the 10th and 20th. In Suffolk, Yellow Wagtails were noted as gathering in small numbers on the 15th and 27th, a few were recorded as passing on

the coast of the same county on the 20th and 21st and many on the 25th. Stragglers passing west were reported from Hampshire on the 16th, 22nd, 26th and 30th. In Lancashire many were recorded between the 18th and 22nd and again from the 26th to the 29th.

In September some few were passing during the first part of the month in Ayrshire; many recorded in Lancashire on the 2nd, 4th and 5th, had decreased on the 10th, and very large numbers noted there on the 12th were reduced to a few on the 15th. Yellow Wagtails were passing daily in Hampshire from the 2nd to the 11th. In Suffolk a large gathering took place on the 4th; these birds had all passed on by the 7th. The other records for the month referred to stray passing birds or small parties in Linlithgowshire, Wigtown, Yorkshire, Somersetshire, Devonshire and Kent. An observer in the last-named county noted that the flocks of Yellow Wagtails collected in Romney Marsh had all disappeared by the middle of the month and that only stragglers were seen afterwards.

There were two lighthouse records in September, both from Hanois Light (Channel Islands), viz.:—Two birds on the 9th/10th and one on the 14th/15th.

THE MEADOW-PIPIT (*Anthus pratensis*).

Migration commenced in Sussex in the first week of August. On the Suffolk coast large numbers were observed on the 15th with an increase on the 17th; there was a slight decrease on the 19th, but large numbers were again observed between the 20th and 30th and a further increase took place on the 31st, when some were reported to be coming in from the north. In Cumberland migration commenced on the 30th and on the 31st four were seen going south-east. The light-records for August were:—St. Catherine's Light (Hampshire), single birds on the 9th/10th and 10th/11th.

In September the migratory movement increased greatly in volume. At Fair Isle (Shetland) many were observed on the 1st and large numbers between the 17th and 24th. On the coast of Suffolk large numbers were recorded on the 7th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th and 23rd and decreased numbers on the 8th, 17th, 19th to 21st and 24th. On the Yorkshire coast many were moving in small parties between the 5th and 11th and in more or less large flocks between the 12th and 18th; after that date the records referred to a few passing birds until the 27th, when a good many were again noted on passage. At Corsemalzie (Wigtown) many were reported on the 5th, also in Bedfordshire on the 7th, and in the latter county hundreds were observed on migration on the 22nd. On the 7th many were seen on the coast of Sussex, and an arrival of small numbers took place there on the 10th; all had passed on by the 12th. Small parties and stragglers were recorded on the coast of Kent between the

7th and 26th going south-east, south and south-west. Large flocks occurred in Gloucestershire on the 14th. Between the 17th and 24th numbers of Meadow-Pipits were recorded at the Flannan Isles and Butt of Lewis (Outer Hebrides) at N. Unst (Shetland) and at the Isle of May (Fife). The light-records for September were:—Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire), one on the 13th/14th; Kentish Knock Light-vessel (Essex), one on board on the 16th, several on the 16th/17th and a few on the 18th/19th; Hanois Light (Channel Islands) one on the 16th/17th; Butt of Lewis Light, many on the 17th.

In October many were observed on the coast of Yorkshire on the 1st and a few on the 2nd and 3rd, but all had gone on the following day. Great numbers were recorded from the Flannan Isles on the 3rd and many in Oxfordshire on the 3rd and 11th. Large numbers were noted in Hampshire on the 8th and a few on the 20th, 23rd and 31st, some of them going south; at Inchkeith (Forth) many occurred on the 7th. In Norfolk small numbers coasting to the north-west were reported on the 5th and 6th. A good many were seen about Dungeness Lighthouse (Kent) on the 8th, and small arrivals took place in Sussex on the 10th, which had all passed on by the 12th. A large flock was observed in the same county going south-west on the 18th. In Anglesey many small flocks were noted between the 14th and 25th, and some numbers on the cliffs on the south coast of Cornwall between the 20th and 31st. Two arrived on the Suffolk coast from the east on the 29th. The October light-records were:—St. Catherine's Light, two on the 21st/22nd; Hanois Light, many on the 2nd/3rd, three on the 14th/15th, many on the 15th/16th, few on the 16th/17th, 17th/18th, 22nd/23rd and 23rd/24th; Eddystone Light (Cornwall), several on the 9th/10th; St. Anthony Light (Cornwall) a few on the 9th/10th; Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire), two on the 13th/14th.

In November some were seen in the Flannan Isles on the 9th and at Fair Isle on the 16th and 25th. Small numbers were seen on passage in Hampshire on the 4th of December, two at Fair Isle on the 5th and one on the 9th.

THE SPOTTED FLYCATCHER (*Muscicapa grisola*).

A number of Spotted Flycatchers were noted in Devonshire on the 5th of August, a marked decrease took place on the 9th and many passing birds were recorded on the 20th. Observers in Staffordshire and Warwickshire reported the departure of local residents by the 20th and 24th respectively. Reports from the lights for August were as follows:—Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire), two on the 6th/7th; Isle of May Light (Fife), one on the 9th; St. Catherine's (Hampshire), two on the 24th/25th.

In September they were passing at Lerwick (Shetland) on the 3rd. In Shropshire an observer noted that all the local birds had left during the first week of the month. On the 9th a slight increase was reported in

Devonshire and birds were passing daily at the Pentland Skerries between the 25th and 29th. The light-records for September were:—St. Catherine's Light, one on the 9th/10th, and twelve on the 15th/16th; Bishop Rock Light (Scilly Isles), large numbers on the 11th/12th and many on the 17th/18th; Hanois Light (Channel Islands), three on the 9th/10th, two on the 14th/15th and three on the 16th/17th.

In October the only record was of two at St. Catherine's Light on the 2nd/3rd.

Spotted Flycatchers were last seen in Wiltshire on the 24th of August, in Northumberland on the 30th, in Lincolnshire on the 31st, in Berkshire on the 2nd of September, in Renfrewshire on the 6th, in Ayrshire on the 7th, in Hertfordshire on the 9th, in Norfolk on the 10th, in Devonshire on the 15th, in Hampshire on the 14th and in Essex and Gloucestershire on the 29th.

THE PIED FLYCATCHER (*Muscicapa atricapilla*).

In August, Pied Flycatchers were noted on passage at the Pentland Skerries on the 8th and at the Isle of May (Fife) on the 9th. A female came on board H.M.S. 'Enchantress' on the 25th at 4.30 p.m. when the vessel was at anchor off Cromer. In Suffolk a few were passing from the 27th to the 29th, and large numbers from the 29th to the 31st. At Fair Isle (Shetland), the Pentland Skerries and Isle of May passing migrants were observed on the 30th and 31st.

In September, Pied Flycatchers were on passage throughout the month at Fair Isle, the Pentland Skerries and Isle of May. A few were passing in Suffolk on the 1st and 2nd, and stragglers on the coast of Yorkshire between the 9th and 30th. In E. Kent numbers were recorded as passing from the 16th to the 18th and a few between the 18th and 25th. One was reported at St. Catherine's Light (Hampshire) on the 9th/10th of September and one at Hanois Light (Channel Islands) on the 14th/15th.

The only record in October came from Northumberland, where an observer noted birds passing between the 1st and 4th.

THE SWALLOW (*Hirundo rustica*).

On the 4th of July a Swallow was observed at the Bell Rock Light (Tay), two visited the Butt of Lewis Light (Outer Hebrides) on the 22nd, and stragglers were seen at Fair Isle (Shetland) on the 1st, 4th, 10th and 11th. A large departure was noted from Devonshire on the 28th, and some were seen flying south past the Owers Light-vessel (Sussex) on the 29th.

Numbers were observed at Inchkeith (Forth) on several dates during August, and notes of increases and decreases in various counties show that migration was taking place on a large scale throughout the country.

The arrival of about a hundred at the Sussex coast was recorded on the 2nd, a considerable number left the same county on the 9th, and a further large contingent arrived there on the 27th. Swallows were passing through Westmoreland in numbers on the 7th and 8th, they were congregating in Cumberland on the 11th and had commenced to leave Northumberland by the 14th. Small numbers were noted flying S. in Warwickshire on the 11th and to the south-west on the 13th. Numbers were congregating in Suffolk on the 12th and again in larger numbers on the 21st, while a few were passing south along the coast of that county on the 29th. In Kent a marked movement on the south-east took place on the 30th. A passing flock of about two hundred individuals was seen flying south in Wiltshire on the 25th, and a large gathering was noted in Devonshire on the 30th which was followed by a marked decrease on the following day. The only light-records for August were of two flying south-west past the Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire) on the 7th and about thirty at the Skerries Light (Anglesey) on the 23rd.

For September the reports were very numerous, as vast numbers of birds were evidently moving southward down the Yorkshire coast; a passage to the south-east was observed on the 1st and a gathering of large numbers on Spurn Head on the 5th and 6th; further passage-movements were noted in this county on the 9th and 13th, while many were moving south past Flamborough Head on the 15th and 16th and at Spurn Head on the 27th. In Staffordshire large numbers were going west on the 1st, and on passage (direction not recorded) between the 13th and 30th, especially on the 14th, 17th, 20th and 26th. Large flocks were passing in Cheshire on the 3rd and again on the 15th. A flock was recorded going west in the same county on the 19th and one to the north-west on the 25th. A few arrived on the Isle of Wight on the 3rd and passed on to the south. A great increase took place in Devonshire on the 4th followed by a decrease on the following day, and an observer in that county reported that large numbers of local birds had left for the south on the 7th and 8th. Passage-migrants were also passing in Devonshire on the 8th and 9th, very large numbers were going north-west on the 13th, great numbers were again observed on the 16th, immense passing flocks were seen on the 22nd and 23rd, large flocks were flying south on the 24th and thousands in the same direction on the 28th. In Suffolk some were going south down the coast on the 5th and 25th of September, on the 6th large flocks were leaving, an increase in numbers took place on the 7th and this was followed by a decrease on the 13th. In Lancashire large numbers were passing on the 6th, and in Gloucestershire small lots were flying south-west on the 7th and to the east on the 14th, while a large flock was going south on the 25th. A large gathering took place in Brecon on the 15th, the birds leaving on the following day. Swallows were said to be passing through Sussex in thousands on the 15th and

16th, stragglers were noted between the 17th and 22nd, and many were flying east along the coast during the afternoon of the 26th, while on the 28th many were again passing in small lots, but the direction of their flight was not stated. In Kent stragglers were passing between the 14th and 16th and 18th and 29th. In the northernmost counties small parties were passing south-east in Northumberland and south in Westmoreland on the 21st. Small numbers were passing south, south-west, and north-west in Warwickshire on the 29th. A small lot was noted going east in Hampshire on the 30th. The light-records for September were:—Kentish Knock Light-vessel (Essex), several to the west on the 3rd and great numbers to west-north-west on the 7th; Bishop Rock Light (Scilly Isles), twelve to the south-west on the 6th; St. Catherine's Light (Hampshire), one killed on the night of the 10th/11th, and large numbers congregating on the 15th; Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire), thousands to the south-west from 8.45 to 10.45 A.M. on the 13th, the birds passing in a continuous stream; Hanois Light (Channel Islands), a few passing on the 22nd and 28th.

In October the emigratory movement continued up to the middle of the month. Small numbers were on passage in Lancashire and Suffolk on the 1st, and in the former county a few were passing west on the 4th and another party (direction not stated) on the 6th. Swallows were passing in Wiltshire on the 4th and 5th. On the former date a small party was recorded going east in Sussex and large numbers to the south-east on the 9th. A large flock was reported travelling from south-west to north in Hampshire on the 7th, and about a hundred were noted on passage in Somersetshire on the 9th. A considerable assembly was observed in Essex on the 12th, the birds taking their departure that night; on the same date a few were going south in Suffolk and on the 13th large numbers were passing to the south-west in Devonshire. The last record of a migratory movement was that of a small passing flock in the Isle of Man on the 16th. There were no light-records for October.

In November two Swallows were seen in Cornwall on the 2nd, two in Sussex on the 4th, and one in Hampshire on the 6th. Swallows were last seen in Lancashire and Flint on the 30th of September, in Northumberland on the 6th of October, in Ayrshire and Hampshire on the 8th, in Wiltshire on the 11th, in Cambridgeshire on the 12th, in Surrey on the 15th, in Warwickshire on the 18th, in Lincolnshire, Shropshire and Cornwall on the 22nd and in Brecon on the 26th.

THE HOUSE-MARTIN (*Chelidon urbica*).

On the 1st of August hundreds of House-Martins were reported on the Sussex coast, a large passing flock was also seen on the 3rd and large flocks on the 13th and 29th. In Warwickshire small parties were passing south on the 11th and south-west on the 13th. On the 22nd some were

flying south down the Suffolk coast and a few more on the 29th. A few were seen on passage in Devonshire on the 24th, and large numbers left Northumberland on the 27th.

In September migratory movements were more marked. An observer in Staffordshire reported large flocks leaving his neighbourhood to the west on the 1st and 3rd; on the 12th the adult local birds took their departure and a large proportion of the young birds on the 26th, the latter moving in a southerly direction. There was a small passage in Sussex on the 1st and 6th and a very large one on the 9th, on the 12th small flocks were passing all day and some numbers on the 17th. On the 23rd very large numbers passed over the Isle of Wight going south, and in Devonshire passing birds were recorded. On the Suffolk coast many were going south on the 5th and smaller numbers on the 19th and 20th. A few were travelling south-west in Gloucestershire on the 7th and great numbers in the same direction on the 14th and to the south-east on the 29th. In Warwickshire on the 8th many House-Martins were passing from north-east to south-west and from south-east to north-west, and small numbers from north-east to south-west on the 21st. On the following day large numbers were again passing, but the direction of their flight was not recorded. Numbers arrived in Yorkshire on the 9th and passed on by the 14th, many were also passing Flamborough Head on the 15th. In Kent some were going south-west on the 10th and others on the 14th and 15th. Between the 13th and 28th House-Martins were passing through Northumberland, especially on the 21st, when large numbers were recorded. On the 14th, large flocks going south were reported from Lauderdale (Berwick), and large numbers were passing in Westmoreland between the 25th and 28th. On the 29th a considerable movement took place in Somersetshire and thirty were going south in Hampshire. Four were reported going west past the Girdler Light-vessel (Kent) on the 28th.

On the 1st of October a few were flying south down the Suffolk coast, and a flock went south-west over the Isle of Wight, where some were also noted going south on the 5th. In Sussex a flock of forty was recorded on the 8th, and on the following day an immense movement took place, the birds arriving in small parties from the north and going south-east. Large numbers occurred in East Lothian on the 16th, on which date a small passing flock was also noted in Cumberland. The light-records for October were:—Girdler Light-vessel, many to the south-west on the 1st and 5th.

In November a single House-Martin was seen in Essex on the 7th and three on the Suffolk coast on the 24th.

House-Martins were last seen in Renfrewshire on the 28th of September, in Warwickshire on the 3rd of October, in Lincolnshire on the 7th, in Brecon on the 9th, in Oxfordshire on the 10th, in Worcestershire on the 12th, in Derbyshire on the 13th, in Shropshire and Sussex on the

16th, in Yorkshire on the 17th, in Suffolk on the 20th, in Kent and Cumberland on the 21st, in Surrey on the 28th and in Cambridgeshire on the 31st.

Nests with young birds were reported from Northumberland on the 6th of October and from Cheshire on the 9th.

THE SAND-MARTIN (*Cotile riparia*).

Large numbers of Sand-Martins were observed on the coast of Sussex on the 1st of August, and reports of the departure or decrease in the numbers of the local birds were received from Yorkshire, Warwickshire and Sussex during that month. In September large numbers were observed on passage in Suffolk on the 6th. On the 9th, 12th, 16th and 23rd considerable migratory movements took place in Sussex, that of the 12th being especially noteworthy, as a continuous stream of birds passed between noon and dusk in a south-west and west-south-west direction. In Devonshire immense numbers were passing on the 13th and large numbers on the 22nd.

In October about two hundred were noted going south-east in Sussex on the 9th, and about a hundred on the 18th.

In November a single bird was seen in Sussex on the 11th. Sand-Martins were last seen in Gloucestershire on the 7th of September, in Dundee and Yorkshire on the 9th, in Linlithgowshire on the 10th, in the Isle of May (Fife) on the 13th, in Shropshire on the 18th, in Devonshire on the 25th, in Kent on the 27th and in Hertfordshire on the 30th.

THE GREENFINCH (*Ligurinus chloris*).

Three Greenfinches were seen on passage on the 7th of August at the Pentland Skerries, a migrating flock was noticed in South Devonshire on the 13th of September, on which day the first lots were seen coasting south on the Suffolk coast, a similar movement being noted on the South Yorkshire coast on the 20th.

During the whole of October and up to the end of the first week in November great numbers were seen moving south along the Suffolk coast early in the morning of each day, except on the 28th and 29th, when there was a very strong S.W. wind. Many were noted coasting south on the morning of the 7th of November at Hunstanton (Norfolk). Migrants were also noted coasting north on the Suffolk coast on the 4th and 5th of October. Small arrivals were recorded during the last half of October, and in November at the Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides), Aukerry (Orkney), Inchkeith (Forth) and the Isle of May (Fife).

Greenfinches were seen coming in from the east on the Suffolk coast on the 18th of October, and single birds were recorded from the Dudgeon Light-vessel (Norfolk) on the 28th of October and Cromer Light (Norfolk) on the 13th/14th of December, while many were seen at the Shipwash Light-vessel (Suffolk) on the 7th/8th of November.

THE GOLDFINCH (*Carduelis elegans*).

Numbers of Goldfinches were noted on passage on several days in the last half of September on the Suffolk coast, while two on passage were seen on the South Yorkshire coast.

From the 24th to the 28th a decided increase was recorded in Kent. During the first half of October migrants were again seen on the Suffolk coast on several days, and an increase in numbers took place in S. Hampshire and in Essex at the end of that month. Others were seen on passage on the Suffolk coast on the 9th of November.

There is no evidence to show that any of these records refer to immigrants from abroad.

THE SISKIN (*Chrysomitris spinus*).

The first arrivals were noted on Fair Isle (Shetland) on the 24th of September, and from that time until the 1st of November arrivals of quite small numbers were noticed almost every day at this station, Auskeriy (Orkney), the Isle of May (Fife) and the Bass Rock (Forth). One was seen on Holy Island (Northumberland) on the 30th of September and on the 2nd of October a flock of forty arrived with a strong N.E. wind, but all were gone on the 4th. On the 4th of October three on passage were noted on the South Yorkshire coast and on the first a flock was detected in Cardiganshire. On the 7th some were seen at Yarmouth (Norfolk) coasting from the north. Siskins were seen in Essex on the 17th of November and in Brecon on the 18th.

THE CHAFFINCH (*Fringilla cœlebs*).

The first migrants were noticed at the Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire) on the 18th of September and at the Girdler Light-vessel (Kent) on the 24th and 25th. A large increase was detected on the Sussex coast on the 12th, and in Kent, where there had been numbers all the month, a decrease was noted on the 16th and 17th. Arrivals were noted at the Isle of May (Fife) on the 24th of September and at Fair Isle (Shetland) on the 25th. On the 29th and 30th with a strong S.E. wind arrivals took place at Holy Island (Northumberland) where they remained until the 6th of October; on the same dates a similar arrival was noted on the South Yorkshire coast, the flocks consisting of males, and on the 30th an unusual arrival took place at the Isle of May. From the end of September up to the 8th of November a steady flow of immigrants was recorded at many Scotch stations, being especially noticeable in the Outer Isles and in the north.

Throughout October almost daily arrivals of immigrants were recorded at the light-vessels between the Humber and the Thames, the direction

of their flight being towards some point between N.W. and S.W. During the same month flocks were noted coasting south on the Suffolk coast on many days. A temporary increase in numbers was noted on the Sussex coast on the 11th. On the 23rd a movement was noted in Lancashire, while on that and the two following days, large numbers were flying from N.W. to S.E. past Holyhead (Anglesey).

During the first week in November immigrants were again recorded at several east-coast light-vessels.

The first record from the west coast lights came from North Light, Lundy Island (North Devon), on the 2nd/3rd of November, on the 6th some were seen at the South Bishop Light (Pembroke) going S.E., while a few were taken at Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man) on the 6th/7th and at Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire) on the 14th/15th. A single record came from Hanois Light (Channel Islands) on the 8th/9th of November.

THE BRAMBLING (*Fringilla montifringilla*).

The first immigrants were noticed at the Isle of May (Fife) on the 19th of September and at Fair Isle (Shetland) on the 24th, and others landed on Holy Island (Northumberland) on the latter date, while Spurn Head (Yorkshire) was reached on the 25th and the Suffolk coast on the 28th. An influx of immigrants was noted in Scotland from the 28th of September to the 2nd of October, more particularly in Shetland and at the Isle of May; there were also arrivals at Holy Island on the 29th (with a strong S.E. wind) and on the 2nd of October (wind N.E.), and at Spurn Head increased numbers were noted between these same dates. The first Brambling was seen in Kent on the 9th of October, in mid-Yorkshire on the 10th and in Surrey on the 12th. Another influx was observed in Scotland, more especially at Fair Isle and the Pentland Skerries, from the 9th to the 14th, while at Holy Island arrivals were noted on the 9th, 10th and 13th, and on two occasions in the afternoon immigrants were seen coming in at the latter place from the N.N.E., the wind being S.S.E. All these migrants passed quickly on. On the 9th and 10th passing birds were detected on the Suffolk coast, and on the 9th/10th two were killed at Spurn Head Light and on the 10th three more at the Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire). Further arrivals took place at Holy Island on the 17th and passed on almost immediately, and on the 17th many were also seen at Whitby (Yorkshire). On the 16th/17th one was taken at Lynn Well Light-vessel (Norfolk). On the 21st flocks were passing south on the Suffolk coast and a great increase was observed in the adjacent areas inland. From the 22nd to the 26th a further influx was recorded in Scotland, being especially noted in Shetland; on the 22nd/23rd one was taken at the Outer Dowsing Light-vessel and on the 24th some alighted on a fishing-boat 20 miles east of

the Leman and Ower Light-vessel (Norfolk). On the 27th a large flock on passage was noted in Suffolk.

During November small lots were recorded in widely separated localities without showing any definite movement, and on the 27th a flock was seen at Whitby coming in from the sea.

THE HOUSE-SPARROW (*Passer domesticus*).

An increase was noted on the Suffolk coast on the 11th of October, probably due to passage-migrants, as from the 15th to the 21st flocks were seen coasting south nearly every morning. A great increase in numbers was recorded at Bosham, on the Sussex coast, on the 25th and 26th. These had gone by the 28th, but from the 5th to the 7th of November and on the 12th there were further arrivals and flocks were passing along the coast from east to west. Twelve were recorded from Winterton Light (Norfolk) on the 8th/9th of November.

THE TREE-SPARROW (*Passer montanus*).

Practically all the records of this species are from the east coast.

Single birds were seen at Holy Island (Northumberland) on the 14th, 16th and 20th of September, and the first winter visitors were noted in E. Kent on the 28th. On nearly every day in October flocks were seen coasting south down the Suffolk coast and on the 1st and 21st flocks were coasting north. On the 13th a flock was seen to come in over the sea from the east at Orfordness (Suffolk). Flocks on passage were noted on the Holderness coast (Yorkshire) on the 3rd and 4th of October, while at Holy Island quite small numbers arrived on the 2nd (with Bramblings), 9th, 12th and 15th of October. From the east coast light-vessels, from Yarmouth to the mouth of the Thames, there were numerous records of "Sparrows" throughout the month migrating by day in some westerly direction, and there are four records of night migration between the 19th and 25th from the Leman and Ower Light-vessel (Norfolk) and Outer Gabbard Light-vessel (Suffolk). No doubt many of these records relate to this species. On the 5th of November flocks were again observed moving south on the Suffolk coast and some were noted going west past the Outer Gabbard Light-vessel on the following day.

THE LINNET (*Linota cannabina*).

Flocks of Linnets began to move early in August in Cheshire and West Sussex.

On the 4th and 15th of September there appears to have been a movement in some westerly direction on the coast of West Sussex. In Kent and Suffolk there was a gradual flocking and diminution

of the home-bred birds throughout the month and a temporary increase in numbers was noted in Wiltshire. A large flock on passage was noted at the Butt of Lewis (Outer Hebrides) from the 9th to the 11th, and on the 13th there was a considerable passage at Spurn Head (Yorkshire) of flocks from N.E. to S.W. On the 18th, 26th and 29th there were small arrivals at Holy Island (Northumberland), while on the last days of the month flocks were migrating south along the Suffolk coast.

Linnets were recorded in varying numbers as birds of passage at the Pentland Skerries from the 22nd of September to the 29th of October. On practically every day in October flocks were seen moving south on the Suffolk coast, while from the 3rd to the 7th and on the 21st flocks were also coasting north; this same movement was noticed on the Norfolk coast at Mundesley on the 5th and 6th and at Spurn Head on the 2nd. On the 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th arrivals were noted at Holy Island and, at least on one occasion, were seen to come in over the sea from the N.E., while on the 9th flocks were again arriving from the N.E. over the sea at Spurn Head and going on to the S.W.

Temporary influxes were noted on the 20th of October on the Cornish coast and on the 24th on the coast of West Sussex, while on the 23rd, 24th and 25th flocks were seen at Holyhead (Anglesey) coming in from the N.W. and passing on to the S.E.

During the first ten days of November a few flocks were still travelling south along the Suffolk coast, and on the 4th a further increase was noticed on the coast of West Sussex, where flocks were noted going west on the 12th. A flock was seen going S.W. at Kyle Rhea (Skye) on the 1st, on the 17th a small flock visited the Bass Rock (Forth), while others came to the Pentland Skerries on the 8th of December. The numerous records of "Linnets" from light-stations are too vague to be relied upon; but a bird of this species was killed at the Dudgeon Light-vessel (Norfolk) on the 20th/21st of October and another was taken on a fishing-boat on the 19th of November ten miles east of Lowestoft (Suffolk).

THE SNOW-BUNTING (*Plectrophenax nivalis*).

The Snow-Bunting was first noted at the Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides) on the 18th of August and on Fair Isle (Shetland) on the 7th of September. Small numbers of immigrants were reported from all parts of Scotland up to the 19th of October, and on the 8th large numbers were recorded from the Flannan Isles. Single birds were seen at Holy Island (Northumberland), Spurn Head (Yorkshire) and Lowestoft (Suffolk) on the 12th of September, a second arrived on Holy Island on the 17th and an increase took place at Spurn Head on the 19th.

From the 20th of October to the 21st of November a very large immigration took place in Scotland, the birds being especially numerous at several stations on the Orkney and Shetland Islands. Smaller numbers continued to arrive up till the 29th. On the 6th/7th of November many appeared at the Inner Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire) and on the same night some were heard passing over Hunstanton (Norfolk), while the following day large numbers were coasting south past that town. On the 13th a large flock arrived at Yarmouth (Norfolk), and on the 29th and the two following days flocks were going south in frosty weather at Cullercoats (Northumberland).

THE STARLING (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

On the 25th and 29th of June large flocks were recorded at Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire) going westwards and on the 21st/22nd of July many appeared at Cromer Light (Norfolk). On the 16th/17th of August one was killed at the Skerries Light (Anglesey) and on the 19th a flock was again noted going west at Spurn Head. Between the 7th and 21st of September one or two were recorded from Fair Isle Light (Shetland), Pentland Skerries Light and the Isle of May Light (Fife) on several dates, but no large migration was noted, nor were any seen at Holy Island (Northumberland) during that month. In August and September a gradual flocking together and a certain amount of local movement were noted in several places, but the only records in the latter month from light-stations were of a single bird at Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man) on the 19th/20th, one at the Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire) on the 28th and several at the Shipwash Light-vessel (Suffolk) on the 29th/30th.

During the first fortnight of October immigration commenced on the east coast, and flocks were noted on several days at one or more light-stations between the Humber and the Thames going west or south-west; there does not seem, however, to have been any arrival of large numbers. Flocks were seen coming in from the east at Spurn Head on the 4th and coasting from S.E. to N.W. at Mundesley (Norfolk) on the 5th and 6th, while on the Suffolk coast an increase was noticed which was probably due to the arrival of immigrants. A considerable number of Starlings visited Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire) on the 3rd/4th and 5th/6th, and there were a few at the Skerries Light on the 8th/9th, at St. Anthony and Eddystone Lights (Cornwall) on the 9th/10th, and at Bardsey, the Skerries and Eddystone Lights on the following night. These were the only records from the western lights. Many were noted at St. Catherine's Light (Hampshire) on the 9th/10th. Rather different in numbers were the immigrations noted in Scotland during the same period; great numbers appeared at the Flannan Isles

(Outer Hebrides) on the 3rd and smaller numbers from the 9th to the 12th, while on the 12th/13th and 13th/14th a great immigration took place which was noted at many of the north- and east-coast lights, and on the 14th many again visited the Flannan Isles. It is noteworthy that at Holy Island during this period and up to the 18th (when the observer left) no large, if any, migration was noted.

During the last half of October the numbers of immigrants coming in from the east on our east coast greatly increased, and flocks were noted at many light-stations from the Humber to the Thames on most days and nights, the greater number of records being between the 19th and 24th. Flocks were seen arriving nearly every day from the E. or E.N.E. on the Suffolk coast and a northward coasting movement was noted at Cromer on the 22nd and 25th. From the 19th to the 24th further large immigrations were recorded at many of the Scottish light-stations, especially at those on the Northern Isles and again at the Pentland Skerries on the 29th.

In the west, on the 21st/22nd (there having been no records since the 9th/10th in that area) migrants were again noted at Bardsey Light, Carnarvon Bay Light-vessel and the Skerries. On the following night some numbers were recorded at Chicken Rock Light, Bardsey, the Skerries, South Stack and St. Tudwal Lights (Carnarvon) and at the Eddystone Light, while on the 23rd and during the two following days flocks were passing Holyhead (Anglesey) all the morning from N.W. to S.E. On the 21st/22nd there were many at St. Catherine's Light and on the next night at Hanois Light (Channel Islands).

Of inland observations there were few, but it was noted in Worcestershire that Starlings had increased in numbers up to the 10th of October, but had diminished rapidly after that date. Movements to the W. or W.S.W. were noted in Kent on many days, and a great influx was recorded from the 17th to the 20th.

During the first ten days of November the great immigration to our east coast went on night and day, covering the same area as before, and on the 6th/7th twelve stations (practically every one which sent in records) on the east coast reported "many." In Scotland the only records were from the Bell Rock Light (Tay) and Isle of May Light on the 3rd/4th and 4th/5th.

During the same period movements were recorded every night at one or more of the west-coast light-stations that had sent in returns, from the Chicken Rock in the Isle of Man to the South Bishop off the Pembroke coast, while the Channel stations, Eddystone, Hanois and St. Catherine's Lights also recorded numbers nightly. On the 7th of November large numbers were coasting south at Hunstanton (Norfolk). In Kent and Sussex a large increase in numbers was noted between the 4th and 12th, and on the 12th and 13th flocks were going E. past St. Catherine's. From the 10th onwards a certain number of migrants continued to arrive

on our east coast, though in greatly decreased quantities, while the returns from the west-coast and Channel lights were proportionately larger than those from the east, though migration at these stations was not nearly so large in amount as during the first ten days.

During the first ten days of December a few immigrants were noted at the east coast-lights, especially on the 5th/6th, and there were records of a few at Bardsey and the Skerries Lights on the same night. At the Skerries flocks were noted going S.W. by day on the 27th of November and the 4th and 7th of December.

THE HOODED CROW (*Corvus cornix*).

A single bird appeared at the Isle of May (Fife) on the 5th of July and one at Corsemalzie (Wigtown) on the 26th. One was taken at Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire) on the 3rd/4th of August. The first influx, however, was recorded from the Isle of May on the 28th of September, but this flock passed on at once; on the following day many were seen at the Bass Rock (Forth), where they remained for several days; on the 30th, with half a gale from the east, six visited Holy Island (Northumberland) but did not stay.

Two birds were seen on the Suffolk coast on the 20th of September and several on the 27th.

On the 1st of October one was seen coming from the sea at Scarborough (Yorkshire), where the numbers soon increased, and some were recorded from Spurn Head moving inland from the coast on that day and on the three following mornings, while two were coasting south on the 3rd. On the 5th and 6th small numbers arrived on the Suffolk coast followed by further lots on the 8th, 9th and 10th. Single birds were noted on the 7th in Staffordshire, on the 8th in Oxfordshire, on the 11th in Essex, and inland in Suffolk on the 12th. On the 11th a further small arrival was recorded at Holy Island. From the 19th to the 25th the number of immigrants greatly increased on the Suffolk coast, where they were seen to arrive from the east, and on the 29th a single bird was noted at Cambridgeshire. On the 3rd of November two were recorded in Warwickshire, on the 7th a great many were noticed coasting south past Hunstanton (Norfolk), and on the 24th a flock was seen coming in over the sea at Cullercoats (Northumberland).

In Scotland small arrivals were recorded at frequent intervals throughout October at many stations, and at the Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides), the Bass Rock and the Isle of May a few arrivals were noted from the 4th to the 21st of November.

From light-stations on our east coast from the Humber to the Thames "Crows" and "Rooks" were noted coming in from the same easterly direction nearly every day from the 9th of October to the end

of November, sometimes in large numbers. The only record outside this area was of flocks going W.N.W. from the South Goodwin Light-vessel (Kent) on the 19th and 20th of October.

THE CARRION-CROW (*Corvus corone*).

The only evidence we have of this species as an immigrant on our east coast is the fact that one was killed together with a Rook at the Outer Gabbard Light-vessel (Suffolk) on the 25th/26th of October.

Four were recorded from N. Unst (Shetland) on the 20th of August and small numbers at east coast stations on a good many dates between the 12th of September and the 27th of October. Three appeared at the Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides) on the 2nd of November and great numbers in Largo Bay (Fife) on the 8th.

THE JACKDAW (*Corvus monedula*).

On a good many days between the 2nd and the 29th of October flocks of Jackdaws and Rooks were observed coming in on the Suffolk coast from the E. or E.N.E., or were seen passing west in the inland parts of the county. On the 24th one was taken on a boat 40 miles N.E. of Lowestoft, and on the 30th flocks were coasting to the south at the latter place. The only other land-records came from Bosham (Sussex), where late on the 5th or early on the 6th flocks arrived from the N.E., and again on the 7th and 8th flocks arrived and passed south down Selsey Bill. Further arrivals took place on the 9th and 10th, but these birds also passed on.

Although there are only three positive records from the lights, viz., single birds at the Dudgeon Light-vessel (Norfolk) and Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire) on the night of the 6th/7th of November, and flocks going S.W. at the Leman and Ower Light-vessel (Norfolk), there can be no doubt that many of the returns under "Crows" and "Rooks" refer in part to Jackdaws also (*vide* Hooded Crow).

Small arrivals were recorded at stations in Shetland and on the east coast of Scotland from the 7th to the 26th of October, while on the 25th a flock of about two hundred was seen at Tarbatness Light (E. Ross-shire).

THE ROOK (*Corvus frugilegus*).

On the 12th of September an increase was noted at Bosham (Sussex), and on the 20th, 24th and 25th of that month and the 1st of October some were noted at Spurn Head (Yorkshire) going south across the Humber, and it was thought that they had come in from the west.

From the 1st of October onwards until the end of the first week in

November flocks, often associated with Hooded Crows and Jackdaws, were seen arriving on the Suffolk coast from the E. or N.E. or were observed inland passing over to the west. These arrivals produced an increase of Rooks generally which became apparent about the middle of October and which was also recorded from Lincolnshire. Inland in Kent a flock was seen on passage going N.W., and at Bosham (Sussex) a very large flock was seen to arrive from the N.E. on the 4th of October and pass on to the W. On the 15th, 16th, 18th and 30th flocks were seen coasting to the south at Lowestoft (Suffolk). What has been said under the Hooded Crow with regard to the east-coast light-stations applies equally well to the Rook, as the two species are frequently in company and are not as a rule differentiated by the light-keepers.

In Scotland during the second half of October small arrivals were noted at the Northern Islands, and a flock of thirty was seen at Fair Isle (Shetland) on the 30th. On the 4th of November three visited the Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides). On the 8th a few were again noted on Fair Isle, where stragglers occurred until the end of the year.

THE SKY-LARK (*Alauda arvensis*).

Autumn migration commenced with the arrivals of small numbers in Northumberland on the 6th and 9th of September, on Holy Island (Northumberland) on the 12th and at Spurn Head (Yorkshire) and the Suffolk coast on the 13th. Another small arrival was noted at Holy Island on the morning of the 14th, but passed on at once. This was followed by the advent of larger numbers on the 16th, and by a further increase on the Suffolk coast on the following day. Quite small parties moving in Kent were noted during September. On the Sussex coast, where it was noted the local birds left soon after breeding, the first arrivals coming from the N.E. appeared on the 23rd followed by further numbers on the 29th and 30th. Except for single birds at Hanois Light (Channel Islands) on 12th/13th and at St. Catherine's Light (Hampshire) on 14th/15th, there were few records from the light-stations in September; immigrants were noted, however, at the Kentish Knock Light-vessel (Essex) on the 14th and at the Shipwash Light-vessel (Suffolk) and Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire) on the 28th and 29th; some were seen coming in from the east at Yarmouth on the 27th and an increase was noted the following day on the Suffolk coast. A few were killed at the Skerries Light (Anglesey) on 17th/18th and at the South Stack Light (Anglesey) on the following night.

In Scotland large arrivals from the Continent took place after mid-September and were noticed at the Orkney and Shetland light-stations more especially; at Auskerry (Orkney) a flock passed the island going S.W. on the 28th. Similar movements came under notice at other

stations on the east and west coasts between the 10th of September and the 10th of October.

During the first half of October there was a steady stream of immigrants arriving on the east coast between the Humber and the Thames, as evidenced by the daily returns from the east-coast light-stations, while actual arrivals were witnessed on the Suffolk and Norfolk coasts, and at Spurn Head parties were passing inland up the Humber from the 1st to the 4th. It is worthy of note, however, that our observer at Holy Island saw no movements that he could be sure of between the 18th of September and the 13th of October, but on the latter date there was a temporary increase in numbers. A general increase in numbers was noticed in Suffolk on several days, between the 1st and 7th in Essex, on the 7th in Kent, on the 1st and 10th in Sussex (where the birds quickly passed on) and on the 4th in Cheshire, while on the 11th and 15th parties of migrants were passing westward inland in Kent. On many mornings during this period flocks were coasting south at Lowestoft (Suffolk), and on the 2nd small flocks were seen crossing the Humber from south to north. On the west coast, on many nights during October, small numbers were recorded from the Skerries, South Stack and Bardsey (Carnarvonshire) Lights, while on the 6th flocks were going out to the west at the latter station. A few were noted at the Eddystone (Cornwall) and St. Catherine's Lights on the 9th/10th and again at the Eddystone on the 11th/12th and following night. In Scotland a further arrival was recorded at the Pentland Skerries on the 9th, while many were killed at Tarbatness Light (E. Ross-shire) and smaller numbers at the Isle of May Light (Fife) and Mull of Galloway Light (Wigtown).

During the last half of October immigration on the east coast continued night and day over the same area as before. The largest number of records was received between the 20th and 25th, and flocks were seen coming in from some point between E.N.E. and E.S.E. to the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts on many days, while flocks coasting south at Lowestoft were seen on several days. On the Sussex coast small parties were noted working in a westerly direction along the coast on several days. On the west coast flocks were seen each morning from the 23rd to the 25th passing Holyhead going from N.W. to S.E., while there were a few birds at Bardsey Light on the 21st/22nd and on the following night at Bardsey, South Stack, the Skerries and Chicken Rock (Isle of Man) Lights. At the Channel lights many were recorded at Hanois Light on 15th/16th, at the Hanois and Eddystone Lights on the 22nd/23rd, and a few on the following night at Hanois Light, while flocks were seen passing that station on the 23rd and 25th. In Scotland a large immigration took place from the 24th to the 28th when hundreds arrived at some of the northern stations, flocks passed Auskerriy all day going S.W. and many appeared at the Isle of May.

During the first ten days of November numbers kept pouring on to the

east coast of England from some easterly direction, many stations reporting large numbers both by night and day; immigrants were again noted coming in on the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts, while increased numbers were noted inland. Migrant parties were seen going west along the Sussex coast on the 6th and 8th, and some were coasting north at Cromer (Norfolk) on the 5th and 8th. The same west coast and Channel lights recorded Sky-Larks nearly every night, but there do not appear to have been any great numbers. Up to the 9th small movements were recorded in Scotland.

After the 14th of November there were practically no records of immigrants arriving on the east coast, but some numbers were reported from the W. coast and Channel lights up to the 20th, and there were records of single birds on the 5th/6th of December at Bardsey Light and on the 6th/7th at the Skerries Light. A considerable increase in numbers was noted on the 26th and 27th of November in Wiltshire and flocks were passing west on the 30th, while a further increase was recorded on the 9th of December. Migrants were seen passing Auskerry on the 8th of November and the 1st of December, three were killed at Tarbatness Light on the 4th and a small flock appeared at Sule Skerry (Orkney) on the 30th.

THE SWIFT (*Cypselus apus*).

Swifts were congregating in Cheshire on the 16th of July and were commencing to leave Lancashire on the 26th. In Somersetshire many were passing south-west on the 28th, on which date there was a decrease in Sussex, while a great decrease was noticed in Cheshire on the 29th. Small numbers were recorded on passage at Fair Isle (Shetland), the Pentland Skerries, Sule Skerry (W. of Orkney) and Skerryvore (Inner Hebrides) during this and the following months. The light-records for July were as follows:—A few at the North Light, Lundy Island (North Devon), on the 14th/15th, at Hanois Light (Channel Islands) on the 15th/16th and 25th/26th, and at Winterton Light (Norfolk) on the 30th/31st, whilst about fifty were observed at Trevoise Head Light (North Cornwall) on the night of the 29th/30th.

During August migration became very general. Many Swifts were passing through Sussex on the 1st and again on the 29th. The bulk of the local birds had left Kent by the 7th, but an increase in numbers was noted on the following day, the new arrivals passing on by the 10th, while small numbers were again observed on passage on the 17th, 25th and 26th. On the 3rd about forty were recorded as passing in Berkshire and small numbers in a continuous stream on the 20th and 21st. In Cornwall a decrease was reported on the 5th and 9th and an increase on the 23rd and 28th. The majority of the resident Swifts had left Wiltshire by the 6th, but migrants were observed on the 9th travelling south-west and on the 12th to the south-east; a great increase in numbers took place in that county on the 14th and 15th followed by a decrease

on the 17th. On the 7th, 15th, 17th, 19th and 23rd birds were recorded on passage in Cheshire and a few were passing on the coast of Yorkshire between the 8th and 13th and again on the 14th, 17th and 21st. On the Norfolk coast Swifts were going south-east on the 12th, to the south on the 19th (many) and to the south and south-east on the 23rd and 24th. Between the 12th and 31st they were observed on passage in Lancashire, especially on the 18th, 24th and 31st. In Hampshire large numbers were moving to the north-west on the 14th, a few in the same direction on the following day and numbers to the west on the 25th. There was a large arrival of Swifts in Brecon on the 19th, but all had gone by the following evening, while on the 24th a large passing flock was observed. Very large numbers were reported as flying south-east in Devonshire on the 18th and many were again travelling in the same direction on the 26th; on the 29th numbers were again passing, but their direction was not recorded; on the last-named date many were also reported as on passage in Gloucestershire.

The light-records for August were:—Seven killed at Winterton Light and about thirty seen at Trevoise Head Light on the 1st/2nd; a few to the south-west at Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire) on the 2nd, 10th, 12th, 17th, 19th and 27th and many in the same direction on the 20th; single birds at Lynn Well Light-vessel (Norfolk) on the 21st/22nd and at the Isle of May Light (Fife) on the 22nd and 25th; about twenty at the Skerries Light (Anglesey) on the 26th/27th.

In September large numbers were observed in Sussex on the 1st, and numbers were passing south on the coast of Fife on the 7th. The other records for this month were of very small numbers or stragglers. A single bird was seen at Spurn Head Light on the 3rd and another on the 8th.

In October a passing bird was recorded on Holy Island (Northumberland) on the 1st and another in Middlesex on the 3rd.

In November two were reported in Essex on the 6th and one in Shropshire on the 9th.

Swifts were last seen in Monmouthshire on the 19th of August, in Lincolnshire on the 20th, in Carmarthenshire on the 22nd, in Warwickshire on the 25th, in Surrey on the 26th, in Wiltshire on the 29th, in Shropshire on the 30th, in Durham, Carnarvonshire and Cheshire on the 31st, in Gloucestershire on the 2nd of September, in Cornwall on the 3rd, in Derbyshire on the 5th, in Devonshire and Sussex on the 7th, in Suffolk on the 10th, in Staffordshire on the 12th, in Hampshire on the 13th, in Yorkshire on the 15th, in Lancashire on the 17th and in Banffshire on the 30th.

Several observers commented on the late stay of this species in their districts.

THE CUCKOO (*Cuculus canorus*).

The autumn passage of this species began in mid-July, single birds being taken at the Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man) on the 11th/12th and at Morecambe Bay Light-vessel (Lancashire) and Anvil Point Light (Dorsetshire) on the 17th/18th. Young birds were noted on passage in the Forth area from the 19th of July, and in Skye from the 23rd of July to the end of August.

From the 2nd to the 21st of August Cuckoos were noted at Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire) on six days and once at night flying to the south-west in numbers of from two to eight, and several were picked up there under telegraph-wires. Single birds were seen on passage on the Suffolk coast on the 27th of July, the 19th of August and the 7th of September, a passage of young birds was noted at Lerwick (Shetland) on the 27th of August and a single young one was taken at Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire) on the 6th/7th.

Cuckoos were last seen in Denbighshire on the 2nd of September, in Suffolk on the 7th, in Shropshire on the 14th, in Carnarvonshire and Kent on the 15th, in Northumberland on the 22nd and in Essex on the 29th, while one was still being followed by its foster parents (Pied Wagtails) in Staffordshire on the 3rd of October.

"GREY GEESE."

July	13th.	Brankston (W. Fife), a large skein flew over about mid-day going N.W.
Sept.	10th.	Holkham (Norfolk), Pink-footed arrived.
"	12th.	Yorkshire, some arrived.
"	19th.	Dee Estuary (Cheshire), forty (Pink-footed).
"	21st.	Wigtown, one (Grey-Lag).
Oct.	3rd.	Cumberland, seventy to south, thirty to west, and more heard passing at 8 P.M.; Morton Loch (Fife), Pink-footed arrived from N.
"	4th	Dee Estuary, Pink-footed arriving.
"	8th.	Cardigan, six flying high to N.E.
"	12th	Overbury (Worcester), sixty or seventy to S. at 10.30 A.M.
"	13th.	Balgray Dam (Clyde), thirteen (Bean) seen.
"	17th.	Stanwix (Cumberland), heard passing 10 P.M.
"	18th.	Cumrew (Cumberland), two hundred to W.
"	25th.	Lincoln (N.E. coast), several large flocks to S.
"	30th.	Lauder (Berwick), about one hundred flew over the town.

Note.—Lincoln (N.E. coast), some arrived at the beginning of October; Barra (Outer Hebrides), large numbers (White-fronted) going S. in the third week; Tiree (Argyll), several hundred (White-fronted) arrived about the end of the month.

- Nov. 2nd. Doddington (Lincoln), large flock to the N.N.W.
 „ 8th. Aberlady Bay (Haddington), one (Grey-Lag) shot.
 „ 15th. Quhillart Moor (Wigtown), five (Bean) seen.
 „ 24th. Fule Moss, five (Pink-footed) seen; Brampton (Cumberland), fifty to S. 3.30 P.M.
 „ 25th. Grange-over-Sands (Lancashire), two skeins, thirty each, to W.
 „ 29th. Brampton, four to S.
Note.—Wigtown Bay, large numbers (Grey-Lag) at the end of the month.
- Dec. 21st. Caithness, a few (White-fronted).

THE WIGEON (*Mareca penelope*)

- Aug. 10th. Cromarty Firth, arrived.
 „ 22nd. Breydon (Norfolk), a flock arrived.
 „ 23rd. Holkham (Norfolk), two arrived.
 Sept. 7th. Spurn (Yorkshire), some heard.
 „ 8th. The Humber (Yorkshire), four or five seen.
 „ 15th. Clifton Junction (Lancashire), one.
 „ 18th. Flamborough (Yorkshire), five on the sea.
 „ 22nd. Marbury Mere (Cheshire), one.
 „ 26th. Cromarty Firth, large numbers.
 „ 27th. Dornoch Firth, large numbers; Renfrew, a few; Rostherne (Cheshire), four.
 „ 28th. Morton Loch (Fife), large numbers.
 „ 29th. Packington (Warwick), one passing.
 Oct. 1st. Morton Loch, large numbers.
 „ 3rd. Agecroft (Lancashire), about half a dozen.
 „ 5th to 31st. Rostherne, stragglers on various dates.
 „ 8th. Renfrew, a few.
 „ 14th to 25th. Anglesey, common.
 „ 30th. Renfrew, increase.
Note.—Northumberland, arrived in considerable numbers at the end of October.

- Nov. 2nd to 30th. Cheshire, in varying numbers from ten to thirty.
 Dec. 24th. Sutton Coldfield (Warwick), one.
 „ 25th. Rostherne, about thirty.

THE TURTLE-DOVE (*Turtur communis*).

- July 1st. Fair Isle (Shetland), one.
 Aug. 5th. Yorkshire, nest with unfledged young.
 „ 12th. Kent, residents beginning to leave.
 „ 14th. Warwick, last seen.
 „ 15th. Kent, a small flock arrived.

Aug.	17th.	Kent, passed on.
"	21st.	Suffolk, last seen.
"	23rd.	Kent, three passing.
"	25th.	Kent, two passing.
"	27th.	Sussex, increase.
"	29th.	Isle of May (Fife), one.
"	31st.	Surrey, last seen.
Sept.	4th.	Sussex, passed on.
"	5th.	Sussex, last seen.
"	8th.	Kent, two to south-west.
"	9th.	Hampshire, last seen.
"	9th/10th.	St. Catherine's Lt. (Hampshire), one.
"	12th.	Shropshire, last seen.
"	14th/15th.	St. Catherine's Lt., one.
"	19th.	Kent, last seen.
"	21st.	Butt of Lewis (Outer Hebrides), one dead near Light-house.
"	22nd to 25th.	Fair Isle, one seen.
Oct.	1st.	Essex, one.
"	20th.	Shropshire, one.

THE RINGED PLOVER (*Ægialitis hiaticola*).

July	2nd.	Breydon (Norfolk), a number.
"	8th.	Breydon, decrease.
Aug.	1st.	Sussex, fifty on the coast.
"	2nd.	Sussex, a great increase.
"	3rd.	Cheshire, one.
"	5th.	Breydon, numbers.
"	11th.	Breydon, great numbers.
"	15th.	Cheshire, one young bird.
"	18th.	Cheshire, twenty-five.
"	24th.	Breydon, a good many.
"	27th.	Suffolk, some passing along the coast.
"	28th.	Cheshire, decrease.
"	31st.	Breydon, decrease.
Sept.	3rd.	Suffolk, some to the south on the coast.
"	4th to 14th.	Spurn Head (Yorkshire), large numbers.
"	12th.	Suffolk, a few passing on the coast.
"	13th.	Sussex, decrease on the coast.
"	16th to 18th.	Sussex, slight increase on the coast.
"	28th.	Suffolk, two passing on the coast; Lancashire, small numbers during the month.
Oct.	1st & 2nd.	Spurn Head, a good many.
"	6th.	Lancashire, one.
"	14th to 25th.	Anglesey, abundant on the coast.

THE GOLDEN PLOVER (*Charadrius pluvialis*).

The first records were of the arrival of three Golden Plovers at the Pentland Skerries on the 5th of July and one at Fair Isle (Shetland) on the 6th. From the 12th to the end of the month migratory movements on the coast of Scotland were noted at many places.

During the whole of August these movements continued to take place in Scotland. Several birds were observed going north in Northumberland on the 3rd and 28th and many on the 16th. Large flocks arrived in Cheshire on the 15th, but their numbers had decreased on the 24th and all had gone by the 31st.

In September migration continued throughout the month in Scotland. At Holy Island (Northumberland) from sixty to eighty were reported between the 15th and 26th, but these had nearly all gone by the 27th. The first flock of Golden Plovers arrived in Devonshire on the 14th and several small passing flocks were noted on the 30th. Flocks travelling south were recorded in Cardiganshire on the 18th and 28th and several large flocks were observed in Anglesey on the 25th, evidently on passage, as a marked decrease took place on the following day.

The records from the lights in September were:—One at the Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire) on the 14th/15th and a few at the Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man) on the 18th/19th.

In October migratory movements in Scotland continued up to the 25th, but on a smaller scale than in the two previous months. On the 1st flocks were seen going east in Cumberland, and Golden Plovers were heard passing over in Essex on the 5th and 6th; large arrivals were noted in the same county on the 24th and 27th. In Kent a large flock was reported on the 8th and 9th, and individuals of this species formed part of a large movement of migrants that passed over the city of York between 10 P.M. and midnight on the 11th. A decided increase in numbers was noted on Holy Island on the 13th and a large flock arrived on the north coast of Devonshire on the 28th, travelling from north to south. A large flock was also reported in Cambridgeshire on the 29th.

In November, Golden Plovers were heard passing over Hunstanton (Norfolk) between 6 and 11 P.M. on the 6th and a large passing flock was observed in Yorkshire on the 13th. In Essex small numbers were reported on passage during the month, with larger numbers on the 6th and between the 23rd and 28th. A large flock of about two hundred was seen going south on the coast of Northumberland on the 30th. Well-marked movements were observed at the Pentland Skerries, Stornoway (Outer Hebrides), Tarbatness (E. Ross-shire) and Largo Bay (Fife) at the end of the month, due no doubt to the hard weather that prevailed at that period.

In December a small party of ten were passing in Northumberland on the 1st and about a hundred arrived in Shropshire on the 20th, leaving

again four days later. An observer at Felsted (Essex) noted that the winter-resident birds in his neighbourhood varied in numbers from seventy to about six hundred during the month. The migratory movements observed at the Pentland Skerries etc. in the last days of November (as noted above) continued during the earlier part of this month. There was one light-record for December, of a single bird at the Morecambe Light-vessel (Lancashire) on the night of the 15th/16th.

THE LAPWING (*Vanellus vulgaris*).

The earliest records relating to this species came from Scotland. Flocks of Lapwings arrived in Wigtown on the 8th of June, and six were reported from Sule Skerry (Orkney) on the 12th. On Fair Isle (Shetland) four were recorded on the 24th, a similar number on the 26th and one on the 29th. The bulk of the breeding-stock had left Swordale (E. Ross-shire) by the 25th, and a great increase in numbers on the shores of Cromarty Firth was observed on the 28th.

In July movements towards the coast were recorded in many places in Scotland and many were reported at Cromer Light (Norfolk) on the night of the 21st/22nd.

In August the movement towards the coast in Scotland continued throughout the month. A few Lapwings were noted on the coast of Sussex on the 1st, 2nd and 9th and a large flock arrived on the coast of Suffolk on the 4th, coming from the east-south-east and passing inland. In Devonshire a flock of about fifty was recorded on the 5th and one of double that number on the 27th. During the last week of the month large flocks were collecting in Carnarvonshire and a small one was seen in Dorsetshire on the 31st.

In September several flocks were flying S. along the coast of Suffolk and large passing flocks were observed on the 11th, 22nd and 27th. In Devonshire a rather large flock was recorded on the 4th, many birds on the 9th and a large number on the 12th. After the 20th constant small passages of Lapwings were noted in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Outer Hebrides, the Isle of May (Fife) and on several occasions at Tarbatness Light (E. Ross-shire). Two flocks going north were reported from Cromer Light on the 12th.

In October a good many Lapwings were reported at Spurn Head (Yorkshire) on the 1st and 2nd, three or four arrived from over the sea on the 4th and on this date about sixty arrived on the coast of Sussex coming from the eastward, these had passed on by the following day; in the same locality a flock of about two hundred was travelling north-east on the 13th, a few more arrived on the 24th and 25th and large numbers on the 26th. In Kent a few were passing to the south-east on the 5th, some arrived on the 7th and left again on the 9th and in Dorsetshire about three hundred were observed on the 6th. On Holy Island (Northumberland) a slight increase was noted on the 6th and arrivals from the N.N.E.

took place on the 9th, 10th and 13th. The light-records for October were as follows:—Cromer Light, six passing on the 5th and twenty to the north on the 22nd; Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire several on the 18th/19th; Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire), many on the 21st/22nd.

In November small numbers arrived in Sussex from the 1st to the 4th, on the 6th there was a great decrease, which was followed by an increase on the 7th and further arrivals on the 11th. Hundreds were reported daily in Yorkshire between the 2nd and 25th, the numbers decreasing to forty or fifty between the 26th and 30th. On the Suffolk coast two flocks arrived from the east on the 4th and large numbers also came in from the sea on the 16th. Great numbers were passing over at midnight in Cheshire on the 5th and 6th and many large flocks were passing in a S.S.W. direction on the afternoon of the 23rd. In Norfolk, Lapwings were heard passing over Hunstanton from 6.15 to 11 P.M. on the 6th and numbers were coasting south between 7 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. and a few between 2 and 4 P.M. on the 7th. At the Pentland Skerries twenty-two were passing south on the 8th, a few arrived on the coast of Lincolnshire on the 16th and an immense flock was seen in Devonshire on the 22nd. At the end of the month a strong local movement took place in E. Ross-shire and E. Fife, caused by a spell of hard weather. There were many reports from the lights in November, viz.:—Cromer Light, many to the north from dawn to 10 A.M. on the 4th and during the whole day on the 5th; Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man), one on the 4th/5th; Bardsey Light, ten on the 5th/6th and a flock on the island on the 8th; Outer Dowsing Light-vessel, several on the 6th/7th; Dudgeon Light-vessel (Norfolk), six on the 6th/7th and one on the 8th/9th; Kentish Knock Light-vessel (Essex), several on the 6th/7th; Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire), a flock on the 11th/12th, several on the 19th/20th and a flock on the 20th/21st.

In December very large flocks were observed in Cheshire on the 1st and flocks were passing over at midnight on the 5th and 6th. Numbers flying west were noted in Denbighshire on the 1st, large passing flocks in Suffolk on the 8th and 30th, and a large number in Yorkshire on the 19th.

THE TURNSTONE (*Streptilas interpres*).

July	12th.	Pentland Skerries, eight arrived.
„	18th.	Dee Estuary (Cheshire), many.
„	21st.	Dee Estuary, almost all gone.
„	26th.	Pentland Skerries, almost all gone.
Aug.	3rd.	Breydon (Norfolk), some arrived.
„	10th.	Tarbatness (E. Ross-shire), great numbers; Dorset, four or five.

Aug.	14th.	Arran (Clyde), seventeen.
"	16th/17th.	Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), two.
"	17th.	Yorkshire, seven on the coast.
"	18th.	Breydon, a flock.
"	18th/19th.	Skerries Lt., two.
"	19th.	Breydon, several.
"	24th.	Arran, twenty.
"	26th.	Suffolk, many.
"	31st.	Fairlie (Ayr), great numbers; Breydon, several.
Sept.	4th to 14th.	Spurn Head (Yorkshire), many.
"	12th.	Tarbatness, great numbers.
"	15th.	Isle of Man, several.
"	16th to 18th.	Kent, four on coast.
"	29th.	Cheshire, fifty to sixty.
Oct.	1st to 2nd.	Spurn Head, many.

THE WOODCOCK (*Scolopax rusticola*).

Sept.	27th.	East Yorkshire, first arrival.
Oct.	2nd/3rd.	St. Catherine's Lt. (Hampshire), one.
"	3rd.	Yorkshire, one on coast.
"	3rd/4th.	Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), three.
"	4th.	Suffolk, first arrival.
"	10th.	Lincoln, first arrival.
"	14th.	Surrey, one.
"	20th.	Northumberland, one arrived from the east.
"	22nd.	Suffolk, a few arrived.
"	24th.	Devon, first arrival.
"	27th.	Warwick, first arrival.
"	27th/28th.	Shipwash Lt.-v. (Suffolk), twenty-six.
"	30th.	Cardigan, one; Hants, first arrival.
"	31st.	Staffordshire, first arrival.
Nov.	1st.	Kent, five.
"	2nd.	Northumberland, one.
"	5th.	Whitby Lt. (Yorkshire), one in the garden.
"	5th/6th.	South Goodwin Lt.-v. (Kent), two.
"	6th.	Whitby Lt., one in the garden.
"	6th/7th.	Kentish Knock Lt.-v. (Essex), one.
"	11th.	Northumberland, two.
"	13th.	Yorkshire, three.
"	20th.	Yorkshire, seven; Lincoln, many; Devon, a number.
"	30th.	Hampshire, increase.

THE COMMON SNIPE (*Gallinago caelestis*).

Aug.	5th &	{ Fair Isle (Shetland) passing.
Sept.	19th.	
Oct.	2nd.	Spurn Head (Yorkshire), six passing.
"	3rd/4th.	Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), two.
"	10th/11th.	St. Tudwal Lt. (Carnarvon), one.
"	17th.	Fair Isle, passing.
"	22nd/23rd.	Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), one.
"	25th.	Suffolk, passing.
Nov.	4th.	Tiree (Argyll), numbers arrived ; Essex, thirty seen.
"	5th.	Essex, all gone.
"	5th/6th.	Bardsey Lt., three.
"	8th/9th.	Bardsey Lt., two.
"	10th.	Yorkshire, twenty to thirty.
"	13th.	Yorkshire, six or seven.
"	16th.	Cambridge, twenty to twenty-five.
"	20th.	Yorkshire, twelve.
"	28th.	Yorkshire, thirty to forty.
Dec.	5th.	Suffolk, several arrived from sea.
"	18th.	Suffolk, large numbers passing.

THE JACK SNIPE (*Gallinago gallinula*).

Sept.	7th.	Suffolk, one shot and others seen.
"	8th.	Leicester, one shot.
"	14th.	Corsemalzie (Wigtown), one shot.
"	15th.	Tiree (Argyll), one seen.
"	19th.	Fair Isle (Shetland), a considerable number.
"	19th to 23d.	Noup Head, Fair Isle, Pentland Skerries, Auskerry (Orkney) and Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides), small arrivals.
"	20th.	Fair Isle, arrivals on 19th all gone.
"	25th.	E. Yorkshire, several shot ; Cornwall, two seen.
"	30th.	Holy Island (Northumberland), four.
Oct.	2nd.	Holy Island, two.
"	3rd.	Spurn Head (Yorkshire), one resting.
"	6th and 7th.	Holy Island, one.
"	6th.	Cardigan, one.
"	7th.	Cardigan, three.
"	8th.	Suffolk, a fresh arrival.
"	8th and 9th.	Fritton (Suffolk), very large numbers arrived.
"	9th and 12th.	Holy Island, one.
"	21st.	Cambridge, one.
Nov.	4th.	Tiree, numbers.

Nov.	5th/6th.	Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), one.
„	6th/7th.	Haisboro' Lt. (Norfolk), one; Lynn Well Lt.-v. (Norfolk), many; Outer Gabbard Lt.-v. (Suffolk), few.
„	7th/8th.	Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), one.
„	8th/9th.	Bardsey Lt., two.
„	14th/15th.	Bardsey Lt., one.
„	16th.	Merioneth, one seen.
„	20th/21st.	Spurn Head Lt., one.
„	28th.	Stornoway, numbers.
Dec.	31st.	Suffolk, several on coast.

THE DUNLIN (*Tringa alpina*).

An increase in numbers in Norfolk on the 2nd of July followed by a decrease on the 4th were the first records of the migratory movement of this species. Three Dunlins were noted at Fair Isle (Shetland) on the 13th and the departure of the breeding-stock from the Pentland Skerries took place on the 17th. On the night of the 15th/16th a single bird was reported at the Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire).

Small numbers arrived on the coast of Sussex on the 1st and 9th of August, and many in Lancashire between the 3rd and 5th. In Suffolk several young birds were observed on the 4th and increased numbers were recorded in Norfolk on the 5th, a further increase took place on the 11th, a decrease on the 24th and an increase again on the 31st. Dunlins were numerous on the Scilly Isles throughout the month. At Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire) one occurred on the 6th/7th.

In September many were observed between the 4th and 14th at Spurn Head (Yorkshire), and a few passing birds on the Suffolk coast on the 12th. In Kent numbers were passing on the 15th, a large arrival was recorded in the same county on the 16th; these birds passed on the following day and were replaced by a large flock which arrived on the 18th. In Lancashire stragglers were passing throughout the month and many were reported at the Scilly Isles during the same period.

In October a good many were observed at Spurn Head on the 1st and 2nd, and one at Bardsey Light on the 3rd/4th.

In November many were noted on the coast of Lancashire and the following records were received from the lights:—Bardsey Light, eighteen on the 5th/6th, two on the 8th/9th, two on the 14th/15th and three on the 17th/18th; Spurn Head Light, one on the 6th/7th and 10th/11th and a flock on the 28th/29th; Skerries Light (Anglesey), one on the 8th/9th.

In December large numbers were passing in Suffolk on the 10th, and a single bird occurred on Fair Isle on the 19th.

THE CURLEW-SANDPIPER (*Tringa subarquata*).

August.		Suffolk coast, stragglers passing at intervals.
"	2nd.	Sussex, about fifty arrived on the coast.
"	9th.	Sussex, marked decrease.
"	16th.	Largo Bay (Fife), passing.
"	20th.	Morton Loch (Fife), passing.
"	21st.	Fair Isle (Shetland), passing.
"	28th.	Southernness (Cumberland), passing.
"	31st.	Lancashire, one.
Sept.	4th.	Lincolnshire (N.E. coast), many arrived and stayed about a week.
"	5th.	Yorkshire, two.
"	6th.	Yorkshire, numbers.
"	7th.	Suffolk, four.
"	7th to 26th.	Lancashire, small numbers passing.
"	10th.	Yorkshire, one under telegraph-wires.
"	29th.	Balgray Dam (Clyde), small party.
Oct.	1st.	Lancashire, five or six.
"	6th.	Lancashire, two; Balgray Dam, small party.
"	13th.	Balgray Dam, one; Lancashire, one.
Dec.	13th.	Cairness (Aberdeen), one shot.

THE KNOT (*Tringa canutus*).

June	21st.	Largo Bay (Fife), flock of twenty arrived.
July	12th.	Breydon (Norfolk), a flock.
"	15th.	Largo Bay, an adult seen.
Aug.	1st.	Outer Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincolnshire), one.
"	9th.	Lancashire, flocks of two hundred to three hundred.
"	18th/19th.	Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), one.
"	24th & 25th.	Breydon, many.
"	26th/27th.	Skerries Lt., many.
"	31st.	Breydon, decrease.
Sept.	1st.	Suffolk, eight.
"	5th & 6th.	Yorkshire, many.
"	7th to 14th.	Yorkshire, immense numbers.
"	8th, 9th,	} Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), a flock.
"	10th/11th &	
"	12th/13th.	
"	14th/15th.	St. Catherine's Lt. (Hampshire), one.
"	17th.	Sussex, a dozen on the coast.
"	20th/21st.	Isle of May Lt. (Fife), large numbers.
"	29th.	Hilbre Island (Cheshire), many hundreds.
Oct.	1st & 2nd.	Spurn Head, many.

- Oct. 5th/6th. Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), six.
 „ 7th/8th, } Spurn Head Lt., a flock.
 „ 13th/14th. }
 „ 22nd/23rd. Bardsey Lt., one.
 Nov. 6th/7th. Outer Dowsing Lt.-v., several; Withernsea Lt. (Yorkshire), many.
 „ 7th to 9th. Little Ross Lt. (Kirkcudbright), several killed.
 „ 7th/8th. Spurn Head Lt., large numbers.
 „ 8th/9th, }
 „ 10th/11th & } Spurn Head Lt., a flock.
 „ 11th/12th. }
 „ 15th/16th. Bardsey Lt., one.
 „ 16th/17th. Lynn Well Lt.-v. (Norfolk), many; Spurn Head Lt., several.
 „ 17th. Spurn Head Lt., several during day to the S.W.
 „ 17th/18th. Spurn Head Lt., several.
 „ 21st & 31st. Spurn Head Lt., a flock to the S.W.

THE COMMON SANDPIPER (*Totanus hypoleucus*).

- June 20th. Cromarty Firth, moving down to the shore.
 „ 28th. Morton Loch (Fife), several.
 July 2nd. Shropshire, two passing.
 „ 7th. Isle of Man, two passing on the coast.
 „ 14th. Isle of Man, several passing on the coast; Devon, a flock.
 „ 16th. Devon, a flock.
 „ 17th. Portmahomack (E. Ross-shire), a great many on the shore.
 „ 21st. Cheshire, increase.
 „ 28th. Cheshire, decrease.
 Aug. 1st. Cheshire, many; Wiltshire, three passing.
 „ 1st & 2nd. Sussex, increase.
 „ 3rd. Cheshire, nearly all gone; Cambridge, many; Oxford, few seen.
 „ 4th to 21st. Lancashire, stragglers passing.
 „ 5th. Fair Isle (Shetland), many.
 „ 6th. Bedford, one passing.
 „ 7th. Pentland Skerries, fifty.
 „ 9th. Somerset, two passing; Sussex, few passing.
 „ 15th to 22nd. Isle of Man, one or two daily.
 „ 17th. Suffolk, one passing.
 Sept. 1st to 14th. Lancashire, stragglers passing.
 „ 4th. Fair Isle, one.
 „ 7th & 8th. Bedford, passing 7.30 P.M.
 „ 10th. Luce Sands (Wigtown), two.

Sept.	12th.	Devon, a few.
"	14th.	Devon, two.
"	15th.	Suffolk, one passing.

THE GREEN SANDPIPER (*Totanus ochropus*).

A Green Sandpiper was reported at Morton Loch (Fife) on the 28th of June. During the last ten days of July stragglers were observed in Cheshire. In August passing migrants were noted at Morton Loch on the 1st, 5th, 20th and 22nd, in Oxfordshire on the 3rd, at the Pentland Skerries on the 5th and 8th, and at Soulseat Loch (Wigtown) on the 5th. At Holderness (Yorkshire) thirteen were recorded on the 6th, and between that date and the 16th Green Sandpipers were observed on five occasions at Largo Bay (Fife).

Single passing birds were seen on the Scilly Isles on the 13th and 14th of August, in Suffolk on the 18th, 24th, 29th and several on the 31st. In Cheshire two were noted on the 15th and 31st and one on the 24th, at Fair Isle (Shetland) seventy passing birds were observed between the 1st and 26th and of these about twenty occurred on the 5th. At Aukerry Light (Orkney) several were killed on the night of the 15th.

In September stragglers, mostly single birds, were recorded in Lancashire on the 4th, 5th, 7th and 10th, at Spurn Head (Yorkshire) on the 6th, in Suffolk on the 6th and 21st and in Cheshire on the 22nd.

In October two arrived in Suffolk on the 8th and one on the 11th.

One was shot on the Cromarty Firth on the 1st of November.

In December one was observed in Cheshire on the 7th, four on the 29th and one in Shropshire on the 28th.

THE REDSHANK (*Totanus calidris*).

June	10th.	Breydon (Norfolk), a good many.
"	25th.	Breydon, scores of old and young.
July	1st.	Pentland Skerries, passing
"	7th.	Isle of Man, about forty arrived on the coast from the south-west.
"	8th.	Breydon, very many.
"	19th.	Breydon, hundreds.
Aug.	1st.	Sussex coast, about forty arrived.
"	2nd.	Northumberland, one to south; Sussex coast, increase.
"	9th.	Sussex coast, further increase.
"	18th to 29th.	Lancashire, numbers varying from twenty to fifty.
"	20th/21st.	Seven Stones Lt.-v. (Cornwall), twenty-four.
"	24th.	Breydon, a good many.
"	27th.	Devon, numbers.

Aug.	30th.	Devon, decrease.
Sept.	--	Lancashire, passing in varying numbers.
"	6th.	Northumberland, two to the north; Sussex coast, decrease.
"	12th.	Devon, increase.
"	13th.	Sussex coast, increase.
"	29th.	Dee Estuary (Cheshire), a few score.
"	30th.	Northumberland, large flocks to the south at 8.30 P.M.
Oct.	1st and 2nd.	Yorkshire, a good many on the coast.
"	1st to 13th.	Lancashire, passing in varying numbers.
"	2nd.	Suffolk, increase.
"	14th to 25th.	Anglesey, great numbers.
"	27th.	Lancashire, about forty.
Nov.	12th to 19th.	Northumberland, stragglers passing.

THE CURLEW (*Numenius arquata*).

Three Curlews were reported from Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire) on the night of 30th June/1st July.

In July a flock of twenty-three, coming from inland, were observed at the Mull of Galloway (Wigtown) flying high in the air out to sea in a south-westerly direction and some were passing on the coast of Suffolk on the 22nd and 23rd.

In August passing birds were noted in Northumberland on various dates, especially on the 10th and 12th, when flocks varying from ten to thirty were recorded as flying over Wooler (Northumberland) on the evenings of those days. About a hundred appeared on the coast of Sussex on the 2nd and large numbers at Breydon (Norfolk) during the whole month, and were reported there as arriving in scores on the 5th and 11th, to the number of two or three hundreds on the 16th, many on the 24th, very many on the 27th and in hundreds on the 31st. In Yorkshire a great movement from north to south took place on the 16th and 17th; about thirty arrived at Sule Skerry (W. of Orkney) on the 14th and fifteen were on passage in Shropshire on the 28th.

The light-records for August were:—Outer Dowsing Light-vessel (Lincolnshire), fourteen to west-south-west on the 9th; Smith's Knoll Light-vessel (Norfolk), one on the 18th; Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man), four on the 24th/25th.

In September five were going south on the coast of Suffolk on the 1st, and a flock in the same direction on the 29th. Large numbers going south-east were observed in Devonshire on the 11th.

In October a good many were noted on the coast of Yorkshire on the 1st and 2nd, and a flock of twenty to the south on the coast of Hampshire on the 25th. At Bardsey Light (Carnarvonshire) many were on passage on the night of the 21st/22nd.

In November, Curlews were passing in Lancashire on the 8th. The light-records were as follows:—Winterton Light (Norfolk), a flock arrived from over the sea on the 17th; Bardsey Light, a flock on the island on the 8th; Spurn Head Light two on the 11th/12th, and Dudgeon Light-vessel (Norfolk), many on the 16th/17th.

In Scotland migratory movements were recorded from the coasts and islands all through July and August and up to the 24th of September, and some smaller movements at the Shetlands and Outer Hebrides between the 13th of October and the 9th of November.

THE WHIMBREL (*Numenius phaeopus*).

July	8th.	Breydon (Norfolk), some arrived.
"	12th.	Breydon, several.
"	16th.	Breydon, increase.
"	15th to 31st.	Pentland Skerries and Tarbatness (E. Ross-shire), one or two at frequent intervals.
Aug.	1st.	Sussex, eleven passing on the coast.
"	3rd.	Cambridge, nine passing.
"	5th.	Breydon, increase.
"	6th.	Largo Bay (Fife), passing.
"	7th.	Edenmouth (Fife), passing.
"	9th.	Suffolk, passing at night.
"	14th.	Worcester, passing at night.
"	16th & 17th.	Yorkshire, stragglers on the coast.
"	18th.	Dee Estuary (Cheshire), many.
"	22nd.	Isle of Man, one; Norfolk, five to the south.
"	24th.	Oxford, some going west at 8 P.M.
"	24th & 25th.	Suffolk, one passing on coast.
"	26th.	Shropshire, a small flock to north.
Sept.	1st.	Isle of Man, one; Suffolk, one to the south on the coast.
"	3rd.	Suffolk, one to the south on the coast.
"	6th.	Northumberland, several flocks to the north.
"	6th & 7th.	Yorkshire, six or eight passing; Suffolk, passing at night on the coast.
"	10th.	Northumberland, four to the south.
"	23rd.	Devon, three.
Oct.	4th.	Shropshire, heard at night.
"	10th.	Northumberland, one caught.
"	17th.	Girdleness (Kincardine), one.
"	19th.	Fairlie (Ayr), one.
"	27th.	Barnsness, (Berwick) one.

N.B. At Sule Skerry (W. of Orkney), the Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides) and Bell Rock (Tay), Whimbrels were constantly passing in small numbers between the 7th of August and the 4th of October.

THE COMMON TERN (*Sterna fluviatilis*).

The breeding-haunts of this species in S.E. Suffolk had been almost abandoned by the 4th of August, those at Ravenglass (Cumberland) entirely so by the 7th, and on Walney Island (Lancashire) prior to the 9th, though several pairs were still feeding their young at Southport (Lancashire) on the latter date.

Some Common Terns appeared at Breydon (Norfolk) as early as the 3rd of July, though the autumn movement does not seem to have commenced in earnest until the 27th, when others arrived, to be followed ten days later by large numbers. A further increase took place in this locality on the 11th of August, on which date the first passage-migrants appeared on the Suffolk coast, where they were noted in varying numbers until the 12th of September, the largest numbers being present from the 17th to the 22nd of August. In S.E. Suffolk a few were still passing until the 20th of September. Farther north, at Spurn Head (Yorkshire), the main passage was evidently over by the 4th of September, when our observations began there; from twelve to twenty were seen on the 5th and 6th, and scattered birds were noted until the 13th. One or two were also seen in the neighbourhood of Flamborough from the 16th to the 18th. On the 16th and 17th from twelve to twenty were seen off the coast of Kent, but their numbers had decreased to two on the 18th.

Autumn movements were first noticed at the Scottish lights on the 19th of August, and from that date till the 23rd of September Common Terns were noted on several occasions. Many were seen passing south at the Isle of May (Fife) on the 18th and two were taken at Tarbatness Light (E. Ross-shire) on that night. On the 5th of August a large flock appeared in Plymouth Sound, where they remained in varying but gradually decreasing numbers until the end of the month. At the mouth of the Exe (South Devon) they were present in varying numbers until the 23rd of September.

From the west coast information is less complete. During the last week in August an increase was noted on the coast of Llyn (Carnarvon), passing migrants were seen off the Isle of Man on the 28th and many were still present in the Mersey on the 6th of September.

Inland, Common Terns visited Windermere in large numbers on the 5th of August and Derwentwater from the 5th to the 7th, small numbers were seen at frequent intervals on the Cheshire Meres throughout August and up to the 7th of September, a dozen or so were seen at Ellesmere (Shropshire) from the 7th to the 10th of August, and single birds visited Shrewsbury (Shropshire) on the 4th, 6th, 7th and 21st, while a dozen flew over that town on the 12th of September. Single birds were also seen at Frensham (Surrey) on the 5th of August and on Tring Reservoir (Herts) on the 7th and 15th of September.

THE LITTLE TERN (*Sterna minuta*).

A few Little Terns were seen on Breydon (Norfolk) on several dates in June up to the 15th. The first returning migrants arrived there on the 27th of July and were seen off Lowestoft (Suffolk) two days later. An increase was noticed at Breydon on the 3rd of August and further arrivals appeared on the 5th and 7th. The breeding-haunts in S.E. Suffolk were almost deserted by the 4th, and birds were passing in small numbers down the Suffolk coast on the 10th and 11th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 21st to 25th, and the 4th of September, and in larger numbers at Breydon on the 25th and 31st of August.

A few birds were passing on the Lancashire coast on the 3rd of August and others were seen on the north coast of Carnarvonshire up to the 11th. On the 12th a decrease in that area was followed by a large arrival on the following day; these birds remained until the 16th, after which date a gradual diminution took place. Throughout the month one or two stragglers were noted on inland waters in Cheshire.

In September sixteen birds were seen at Spurn Head (Yorkshire) on the 5th and one, the last, on the 9th; the last record for Scotland was from Kirkinner (Wigtown) on the 8th and the last Little Tern was seen off Lowestoft on the 11th. On the 16th and 17th some numbers were still to be seen on the coast of Romney Marsh (Kent), and three were still present on the 18th.

THE LITTLE AUK (*Mergulus alle*).

The earliest records reported the arrival of single birds of this species on the coasts of S.E. Suffolk and E. Sussex on the 31st of October. Others were seen in the latter locality on the 2nd of November and one was shot near Glastonbury (Somersetshire) on the 3rd. On the same date large numbers appeared, flying north along the coast of Northumberland, and two were seen on the Norfolk coast; about the same time small numbers arrived off Scarborough (Yorkshire), where they remained for about a week. On the 4th one was picked up at Rugby (Warwickshire), on the 5th a few were still passing north on the coast of Northumberland, and on the 12th others were recorded from Aukerry (Orkney). On the 13th large numbers were again passing on the coast of Northumberland, and between that date and the 15th many occurred on the N.E. coast of Norfolk between Wells and Yarmouth. They were observed in the Tay Estuary on the 15th and at the Isle of May (Fife) on the 20th. Two were seen on the S.E. coast of Suffolk on the 23rd. Subsequently, they were seen in small numbers up to the end of the year at different localities in the Tay and Moray areas, in Orkney and at Fair Isle (Shetland), while larger numbers arrived in the Forth on the 3rd and 30th of December, and at Fair Isle on the latter date.

ISOLATED RECORDS

AND

SINGLE OBSERVATIONS.

- THE BLACK WHEATEAR (*Saxicola leucura*). Male seen, Fair Isle (Shetland), September 28th to 30th.
- THE RED-SPOTTED BLUETHROAT (*Cyanecula svecica*). Several arrived, N. Norfolk coast, end of August.
- THE WHITE-SPOTTED BLUETHROAT (*Cyanecula cyanecula*). Male found dead, St. Leonards-on-Sea (Sussex), September 22nd.
- THE NIGHTINGALE (*Daulias luscinia*). Last seen, Berks, August 2nd; one passing, Suffolk coast, 18th; one, Tunbridge Wells (Kent), 29th and 31st; one, Bishop Rock Lt. (Scilly Isles), September 17th/18th.
- THE BARRED WARBLER (*Sylvia nisoria*). Two arrived, Isle of May (Fife), September 12th, and single birds were seen or shot as follows:—Auskerry (Orkney), August 15th; Fair Isle (Shetland), 22nd, 23rd and 29th, and September 20th, 25th and 28th; Lowestoft (Suffolk), August 28th; Lerwick (Shetland), September 3rd, 9th and 16th; Blakeney (Norfolk), 3rd, and two others a few days later; Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), 10th and 12th (shot 14th); Rockabill Lt. (co. Dublin), 17th; and Isle of May (Fife), 28th.
- THE FIRE-CRESTED WREN (*Regulus ignicapillus*). Two shot, Thanet (E. Kent), September 25th and November 11th and 18th, and single birds seen or shot, September 26th and November 14th, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), September 28th, and Holy Island (Northumberland), October 4th. A pair seen, Tunbridge Wells (Kent), December 20th to January 10th, 1913.
- THE YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER (*Phylloscopus superciliosus*). One shot, N. Cotes (Lincoln), September 25th.
- THE WOOD-WARBLER (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*). One passing, Lowestoft (Suffolk), August 2nd; nine, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire),

9th/10th, several on 19th/20th, three on 20th/21st, and eight on 26th/27th.

THE ICTERINE WARBLER (*Hypolais icterina*). Fair Isle (Shetland), one on August 5th and 10th, two on 21st, and one on 22nd.

THE AQUATIC WARBLER (*Acrocephalus aquaticus*). A male, St. Catherine's Lt. (Hants), August 17th; a female shot, Blakeney (Norfolk), October 23rd.

THE REED-WARBLER (*Acrocephalus streperus*). One passing, Aldringham (Suffolk), August 3rd; two seen, Biggleswade (Bedford), September 7th; a few still in haunts, Lowestoft (Suffolk), September 15th; one or two in haunts, Romney Marsh (Kent and Sussex), 16th and 17th, gone on 18th; two passing, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), 28th and 30th; one shot, Auskerry (Orkney), 28th.

BLYTH'S REED-WARBLER (*Acrocephalus dumetorum*). Single birds shot, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), September 20th; Holy Island (Northumberland), 25th; Fair Isle (Shetland), 24th, 26th, 29th, 30th, and October 1st; one, Dudgeon Lt.-v. (Norfolk), October 20th/21st.

THE GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER (*Locustella naevia*). Last heard, Hindhead (Surrey), August 5th; one, Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), 6th/7th; one seen, Great Fakenham (Suffolk), 14th; three passing, Langstone Harbour (Hants), September 6th; one, St. Catherine's Lt. (Hants), 17th/18th.

THE HEDGE-SPARROW (*Accentor modularis*). One arrived, Butt of Lewis (Outer Hebrides), September 12th; one arrived (probably Continental), Fair Isle (Shetland), 23rd, increase 24th and a few passing till October 16th; six arrived (one Continental), Isle of May (Fife), September 24th, few passing until October 9th, one Continental shot October 9th, and one British on 7th; increase, Beaulieu (Hants), latter half of September, decrease October 8th; two passing (British), Spurn Head (Yorkshire), September 25th and 29th; one, Pentland Skerries, September 30th and October 28th; one, Auskerry (Orkney), October 2nd; increase, Spurn Head, 2nd; some passing, Dungeness (Kent), 8th, decrease 9th; one, Inchkeith (Forth), 19th and 24th; one, Fair Isle, 30th; one, Isle of May, November 7th.

THE BLUE TITMOUSE (*Parus caeruleus*). First movement noted, Suffolk coast, September 2nd; two passing, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), October 1st.

THE COMMON WREN (*Troglodytes parvulus*). One, Whalsey Skerries Lt. (Shetland), August 14th; one arrived, Isle of May (Fife), September 15th; increase, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), 17th, decrease 18th, increase 24th, decrease October 1st; noted passing, single birds or in small numbers, Tiree (Argyll), Sule Skerry and Auskerry (Orkney), Pentland Skerries, Flannan Isles

(Outer Hebrides), Kyle Rhea (Skye), Inchkeith, Isle of May and Bass Rock (Forth) from September 15th to November 8th; increase (passing), Dungeness (Kent), October 9th; eleven, Pentland Skerries, 23rd.

THE WALL-CREEPER (*Tichodroma muraria*). One shot, Winchelsea (Sussex), October 1st.

THE GREY-HEADED WAGTAIL (*Motacilla flava thunbergi*). Single birds, Fair Isle (Shetland), September 26th and 29th and October 1st.

THE TREE-PIBIT (*Anthus trivialis*). Passing, Kirkliston (Linlithgow), August 24th to September 15th; passing singly or in pairs, Kent, August 29th and 30th September 6th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 24th and October 8th, twenty-five on September 17th and five on 18th; passing, Isle of May (Fife), September 28th, 29th and October 1st; several, Fair Isle (Shetland), October 1st, 10th and 11th, and one on 30th.

THE TAWNY PIPIT (*Anthus campestris*). One taken, Eastbourne (Sussex), October 1st.

RICHARD'S PIPIT (*Anthus richardi*). One, Fair Isle (Shetland), October 2nd; one, Marshchapel (Lincoln), November 16th.

THE ROCK-PIBIT (*Anthus obscurus*). Small parties passing, Flamborough (Yorkshire), September 14th to 21st, movement most noticeable on 18th; numerous, N. Unst (Shetland), 17th; first seen, Romney Marsh (Kent), 18th; first seen, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), 20th; an arrival, Pentland Skerries, 20th; some at lantern, N. Unst Lt. (Shetland), 21st; increase, Spurn Head, October 1st; forty arrived and passed to S.W., Aukerry (Orkney), 3rd; some passing, Lowestoft (Suffolk), 6th; passing, Dungeness (Kent), 9th.

THE GREAT GREY SHRIKE (*Lanius excubitor*). A male, Copthorne (Surrey), October 20th; one, Aukerry (Orkney), 26th; male, Berkhamsted (Herts), November 10th.

THE RED-BACKED SHRIKE (*Lanius collurio*). Last seen (seven), Hampton-in-Arden (Warwick), August 6th; male seen, near Portpatrick (Wigtown), 14th; last seen, Wribbenhall (Worcester), 18th; one passing, Fair Isle (Shetland), 24th; last seen, Oswestry (Shropshire), 26th; one passing, Lerwick (Shetland), 26th; one seen, Bloxham (Oxford), September 7th; two seen, Cheltenham (Gloucester), 7th; one passing, Suffolk coast, 14th; two seen (last), Tunbridge Wells (Kent), 14th; one arrived, Holy Island (Northumberland), 30th.

THE WAXWING (*Ampelis garrulus*). One seen, Winchester (Hants), September 28th; one, Stornoway (Outer Hebrides), November 12th; one, Corstorphine (Edinburgh), 16th; one, Marchmont (Berwick), 24th.

THE RED-BREASTED FLYCATCHER (*Muscicapa parva*). Single birds,

- Spurn Head (Yorkshire), September 24th, Isle of May (Fife), 28th and Pentland Skerries, 30th.
- THE HAWFINCH (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*). One, Fidra Lt. (Forth), July 7th.
- THE TWITE (*Linota flavirostris*). Many arrived, N. Unst (Shetland), September 17th; flock seen, Pentland Skerries, October 7th; flock seen, Corsemalzie (Wigtown), 9th; flock arrived from N., Yarmouth (Norfolk), 17th, and flocks passing S., 19th; passing S., Cambridge, 21st; five arrived, Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides), 24th; flock of three hundred seen, Hunstanton (Norfolk), November 7th; flock arrived, Auskerry (Orkney), 8th.
- THE MEALY REDPOIL (*Linota linaria*). An arrival, Fair Isle (Shetland), September 18th; a few arrived, N. Unst (Shetland), 30th; arrivals, Fair Isle, October 13th, Isle of May (Fife) 20th, and Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides), 24th; three seen, Corsemalzie (Wigtown), December 2nd.
- THE LESSER REDPOIL (*Linota rufescens*). Large numbers arrived, Yorkshire, September 15th, and Stone (Staffordshire), 16th; decrease, Stone, 24th; one arrived, Lowestoft (Suffolk), October 4th; one, S. Bishop Lt. (Pembroke), November 5th/6th; flocks seen, Felsted (Essex), 17th and 24th and December 20th; large flocks seen, Great Fakenham (Suffolk), December 2nd and 7th.
- THE NORTHERN BULLFINCH (*Pyrrhula major*). Female, Fair Isle (Shetland), October 29th.
- THE SCARLET GROSEBEAK (*Carpodacus erythrinus*). Single birds, Tarbatness Lt. (E. Ross-shire), September 8th, Fair Isle (Shetland), 20th and 28th, and Spurn Head (Yorkshire), October 2nd.
- THE COMMON CROSSBILL (*Loxia curvirostra*). Flock of eight seen, Oswestry (Shropshire), December 24th.
- THE CORN-BUNTING (*Emberiza miliaria*). Last seen, Newton-Stewart (Wigtown), August 24th; increase, Holy Island (Northumberland), September 14th, decrease 15th, increase October 2nd, decrease 3rd, increase 11th, decrease 14th, increase 16th, decrease 17th; flock of fifty seen, Dungeness (Kent), October 9th; small passages noted at outlying stations in Scotland from October 24th to November 23rd; flocks seen, Stornoway (Outer Hebrides), November 6th and 29th; two, Auskerry (Orkney), December 3rd; one, Pentland Skerries, 8th.
- THE YELLOW BUNTING (*Emberiza citrinella*). Noted on passage at Fair Isle (Shetland), Pentland Skerries and Auskerry (Orkney) from October 25th to November 5th; one passing, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), October 3rd; several seen, Kyle Rhea (Skye), November 8th and three on the 16th.
- THE ORTOLAN BUNTING (*Emberiza hortulana*). Several, Fair Isle (Shetland), October 1st.

- THE LITTLE BUNTING (*Emberiza pusilla*). Two or three arrived, Isle of May (Fife), September 28th; one, Fair Isle (Shetland), 28th and 30th; one, Isle of May, 29th; three arrived, Fair Isle, October 1st; and single birds were seen, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 11th.
- THE REED-BUNTING (*Emberiza schœniclus*). Two passing, Rusthall Common (Kent), September 10th and 13th; one passing, Tunbridge Wells (Kent), 22nd; one arrived, Isle of May (Fife), 24th; two or three passing, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), 26th and 27th, and one or two on 30th; some arrived, Pentland Skerries and Aukerry (Orkney), 28th, and small arrivals took place there up to October 5th; two arrivals, Holy Island (Northumberland), September 29th; three passing, Tunbridge Wells, October 7th; further arrivals, Fair Isle (Shetland), Aukerry and Pentland Skerries, 11th to 30th; increase, Orford (Suffolk), 11th; one arrived, Holy Island, 1st, none 2nd to 7th, three 8th, one 9th, four 10th, none 11th and 12th, five 13th, none 14th to 16th, one 17th, none 18th; many, Fair Isle, 13th and 14th; one, taken on a boat in the North Sea, about 24th; twenty, Carnarvon Bay Lt.-v., October 25th/26th; single birds, Pentland Skerries, November 5th and Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides), November 18th and December 13th.
- THE LAPLAND BUNTING (*Calcarius lapponicus*). Two arrived, Fair Isle (Shetland), September 14th, three on the 17th and 19th, two on 20th and single birds on October 2nd, 17th and 22nd; single birds, Yarmouth (Norfolk), September 23rd and November 5th.
- THE ROSE-COLOURED STARLING (*Pastor roseus*). Male shot, Pevensey (Sussex), June 22nd.
- THE NUTCRACKER (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*). One seen, Gunton (Norfolk), October 26th; one seen, Brede (Sussex), November 16th; pair shot (slender-billed), Wartling (Sussex), December 26th and 28th.
- THE JAY (*Garrulus glandarius*). Increase, Grange-over-Sands (Lancashire), October 8th; great influx, near Canterbury (Kent), 16th to 18th.
- THE WOOD-LARK (*Alauda arborea*). Single birds arrived, Isle of May (Fife), September 29th, Fair Isle (Shetland), October 9th and Aukerry (Orkney), 26th.
- THE SHORE-LARK (*Otocorys alpestris*). Male, S.E. Suffolk coast, October 12th and four or five on 19th; three, Yarmouth (Norfolk), 14th, one on October 17th and November 5th, 8th and 11th and three on 12th; one, Fair Isle (Shetland), October 17th; about fourteen, N. Cotes (Lincolnshire), November 5th.
- THE NIGHTJAR (*Caprimulgus europæus*). One seen, Black Mountain (1400 ft.) (Carmarthen), August 12th; last heard, Hindhead (Surrey), 14th; young in down, Littlesea Heath (Dorset), 17th; two seen, Wareham (Dorset), 29th; one, Wyre Forest (Shrop-

- shire), 31st; one, Hastings (Sussex), September 3rd; one passing Spurn Head (Yorkshire), 9th; last seen, Corsemalzie (Wigtown) 12th, Hayling Island (Hants), 19th; one seen near York, 14th and Boreham (Essex) 27th.
- THE WRYNECK (*Lynx torquilla*). Two arrived, Fair Isle (Shetland), August 22nd; four arrived, Suffolk coast, 28th and remained until 31st; two arrived, Pentland Skerries, 30th; one passing, Suffolk coast, September 6th; one, St. Catherine's Lt. (Hants), 9th/10th; one passing, Tunbridge Wells (Kent), 11th.
- THE KINGFISHER (*Alcedo ispida*). Three arrived, Langstone Harbour (Hants), August 1st, five on 2nd and twelve on 9th, two on September 6th and one on 13th.
- THE HOOPOE (*Upupa epops*). Single birds seen or shot, in Guernsey, August 25th, at Lunan Bay (Forfar), September 3rd, Horrabridge (Devon), 1st week September, Felsted (Essex) 6th, 12th, 17th and 24th of September (same bird), and Kirkcaldy (Fife), 25th.
- THE BARN-OWL (*Strix flammea*). Single birds at Torrance, near Glasgow, October 17th to 21st, Bell Rock Lt. (Tay) 24th and Bass Rock (Forth), December 15th.
- THE LONG-EARED OWL (*Asio otus*). One, Fair Isle (Shetland), August 19th and 21st; one, Tarbatness Lt. (E. Ross), September 5th; two arrived, Hôly Island (Northumberland), 14th, one on 16th, two on 23rd, one on 25th and one on October 16th; one, Bell Rock Lt. (Tay), October 25th; one, Pentland Skerries, 27th.
- THE SHORT-EARED OWL (*Asio accipitrinus*). Continuous arrival in small numbers noted at Fair Isle (Shetland), Auskerry and Sule Skerry (Orkney), Pentland Skerries, Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides), Tiree (Argyll), Isle of May (Fife), Barnsness and St. Abb's (Berwick) from October the 22nd to November 14th; two arriving from E., Northumberland coast, October 16th; two seen, Oare (Devon), 18th; two, Wooler (Northumberland), 20th; one, Dudgeon Lt.-v. (Norfolk), November 6th; several, Ringland (Norfolk), December 5th.
- THE COMMON BUZZARD (*Buteo vulgaris*). One trapped, near Whitby (Yorkshire), September 7th.
- THE ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD (*Buteo lagopus*). One shot, near Yarmouth (Norfolk), October 16th; one seen, Sidestrand (Norfolk), December 20th.
- THE SPARROW-HAWK (*Accipiter nisus*). One passing, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), October 2nd; influx noted, Tay area, from October 7th onwards.
- THE HOBBY (*Falco subbuteo*). One shot, Tusmore (Oxford), August 9th; one seen, Ashdown Forest (Sussex), September 13th; one shot, Newington (Oxford), 17th; one shot, Flitwick (Bedford), 25th; one under telegraph-wire, Musselburgh (Midlothian), October 14th.

- THE MERLIN (*Falco æsalon*). Frequently noted at outlying Scotch stations between August 17th and November 10th; single birds seen, Holy Island (Northumberland), September 8th to 11th, 13th, 17th, 22nd, 25th, October 2nd, 6th, 9th and 14th; one passing, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), October 1st; one seen, Ciliau Aeron (Cardigan), 3rd and 8th; first seen, Oare (Devon), 7th; two seen, Romney Marsh (Kent), 8th and 9th; one flying E., Northumberland coast, November 2nd.
- THE KESTREL (*Falco tinnunculus*). Migrants frequently noted at Bell Rock (Tay), Inchkeith (Forth), Isle of May (Fife) and Fair Isle (Shetland) between August 4th and October 20th; influx noted at Dundee and in E. Fife in September and October; from four to eight passing each day, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), September 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 13th and October 1st, 2nd and 3rd; single migrants noted, Holy Island (Northumberland), September 12th, 13th, 21st and 27th and October 3rd, 8th and 16th.
- THE CORMORANT (*Phalacrocorax carbo*). Influx noted, Tay Estuary, September 7th and onward; birds passing S., Spurn Head (Yorkshire), October 3rd and 4th.
- THE SHAG (*Phalacrocorax graculus*). Unusual numbers noted, Tarbatness (E. Ross-shire), September 18th and 23rd; many flying S., Northumberland coast, and Whitby (Yorkshire), November 29th.
- THE GANNET (*Sula bassana*). One flying S., Scarborough (Yorkshire), August 17th, three on October 12th and two on 16th; one found dead, Minstead (Hants), October (last week); six seen, Girdleness (Kincardine), November 3rd; one, Largo Bay (Fife), 5th; hundreds near Bass Rock (Forth), 7th; one, Whitby (Yorkshire), 14th; three, Butt of Lewis (Outer Hebrides), December 11th.
- THE SQUACCO HERON (*Ardea ralloides*). One shot, Horning (Norfolk), July 5th.
- THE NIGHT-HERON (*Nycticorax griseus*). One seen, Marbury Mere (Cheshire), July 31st.
- THE LITTLE BITTERN (*Ardetta minuta*). Male shot, Naseby (Northampton), October 2nd.
- THE SPOONBILL (*Platalea leucorodia*). Young bird arrived, Breydon (Norfolk), July 13th, a second on 19th, both left on 21st, returned on 23rd and left on 26th; one or two arrived, N. coast of Norfolk, first week in August.
- THE GLOSSY IBIS (*Plegadis falcinellus*). Six seen and shot, Walton-on-Naze (Essex), October 14th; two seen (one shot), Aldborough in Holderness (Yorkshire), 18th; one shot, Balsham (Cambridge), about 13th; one seen, Filby Broad, and one shot, Fleggburgh (Norfolk), possibly the same bird, November 1st; one shot, Burgh Castle (Suffolk), December 2nd.

THE FLAMINGO (*Phoenicopterus roseus*). One seen on shore, Sidmouth (Devon), September 28th.

THE WHOOPER (*Cygnus musicus*). Ten seen, N. coast of Norfolk, October 31st.

BEWICK'S SWAN (*Cygnus bewicki*). Large numbers arrived, Tiree (Argyll), end of October; three seen, Fairlie (Ayr), December 26th.

THE BARNACLE GOOSE (*Bernicla leucopsis*). First arrivals, seven, Holy Island (Northumberland), September 13th, 14th to 16th none, sixteen arrived 17th, none September 18th to October 18th; eight arrived, Dorking (Surrey), October 2nd; first seen, Tyne Estuary (E. Lothian), 5th; eight seen, Scremerston (Northumberland), 14th, gone 16th; thirty flying N.W., Longframlington (Northumberland), 17th, and twelve on 18th; four arrived, Largo Bay (Fife), 18th; passing S., Barra (Outer Hebrides), third week of October; fifty arrived, Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides), 24th, large flocks (winter-residents), arrived 27th.

THE BRENT GOOSE (*Bernicla brenta*). One shot, Valley (Anglesey), August 3rd; two seen, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), September 11th; two arrived, Holy Island (Northumberland), 16th and about fifty on October 18th; first arrivals, Fair Isle (Shetland), September 21st; frequent arrivals on N. & E. coasts of Scotland and Outer Hebrides up to November 12th; one seen, N.E. Lincoln coast, October 14th; four seen, Rhoscelyn (Anglesey), 17th; many passing S.W. at 12.40 A.M. over Portsmouth (Hants), December 22nd/23rd.

THE SNOW-GOOSE (*Chen hyperboreus*). Six seen, N. coast of Norfolk, October 31st.

THE COMMON SHELD-DUCK (*Tadorna cornuta*). Flock of twenty arrived, Breydon (Norfolk), July 7th; two arrived, Pentland Skerries September 6th; two seen, Rye Harbour (Sussex), 18th.

THE RUDDY SHELD-DUCK (*Tadorna casarca*). Two shot, Breydon (Norfolk), October 5th.

THE MALLARD (*Anas boscas*). Flock of forty flying E., Brampton (Cumberland), August 20th; many flocks to N., Northumberland coast, September 10th and several to N., October 6th; first arrivals, Felsted (Essex), 23rd; increase, Packington (Warwick), November 3rd, decrease 10th, increase December 1st; great increase, Cheshire Meres, November 23rd; large movement to W., Wirral (Cheshire), December 26th.

THE GADWALL (*Anas strepera*). One shot, Morton Loch (Fife), October 1st; three shot, near Wick (Caithness), November 7th; seen, Tiree (Argyll), 11th.

THE TEAL (*Nettion crecca*). Noted on passage on Scotch coasts throughout August to November; a hundred to a hundred and fifty

returned to Cromarty Firth by August 10th; first seen, Northumberland coast, September 9th; first seen, Beaulieu (Hants), October 8th; arrived in numbers, Merioneth, end of October.

THE SHOVELER (*Spatula clypeata*). Four seen, Glen Dam (Renfrew), August 25th; one, Dee Estuary (Cheshire), September 1st, four on 3rd; one, Tring Reservoir (Herts), 15th, and eleven on 21st; one, Loch Ryan (Wigtown), 20th; three, Broughton (Peebles), 25th; twenty to thirty, Skene Loch (Dumfries), October 1st; two, Winsford Flashes (Cheshire), November 2nd; two, Souleseat Loch (Wigtown), 13th; seven, Marbury (Cheshire), December 21st.

THE PINTAIL (*Dafila acuta*). One arrived, Fair Isle (Shetland), August 24th; a few seen, Beaulieu Firth, September 2nd; one shot, Glenorchard (Stirling), November 12th.

THE POCHARD (*Fuligula ferina*). Increase, Cheshire Meres, August 1st; three passing, Doddington (Lincoln), September 13th; increase from two to a hundred and three, Linlithgow Loch, between October 1st and November 5th; three passing, Sutton Coldfield (Warwick), October 16th; one, Fair Isle (Shetland), October 26th and November 2nd; one passing, Packington (Warwick), 3rd; first seen, Kilmalcolm (Renfrew), 3rd; one shot, Talsarnau (Merioneth), 16th; increase, Rydal (Westmoreland), 18th, decrease 29th; increase, near Cambridge, 28th.

THE TUFTED DUCK (*Fuligula cristata*). Three arrived, Doddington (Lincoln), September 2nd to 13th; arrival, Tay Estuary, 22nd; pair arrived, Packington (Warwick), 22nd to 29th, gone by October 6th, six arrived between October 27th and November 3rd, increase to eight pairs by 10th, decrease 24th; one, Fair Isle (Shetland), October 7th and 23rd and November 1st and 2nd; two seen, Sutton Coldfield (Warwick), October 16th; one seen, Inchkeith (Forth), November 5th and 11th; decrease, Rydal (Westmoreland), 18th.

THE SCAUP DUCK (*Fuligula marila*). Adult male seen, Cheshire Meres, July 19th, 21st, 26th and 31st, female, November 24th; first seen, Tay Estuary, September 14th; first seen, Loch Ryan (Wigtown), 20th; small flock seen, Johnstone (Renfrew), October 17th; male seen, Packington (Warwick), November 26th.

THE GOLDEN-EYE (*Clangula glaucion*). Two seen, Dornoch Firth, July 27th; small arrivals noted, Scotland, September 26th to November 11th; small flock seen, Johnstone (Renfrew), October 17th; one, Cheshire Meres, 27th, increase November 10th, decrease December 7th; two, Agecroft (Lancashire), November 14th.

THE LONG-TAILED DUCK (*Harelda glacialis*). First seen, Aukerry (Orkney), October 4th, Fair Isle (Shetland), Tarbatness (E. Ross-

shire) and Isle of May (Fife), 5th; arrivals, Scotch coasts, up to November 13th; large arrival, Aukerry, November 10th.

THE EIDER (*Somateria mollissima*). Large arrivals, Girdleness (Kincardine), August 26th, Pentland Skerries, 30th, Bell Rock (Tay), September 13th, Butt of Lewis (Outer Hebrides), 20th, Fair Isle (Shetland), 23rd and 27th, St. Abbs Head (Berwick), October 3rd and Whalsey Skerries (Shetland), 16th; one, Northumberland coast, November 23rd.

THE COMMON SCOTER (*Edemia nigra*). Many seen, N. coast of Wales, June 22nd to August 8th; many, Dornoch Firth, July 27th, hundreds, September 6th; male, Cheshire Meres, August 13th to 31st; six seen, S. coast of Cornwall, September 7th; nine, off Spurn Head (Yorkshire), 13th; seven, off Flamborough (Yorkshire), 17th; many, off Dungeness (Kent), 16th to 18th; twenty, Isle of May (Fife), 19th; one killed, Lynn Well Lt.-v. (Norfolk), November 5th/6th; large flocks, flying N., Cromer (Norfolk), 25th.

THE VELVET SCOTER (*Edemia fusca*). Five seen, off Dungeness (Kent), September 18th; many, Dornoch Firth and one, Beaulieu Firth, 27th; some, Largo Bay (Fife), November 5th; a male, Loch Ryan (Wigtown), December 17th.

THE GOOSANDER (*Mergus merganser*). Noted on passage, Scotland, September 10th to end of November; one seen, Packington (Warwick), October 20th; two seen, Cheshire Meres, December 21st and 26th.

THE RED-BREASTED MERGANSER (*Mergus serrator*). Noted on passage, Scotland, August 28th to October 23rd; ten or twelve, Anglesey, October 23rd.

THE SMEW (*Mergus albellus*). One, Loch Spynie (Elgin), December 14th.

THE RING-DOVE (*Columba palumbus*). Decrease of local birds, S.W., Sussex, September 4th, small increase October 10th, decrease 12th, slight increase 18th; migrants noted, Fair Isle (Shetland), Aukerry (Orkney), and Pentland Skerries between September 25th and October 26th; one arrived, Holy Island (Northumberland), September 26th, gone on 27th; three arrived, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), September 30th and October 1st; many passing, S. Devon, 4th, flock arrived, November 6th; increase, mid-Kent, 7th to 11th and passing flocks noted 14th, 20th and 22nd, and November 4th, 7th and 12th; large flocks passing, Lydiard Millicent (Wilts), October 16th and 29th; flocks flying W., Cambridge, 30th and 31st; great movement to S., Cookley (Worcester), 31st; large arrival, Skene (Aberdeen), early in November; one killed, Witherusea Light (Yorkshire), 8th/9th; very large flock seen, near Pontefract (Yorkshire), 10th to 27th; large flock flying N., Cromer (Norfolk), 20th.

THE LAND-RAIL (*Crex pratensis*). One, Chicken Rock Lt. (Isle of Man), July 21st/22nd; heard, Carnarvon, August 4th; many young birds seen, Oswestry (Shropshire), 5th to 7th; one shot, Black Mountain (1400 ft.) (Carmarthen), 12th; two heard, Grasmere (Westmoreland), 15th; single birds, Isle of May Lt. (Fife) and Little Ross Lt. (Kirkcudbright), 19th; last seen, Swordale (E. Ross-shire), 21st, Kirkliston and Glenling (Linlithgow), September 6th, Oswestry 7th, Beaulieu (Hants), 13th and Stornoway (Outer Hebrides), 25th; single birds shot, Ciliau Aeron (Cardigan), 13th and Marston Moor (Yorkshire), 17th; one, St. Catherine's Lt. (Hants), 14th/15th; one seen, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), October 3rd; two, New Milton (Hants), 4th; one, Dungeness (Kent), 9th; one, Topsham (Devon), 10th; last seen, Fair Isle (Shetland), 12th; one, Buckholt (Hants), 14th; one, Felsted (Essex), November 15th.

BAILLON'S CRAKE (*Porzana bailloni*). One shot, Northallerton (Yorkshire), October 3rd.

THE WATER-RAIL (*Rallus aquaticus*). One seen, Bedford, September 8th; one, Packington (Warwick), 29th; single birds, Fair Isle (Shetland), October 1st, 3rd and 9th; ten, Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), 3rd/4th, twelve on 5th/6th and one on 10th/11th; one, on a boat 40 miles E.N.E. of Lowestoft, 24th; one, New Gallo-way (Kirkcudbright), 25th; two, Beaulieu Firth, 28th; one, St. Catherine's Lt. (Hants), November 2nd/3rd and 4th/5th; thirteen, Bardsey Lt., November 5th/6th, and six on 8th/9th; many, Lynn Well Lt.-v. (Norfolk), and one each, Haisboro' Lt.-v. (Norfolk), St. Catherine's Lt. and Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), 6th/7th; one, Skerries Lt., 8th/9th and 15th/16th; several, Tiree (Argyll), 11th; one, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), 20th/21st; one, Aukerry (Orkney), 23rd; one, Stornoway (Outer Hebrides), December 3rd.

THE MOORHEN (*Gallinula chloropus*). Single birds, Deerness (Orkney), September 25th, Fair Isle (Shetland), October 7th and 14th, Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), 11th/12th, Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), November 5th/6th and Stornoway (Outer Hebrides), December 1st and 3rd.

THE COOT (*Fulica atra*). Several, Lynn Well Lt.-v. (Norfolk), August 21st/22nd; first arrivals of winter-residents, Poole (Dorset), September 21st, full numbers by October 7th; fifty at sea, Loch Ryan (Wigtown), December 14th.

THE STONE-CURLEW (*Ædicnemus scolopax*). Six or seven (the last seen, Buckholt (Hants), September 28th; one or two still present, Hollesley (Suffolk), October 16th.

THE DOTTEREL (*Eudromias morinellus*). One shot, near Salisbury (Wilts), September 26th.

- THE KENTISH PLOVER (*Ægialitis cantiana*). One only, Rye Harbour (Sussex), September 18th; four seen, Littlestone (Kent), October 8th.
- THE GREY PLOVER (*Squatarola helvetica*). Two seen, Orfordness (Suffolk), August 4th; first seen, Edenmouth (Fife), 19th and Aberlady (Haddington), 31st; some numbers seen (no fluctuations), Spurn Head (Yorkshire), September 4th to 14th; several, Spurn Head Lt., 10th/11th, 14th/15th, 16th/17th, October 7th/8th and 13th/14th, November 11th/12th; three seen, Plymouth Sound (Devon), September 9th; one passing, Lowestoft (Suffolk), 12th; several passing, Tunbridge Wells (Kent), 9.50 P.M., 15th/16th; three seen, Romney Marsh (Kent), 17th; numbers arrived, N.E. coast of Lincoln, 17th; three arrived, mouth of Nith (Dumfries), 25th; thirty or forty, Dornoch Firth, 27th; fifty or sixty to N. Hunterston (Ayr), 30th; many, Spurn Head, October 1st and 2nd; one, Littlestone (Kent), 8th; one, mouth of Nith and many, Fairlie (Ayr), 10th; a few, Anglesey, 14th to 25th.
- THE OYSTERCATCHER (*Haematopus ostralegus*). First movement noticed, Peebles, July 7th; one passing, Lowestoft (Suffolk), August 13th; passing, Scarborough (Yorkshire), 16th and 17th; first seen, Pentland Skerries, 20th; migration noted, many localities in Scotland, August 20th to October 27th; two seen, Sidmouth (S. Devon), August 23rd; thirty returned to marshes, Wadebridge (Cornwall), 26th; several arrived, Cullercoats (Northumberland), September 6th; flock of nineteen seen, Romney Marsh (Kent), 17th; many seen, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), October 1st and 2nd; passing at night, Peebles, November 4th and 6th; many passing, Ulverston (Lancashire), 8th/9th.
- THE RED-NECKED PHALAROPE (*Phalaropus hyperboreus*). One seen, Beaully Firth, October 22nd.
- THE GREY PHALAROPE (*Phalaropus fulicarius*). One shot, Cheshire, October 22nd.
- THE GREAT SNIFE (*Gallinago major*). Single birds, Fair Isle (Shetland), September 21st, Kirkcowan (Wigtown), September and near Tynninghame (E. Lothian), October 26th.
- THE BROAD-BILLED SANDPIPER (*Limicola platyrhyncha*). Two (one shot), Morton Loch (Fife), August 12th.
- BAIRD'S SANDPIPER (*Tringa bairdi*). Female shot, Rye Harbour (Sussex), September 16th.
- THE LITTLE STINT (*Tringa minuta*). One shot, Aldringham (Suffolk), August 28th; four, Aberlady (Haddington), 31st; one taken on a boat 60 miles E.S.E. of Lowestoft (Suffolk) about 26th; one, Beaully Firth, September 23rd; two, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), October 2nd.

- TEMMINCK'S STINT (*Tringa temmincki*). One, Fair Isle (Shetland) August 6th; three, Aldringham (Suffolk), 28th.
- THE PURPLE SANDPIPER (*Tringa maritima*). Arrivals, Pentland Skerries, July 6th, Skerryvore (Inner Hebrides), 24th and Inchkeith (Forth), 30th; many noted, Northern Isles of Scotland and Outer Hebrides during August and to September 9th, and fresh arrivals in October and November; one shot, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), September 10th; one, Pett (Sussex), December 27th.
- THE SANDERLING (*Calidris arenaria*). One seen, Largo Bay (Fife), July 13th and another up to August 27th; recorded, many E. coast stations in Scotland, July 26th to October 17th, largest number (thirty to forty) Dornoch Firth, August 14th; twenty seen, Allenby (Solway), August 7th; two to three hundred, Southport (Lancashire), 9th; several, Little Rose Lt. (Kirkcudbright), 17th/18th and 18th/19th; one, Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), 18th/19th; three arrived, Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides), 21st; fifteen, Troon Harbour (Ayr), September 12th; one, Bishop Rock Lt. (Scilly Isles), 17th/18th; three, Rye Harbour (Sussex), 18th; flock of twenty-three, Kirkmaiden (Wigtown), 21st; many, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), October 1st and 2nd; flock of forty, Littlestone (Kent), 8th; three, Rhosneigr (Anglesey), 19th; two, Fair Isle (Shetland), November 1st.
- THE RUFF (*Machetes pugnax*). Single birds shot, Thorpe Mere (Suffolk), August 9th and 27th; one seen, Morton Loch (Fife), 20th, two on 22nd a pair, Clifton Junction (Lancashire), 28th and 29th; one, Aberlady (Haddington), 31st; one seen, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), September 6th; one, Ramsholt Marshes (Suffolk), 7th; one, near Port Ellen (Islay), 11th; pair shot, near Hereford, 12th and 14th; one, Beaulieu Firth, 12th and 24th.
- THE WOOD-SANDPIPER (*Totanus glareola*). Eight seen, Kingham (Oxfordshire), August 3rd; single birds seen or shot, Fair Isle (Shetland), 20th and 22nd, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), September 12th and 22nd, and Thorpe Mere (Suffolk), October 2nd and 6th.
- THE SPOTTED REDSHANK (*Totanus fuscus*). Single birds, Largo Bay (Fife), July 15th, Breydon (Norfolk), August 6th, Beaulieu (Hants), September 11th, and Romney Marsh (Kent), 17th.
- THE GREENSHANK (*Totanus canescens*). Migration noted, E. and W. coasts of Scotland from mid-July to mid-October; one or two arrived frequently, Fair Isle (Shetland), August 6th to 22nd; one seen, Holderness (Yorkshire), 12th; one or two arrived, Breydon (Norfolk), 19th; one, Clifton Junction (Lancashire), 26th to 28th and September 7th and 11th; seven seen, Starcross (Devon), 27th, three on 30th, four on September 4th, three on 12th and one on 17th; two seen, Spurn Head (Yorkshire),

September 6th and one on 9th; one, Southport (Lancashire), 7th; one, Ramsholt Marshes (Suffolk), 7th; one, Rye Harbour (Sussex), 18th; one, Beaulieu (Hants), October 20th; frequently seen, Largo Bay (Fife), in November and to December 12th; one, Cromarty Firth, December 25th.

THE BAR-TAILED GODWIT (*Limosa lapponica*). Migration noted, Scotland, throughout August and September, chief arrivals end of August; two to three hundred seen, Allenby (Solway), August 7th; two seen, Southport (Lancashire), August 9th; some seen, Tresco (Scilly Isles), 15th; many, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), September 4th to 14th and October 1st and 2nd; one, Clifton Junction (Lancashire), September 9th; one, Starcross (Devon), 12th; several large flocks, Romney Marsh (Kent), 17th; five, Hilbre Island (Cheshire), 29th; two shot, Shapinsay (Orkney), October 1st.

THE BLACK-TAILED GODWIT (*Limosa belgica*). Two seen, Kirkcudbright, August 24th; one shot, Fowey (Cornwall), 26th; one, near Stornoway (Outer Hebrides), 31st; three seen, Troon Harbour (Ayr), September 12th; one seen, Romney Marsh (Kent), 17th; one, Beaulieu Firth, 23rd; single birds, Kirkcudbright coast, 22nd and 23rd, October 15th and December 2nd; one shot, Frodsham Marsh (Cheshire), October 1st.

THE BLACK TERN (*Hydrochelidon nigra*). One seen, S.E. Suffolk coast, July 21st; numbers arrived, N. coast of Norfolk, first week of August; one seen, Marbury (Cheshire), 4th and three on 5th; two, Windermere (Westmoreland), 5th; single birds, Breydon (Norfolk), 7th and 19th and near Alderley (Cheshire), 24th; seven seen, Thorpe Mere (Suffolk), 26th, gone on 27th; two seen, Clifton Junction (Lancashire), September 5th.

THE SANDWICH TERN (*Sterna cantiaca*). Several arrived, Largo Bay (Fife), July 19th; some flying S.E., Breydon (Norfolk), August 7th; fifty seen, Nigg (E. Ross-shire), 20th; two passing, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), September 7th and 11th; several, Luce Bay (Wigtown), 10th; increase, Holy Island (Northumberland), 15th, last three seen October 1st; four seen, Dungeness (Kent), 17th; one, Kirkmaiden (Wigtown), 21st; one, Cramond (Midlothian), 22nd; one, Filey Brigg (Yorkshire), 28th.

THE ARCTIC TERN (*Sterna macrura*). Decrease, Sule Skerry (Orkney), July 30th; one seen, Rostherne (Cheshire), July 31st and August 2nd; many, Llanfairfechan (Carnarvon), 3rd, slight decrease, 16th; one, Marbury (Cheshire), 5th; all gone, Sule Skerry (Orkney), 15th, Whalsey Skerries (Shetland) and Pentland Skerries, 19th; nine, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), 21st/22nd; one, near Baschurch (Shropshire), September 1st; one, Clifton Junction (Lancashire),

5th; one, Breydon (Norfolk), 14th; one, Tiumpthead Lt. and twelve, Butt of Lewis Lt. (Outer Hebrides), 20th/21st.

SABINE'S GULL (*Xema sabini*). One seen, Leith Harbour, September 13th; one shot, Bridlington (Yorkshire), 19th.

THE LITTLE GULL (*Larus minutus*). One shot, near Dunbar (Haddington), October 2nd.

THE BLACK-HEADED GULL (*Larus ridibundus*). First returned to marshes, Norfolk, July 21st; first autumnal increase, Lowestoft (Suffolk), July 29th; other records were those of quite small numbers at various inland localities between August and November.

THE COMMON GULL (*Larus canus*). Several arrived, Fair Isle (Shetland), July 5th, small movements up to September 18th, many arrivals, October 14th; three seen, Frensham (Surrey), August 4th; two or three, Allenby (Solway), 7th; few, Liverpool Bay, 8th; twelve, Southport (Lancashire), 9th; great many, Cromarty Firth, 10th; many, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), September 4th to October 2nd; one, Clifton Junction (Lancashire), September 21st; few, Flamborough (Yorkshire), 15th to 21st; many, Tarbatness (E. Ross-shire), 23rd.

THE HERRING-GULL (*Larus argentatus*). One killed, Butt of Lewis Lt. (Outer Hebrides), August 13th/14th; two passing, Caterham (Surrey), September 22nd; ten to N.W., Handforth (Cheshire), 25th.

THE GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL (*Larus marinus*). Three, Langstone Harbour (Hants), August 9th, six on September 6th; many passing S., Scarborough (Yorkshire), September 28th and October 26th; many seen, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), 1st and 2nd.

THE LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL (*Larus fuscus*). Passing birds seen, Cheshire Meres, July 21st, 28th and 29th, August 1st and 15th, largest numbers ten on 15th; nine passing, Dunswell (S.E. Yorkshire), July 8; many passing S., Bempton (Yorkshire), August 4th and 5th and Hornsea (E. Yorkshire), 19th; two or three, Clifton Junction (Lancashire), 22nd; two, Edenfield (Lancashire), 24th; one, Scarborough (Yorkshire), 31st; three passing, Tring (Herts), September 7th; numbers, mouth of Luce (Wigtown), 10th; one, London Bridge, 19th; last seen, Holy Island (Northumberland), October 1st and Fair Isle (Shetland), 14th; two seen, Scarborough, October 19th and Loch Ryan (Wigtown), December 17th.

THE GLAUCOUS GULL (*Larus glaucus*). First arrivals, N. Unst (Shetland), September 22nd, Isle of May (Fife), October 4th and Fair Isle (Shetland), 11th; one seen, Yarmouth (Norfolk), December 17th.

THE ICELAND GULL (*Larus leucopterus*). First arrivals, Flannan Isles (Outer Hebrides), September 30th, Stornoway (Outer Hebrides), October 3rd and Fair Isle (Shetland), 25th.

- THE KITTIWAKE (*Rissa tridactyla*). Many flying S., Tarbatness (E. Ross-shire), July 4th; many passing, Portmahomack (E. Ross-shire), August 15th; all gone, Isle of May cliffs (Fife), 17th and Bass Rock (Forth), 24th; single birds passing, Clifton Junction (Lancashire), September 5th and 6th, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), 5th and 6th and Romney Marsh (Kent), September 17th and October 8th; many arrived, Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands), 15th, one caught, 19th; twelve arrived, Flamborough (Yorkshire), 20th; large arrival, Fair Isle (Shetland), October 13th.
- THE GREAT SKUA (*Stercorarius catarrhactes*). One seen, near Isle of May (Fife), July 5th; plentiful off Shetland, August; one seen, Conway Estuary (Carnarvon), 25th; single birds seen or shot, off Granton (Edinburgh), September 17th, Whitby (Yorkshire), October 2nd, Saltfleet (Lincoln), 10th, Luce Bay (Wigtown), November 1st and Rothesay (Bute), 13th; last seen, N. Unst (Shetland), October 19th.
- THE POMATORHINE SKUA (*Stercorarius pomatorhinus*). Single birds seen or shot, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), September 10th, near Dunbar (Haddington), October 5th and near Cannock Chase (Staffordshire), 30th.
- RICHARDSON'S SKUA (*Stercorarius crepidatus*). One seen, Largo Bay (Fife), June 19th; one to S.E., Burrow Head (Wigtown), July 3rd; passing, E. and W. coast of Scotland, throughout July and August to September 27th; one seen, Scarborough (Yorkshire), August 16th and Hornsea (E. Yorkshire), 19th; several seen, Straits of Dover, 28th; one seen, Spurn Head (Yorkshire), September 5th; large numbers arrived, N.E. Lincolnshire coast, 10th and 11th, all gone on 13th and many flying S. on October 1st; one seen, Shrewsbury (Shropshire), September 13th.
- BUFFON'S SKUA (*Stercorarius parasiticus*). One shot, Black Hill (Hereford), August 28th; one shot, Blakeney (Norfolk), September 7th; a few arrived, N.E. coast of Lincolnshire, 10th and 11th, a few flying S. on October 1st; one shot, Luce Bay (Wigtown), September 28th.
- THE RAZORBILL (*Alca torda*). Left Sule Skerry (Orkney), August 18th; arrivals, Tay Estuary, September 15th; many passing S., Isle of May (Fife), October 3rd and smaller numbers up to 9th.
- THE COMMON GUILLEMOT (*Uria troile*). Many arrived, Tay Estuary, September 7th; three, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), 10th/11th; many to S., Isle of May (Fife), October 3rd to 9th.
- THE BLACK GUILLEMOT (*Uria grylle*). One seen, Isle of May (Fife), October 1st; two, Pentland Skerries, 5th.
- THE PUFFIN (*Fratercula arctica*). Left nesting-places, Scotland, end of July to September 11th; St. Tudwal's Islands (Carnarvon), August 21st to 25th; one seen, Fair Isle (Shetland), December 26th and four on 30th.

- THE GREAT NORTHERN DIVER (*Colymbus glacialis*). Two seen, Ackergill Bay (Caithness), July 3rd, numerous records, Scotland, after September 18th; one shot, E. Cottingwith (Yorkshire), November 15th.
- THE BLACK-THROATED DIVER (*Colymbus arcticus*). One seen, Inchkeith (Forth), October 27th.
- THE RED-THROATED DIVER (*Colymbus septentrionalis*). Arrivals, Scotland, September 6th and after; single birds seen, Dungeness (Kent), September 17th and October 8th and 9th.
- THE SLAVONIAN GREBE* (*Podiceps auritus*). First seen, Fair Isle (Shetland), September 24th and frequently seen Fair Isle and Largo Bay (Fife), October 18th to November 4th; two arrived, Tiree (Argyll), 11th; two to five seen, Loch Ryan (Wigtown), December 13th to 17th.
- THE BLACK-NECKED GREBE (*Podiceps nigricollis*). One shot, Skinburness (Solway), July 29th; one killed, Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands), August 14th/15th.
- THE SOOTY SHEARWATER (*Puffinus griseus*). One seen, Straits of Dover, August 28th; one killed, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), September 13th/14th; two seen, Isle of May (Fife), October 3rd; one shot, Scarborough (Yorkshire), 10th.
- THE MANX SHEARWATER (*Puffinus anglorum*). One seen, Girdleness (Kincardine), August 1st; two killed, N. Unst Lt. (Shetland), 22nd/23rd; one, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), September 12th/13th; one shot, Lanfine Moor (Ayr), 20th.
- THE LEVANTINE SHEARWATER (*Puffinus yelkouan*). Adult shot, S.E. of Scarborough (Yorkshire), September 3rd.
- THE LITTLE DUSKY SHEARWATER (*Puffinus obscurus baroli*). One picked up exhausted, Welling (Kent), August 20th.
- THE FULMAR (*Fulmarus glacialis*). One, Sule Skerry Lt. (Orkney), August 18th; left breeding-cliffs, Scottish Isles, end of September and returned in November and early December; one caught, Pakefield (Suffolk), October 10th.
- LEACH'S FORK-TAILED PETREL (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*). Two, Sule Skerry Lt. (Orkney), August 8th; numbers, Flannan Isles Lt. (Outer Hebrides), 10th; four, Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), September 18th/19th; one, Barnsness Lt. (E. Lothian), October 9th/10th and Butt of Lewis Lt. (Outer Hebrides), 13th/14th; one shot, Beaulieu Firth, November 11th.
- THE STORM-PETREL (*Procellaria pelagica*). One found dead, near Cape Wrath (Sutherland), July 20th; two seen, Skerryvore Lt. (Inner Hebrides) 22nd; many, Whalsey Skerries and N. Unst Lts. (Shetland) and Butt of Lewis and Flannan Isles Lts. (Outer Hebrides), August 9th to 16th; one, Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands), 11th/12th; one seen, Clyde, 16th, 19th and 30th; many,

Whalsey Skerries and N. Unst Lts., Stroma Lt. (Caithness) and Tiumpthead Lt. (Outer Hebrides), September 15th to 21st; one, Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), October 10th/11th and November 15th/16th; one, found dead, Keiss Links (Caithness), October 14th; some, N. Unst Lt., 17th to 22nd and Isle of May Lt. (Fife), November 3rd; one, St. Catherine's Lt. (Hants), 4th/5th and 8th/9th and Outer Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincoln), 6th; several taken on boats in North Sea, 8th; one, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), 8th/9th; one, on a boat 27 miles E. of Cromer, 11th.

DETAILS OF THE CHIEF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED AT THE LIGHT-STATIONS DURING THE AUTUMN OF 1912.

- June 25th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—A large flock of Starlings flying W. at 7.30 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 5. Overcast, rain.
- „ 29th. Full Moon.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—Flocks of Starlings flying S.W. at 9.30 A.M., 2.45 P.M. and 5.40 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 5 to S.E. 4. Cloudy to overcast.
- „ 30th/July 1st. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Three Curlews flying N.W. at midnight. Wind N.W. Overcast, passing rain.
- July 7th. Moon, Last Quarter.
- „ 11th/12th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A Cuckoo at 2 A.M. Wind S. 2. Hazy.
- „ 14th. New Moon.
- „ 14th/15th. *Lundy North Lt.*—Three Swifts between 8 and 12 P.M. Wind E. 3. Clear sky, hazy.
- „ 15th/16th. *Hanois Lt.*—A Swift killed. Wind N.E. light. Hazy.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A Dunlin at 2 A.M. Wind E. 3 Clear.
- „ 16th/17th. *Hanois Lt.*—A Sedge-Warbler killed. Wind E. 4 Hazy, dark.
- „ 17th/18th. *Anvil Point Lt.*—A Cuckoo at 6 A.M. Wind E. Clear.

- July 17th/18th. *Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—A Cuckoo at midnight.
(*contd.*). Wind N.E. 2. Overcast, misty.
- „ 21st. Moon, First Quarter.
- „ 21st/22nd. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A Land-Rail at 2 A.M. Wind E. 3.
Clear.
- Cromer Lt.*—Many Starlings, Lapwings and “Plovers”
all night. Wind E.N.E. 4. Fog.
- „ 22nd/23rd. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes at 11 P.M.
Wind E. 3. Hazy.
- „ 24th/25th. *Hanois Lt.*—A Sedge-Warbler killed. Wind S. 3.
Hazy.
- „ 25th/26th. *Hanois Lt.*—A Swift at 2 A.M. Wind S. 2. Passing
drizzle.
- „ 29th. Full Moon.
- Owers Lt.-v.*—“Swallows” flying S.
- „ 29th/30th. *Trevoze Head Lt.*—Fifty Swifts at 9 P.M. Wind
S.W. 2. Cloudy.
- „ 30th/31st. *Winterton Lt.*—A Swift at 3 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 2.
Clear.
- Aug. 1st. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A Knot taken at noon. Wind
W. by N. 6. Cloudy, passing rain.
- „ 1st/2nd. *Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—A Willow-Warbler at 2.15 A.M.
Wind N.N.W. 5. Cloudy.
- Trevoze Head Lt.*—Thirty Swifts at 10 P.M. Wind
W. 4. Cloudy.
- Winterton Lt.*—Several Swifts at 6 P.M. and midnight.
Wind S.W. 5 to 6. Cloudy, squally.
- „ 2nd. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Two Cuckoos and twenty Swifts
passed S.W. during day. Wind S.W. 5 to W. 5.
Overcast, to cloudy.
- „ 3rd/4th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Several Sedge-Warblers and a Sky-
Lark between 8.40 and 9.30 P.M. Wind S.W. 4
to 5. Overcast.

- Aug. 5th/6th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Several Sedge-Warblers at 10.20 P.M. and three Cuckoos at 2.50 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 6 to W. 5. Cloudy to cloudy and squally.
- „ 6th. Moon, Last Quarter.
- „ 6th/7th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Many Willow-Warblers with a few Common Whitethroats, Sedge- and Grasshopper-Warblers, Spotted Flycatchers, Cuckoos and Dunlins from 12 to 3 A.M. Wind N.N.W. 4. Cloudy.
- „ 9th. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Fourteen Curlews flying W.S.W. at 12.45 P.M. Wind W.S.W. Cloudy.
- „ 9th/10th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Several Common Whitethroats and Wood-Warblers between 9.10 and 11.40 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 5 to W. 4. Overcast, misty.
- „ 10th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Eight Cuckoos and several Swifts passed S.W. during the day. Wind W. 6 to 5. Cloudy.
- „ 10th/11th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Common Whitethroats, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers from 2 to 2.30 A.M. Wind W. 2. Cloudy, passing showers.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Sedge-Warblers at 9.20 and 10.35 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 5 to W. 5. Cloudy.
- „ 11th/12th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Wheatears (small race), Garden- and Sedge-Warblers and a Storm-Petrel between 11 and 11.30 P.M. Wind S. 1. Heavy rain.
- „ 12th. New Moon.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Swifts flying S.W. between 6.10 and 6.50 P.M. Wind S.W. 3 to 4. Overcast to cloudy.
- „ 12th/13th. *Hanois Lt.*—Two Wheatears (small race) at 1 A.M. Wind E. 7. Rain-squalls.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Willow-Warblers between 8.10 P.M. and 3.15 A.M. Wind W. 4 to W.S.W. 4. Cloudy, passing rain.
- „ 14th/15th. *Hanois Lt.*—An Eared Grebe killed. Wind W. 5. Dark, rain-squalls.

- Aug. 14th/15th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Willow- and Sedge-Warblers
(*contd.*) between 9.30 P.M. and 2.20 A.M. Wind S.W. 5 to
W. 6. Overcast, rain to fog, to overcast.
- „ 15th/16th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Two Garden-Warblers at 2 A.M.
Wind N.W. 4. Cloudy, squally.
- „ 16th/17th. *Skerries Lt.*—A few Wheatears (small race), Sedge-
Warblers, Starlings and Turnstones at 1 A.M. Wind
S.S.W. 6. Rain.
- „ 17th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Three Cuckoos and Swifts passing.
Wind W. 5. Fog.
- „ 17th/18th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Garden-Warblers at 2 A.M.
Wind W.S.W. 4. Cloudy, passing showers.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Sedge-Warblers between
11.25 and 11.55 P.M. Wind W. 5 to W. 6. Fog.
- „ 18th/19th. *Skerries Lt.*—A few Willow-Warblers, Turnstones and
Sanderlings at 9 P.M., Wheatears (small race) and
Knots at 3 A.M. Wind S. 3 to 4. Passing showers,
to cloudy.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Willow- and Sedge-Warblers
between 10.5 and 10.50 P.M. Wind S. 4 to S.S.E. 5.
Misty.
- „ 19th. Moon, First Quarter.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A flock of Starlings, five Swifts and
three Cuckoos passed S.W. between 1.50 and 7 P.M.
Wind S.W. 1 to 2. Overcast.
- „ 19th/20th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Many Common Whitethroats,
Willow- and Wood-Warblers between 8.10 and
12 P.M. Wind S.W. 2. to calm, to W.S.W. 5.
Overcast and drizzle, to overcast.
- „ 20th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Many Swifts and a Cuckoo flying
S.W. between 1.30 and 6.50 P.M. Wind N.W. 5
to 4. Squally.
- „ 20th/21st. *Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Common Whitethroats,
Willow- and Wood-Warblers between 8.50 and
9.50 P.M. Wind W. 4 to W.N.W. 5. Cloudy,
squally.

- Aug. 21st. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Two Cuckoos and a few Swifts passed S.W. during the day. Wind S.W. 2 to 3. Overcast, rain.
- „ 20th/21st. *Seven Stones Lt.-v.*—Twenty Redshanks at 11 P.M. Wind N.W. 5. Clear.
- „ 21st/22nd. *Lynn Well Lt.-v.*—Several Coots at 11 P.M. and a Swift at midnight. Wind W. 4 to W.N.W. 2. Clear, dark.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—Many Garden- and Willow-Warblers and a few Arctic Terns between 9.10 P.M. and 2.30 A.M. Wind S.W. 4 to 3. Overcast, rain.
- „ 22nd/23rd. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—Two Wheatears at 11 P.M. Wind S.W. 3. Rain.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Wheatears (small race) and Garden-Warblers from 10 to 11 P.M. Wind W. 3. Rain.
- „ 23rd/24th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Wheatears at 9 P.M. Wind N. 2. Cloudy.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—A Common Whitethroat and a Willow-Warbler at 2 A.M. Wind W. 3. Rain.
- „ 24th/25th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—Many Wheatears and a few Redstarts, Goldcrests and Curlews after midnight. Wind E. 3. Cloudy.
- Cromer Lt.*—A Wheatear and several "Plovers" from 12 to 3 A.M. Wind S.E. 2. Overcast.
- Lynn Well Lt.-v.*—A few Whinchats at 9 P.M. Wind W. 2. Overcast, misty rain.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—Large numbers of Wheatears (small race), with a few Willow- and Sedge-Warblers and Spotted Flycatchers from 2 to 4 A.M. Wind N.W. 3. Overcast, rain.
- Skerries Lt.*—Two Wheatears (small race) at 9.45 P.M. Wind E.N.E. 1. Clear.
- „ 25th/26th. *Skerries Lt.*—A few Wheatears (small race) at 4 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 4. Rain.

Aug. 26th/27th. *Skerries Lt.*—Twenty Swifts at 9 P.M. and many Knots all night. Wind N.E. 5. Squally.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Wood- and Sedge-Warblers between 1 and 1.25 A.M. Wind W. 4. Cloudy, passing rain.

„ 27th. Full Moon.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Swifts passed S.W. in the afternoon. Wind W.N.W. 5 to W. 4. Overcast.

„ 27th/28th. *Skerries Lt.*—A Wheatear (small race) at 1.30 A.M. Wind S. 2. Clear.

„ 28th/29th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—A Wheatear (small race) at 7.30 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 2. Overcast.

Sept. 2nd. *Cromer Lt.*—A large flock of Starlings flying E. at 7 A.M. Wind W. 3. Overcast, rain.

„ 3rd. *Hanois Lt.*—Thirty to forty Wheatears on the rock at dawn. Wind E. Dark.

„ 4th. Moon, Last Quarter.

„ 7th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Hundreds of “Swallows” flying N.W. during the day. Wind N.N.W. 3 to 5. Blue sky, cloudy.

„ 8th. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A Wheatear (small race) at 9 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 4. Overcast.

Spurn Head Lt.—A Swift flying S.W. at 6.10 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Overcast.

„ 8th/9th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Two flocks of Knots at 10.20 and 11.15 P.M. Wind W. 4 to 5. Overcast, drizzle.

„ 9th/10th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Wheatears (both races), Redstarts, Yellow Wagtails and Spotted Flycatchers from 1 to 4 A.M. Wind E. 3. Dark.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A few British Song-Thrushes, Redstarts, Common Whitethroats, Blackcaps, Garden-, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, Chiffchaffs, Spotted and Pied Flycatchers and Meadow-Pipits, a Wryneck and a Turtle-Dove from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 4. Cloudy.

Sept. 10th/11th. *Bishop Rock Lt.*—Many Ring-Ouzels, Wheatears (both races), Common Whitethroats and Pied Wagtails from 2 to 3 A.M. Wind N.N.E. Clear.

Hanois Lt.—A few Wheatears (both races), Common Whitethroats, Willow-Warblers and a Ring-Ouzel at 3 A.M. Wind N.E. 3. Very dark.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A few Common Whitethroats, Chiffchaffs, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, Meadow-Pipits and Swallows from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind N. 2. Cloudy.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Grey Plovers, two flocks of Knots, a few "Terns" and three Guillemots between 10.20 and 11.50 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 7 to W. 7. Overcast and squalls of rain.

„ 11th. New Moon.

„ 11th/12th. *Bishop Rock Lt.*—Many Common Whitethroats, Chiffchaffs, Willow-Warblers and Spotted Flycatchers from 12 till 5 A.M. Wind N.E. Cloudy.

Hanois Lt.—A few Wheatears (both races) and a Common Whitethroat from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 4 to 5. Hazy.

„ 12th. *Cromer Lt.*—Two large flocks of Lapwings flying N. at 5 P.M. Wind N. 4. Overcast.

„ 12th/13th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Wheatears (both races) and Common Whitethroats, a Redstart, a Goldcrest, a Chiffchaff, a Willow-Warbler, a White Wagtail and a Sky-Lark between 1 and 4 A.M. Wind E. 1. Dark, passing haze.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A Lesser Whitethroat, a Chiffchaff and a Willow-Warbler between 12 and 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 2. Clear, starlight.

Spurn Head Lt.—Several Willow-Warblers, three flocks of Knots, a Redbreast and a Manx Shearwater between 8.30 and 10 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 5. Overcast, drizzling.

„ 13th. *Cromer Lt.*—Starlings and Sky-Larks congregating all the morning. Wind N. 3. Overcast.

- Sept. 13th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Thousands of "Swallows" flying S.W. 8.45 to 10.45 A.M.; hundreds of "Linnets" and a few "Thrushes" and "Redstarts" to S.W. from 11 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Wind S.W. 4. Cloudy.
(*contd.*).
- „ 13th/14th. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Two Song-Thrushes and a Meadow-Pipit between 6 and 7.45 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 2. Overcast, misty.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A Sooty Shearwater and a Spotted Flycatcher between 10.20 and 10.35 P.M. Wind N.N.W. 5. Cloudy.
- „ 14th. *Cromer Lt.*—Starlings and Sky-Larks congregating all the morning. Wind N.N.W. 3. Overcast.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Sky-Larks flying W.N.W. at 10 A.M. Wind N.W. 3. Overcast, fog.
- Winterton Lt.*—A Golderest killed. Wind N.W. 1. Misty.
- „ 14th/15th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Wheatears (both races), Redstarts, Common Whitethroats, Garden-, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, Chiffchaffs, Yellow Wagtails, Spotted and Pied Flycatchers from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind N. 3. Overcast, drizzling rain, dark.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A Golden Plover at 3 A.M. Wind N.E. 2. Fog.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—Large numbers of Wheatears (small race), a few Common Whitethroats, Blackcaps, Garden-, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, Spotted Flycatchers, Sky-Larks, Turtle-Doves, Land-Rails and Knots from 10 P.M. to 3 A.M. Wind N.N.W. 2. Overcast.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—Many Sedge-Warblers and a few Common Whitethroats, Grey Plovers and "Terns" between 7.10 and 9.5 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 3 to W. 3. Cloudy, to overcast.
- „ 15th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Sky-Larks flying W.N.W. at noon. Wind N.N.E. 3. Overcast, clear.

Sept. 15th/16th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Wheatears (small race), Common Whitethroats and Garden-Warblers from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind E. 1. Dark.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A few Redstarts, Common White-throats, Sedge-Warblers and Spotted Flycatchers at 12 and 2 A.M. Wind N.E. 1. Cloudy.

Skerries Lt.—Two Song-Thrushes and a Wheatear (small race) at 11.30 P.M. Wind N. 3. Clear.

Spurn Head. Lt.—Three Willow-Warblers at 7.40 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 4. Cloudy, passing rain.

„ 16th/17th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Wheatears (small race), Redstarts, Continental Redbreasts, Common Whitethroats, Garden-, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, Chiffchaffs, Spotted Flycatchers and Meadow-Pipits from 1 to 5 A.M. Wind E. 1. Dark, hazy.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Several Meadow-Pipits during the night. Wind S.W. 1. Cloudy, clear.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A few Common Whitethroats at midnight. Wind N.E. 2. Cloudy.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Wheatears, Sedge-Warblers, Grey Plovers and "Terns" between 10.10 and 11.50 P.M. Wind N.W. 3 to 5. Cloudy.

„ 17th/18th. *Bishop Rock Lt.*—Many Wheatears (both races), Whinchats, Redstarts, Willow-Warblers and Spotted Flycatchers, a Ring-Ouzel, a Nightingale and a Sanderling from 4 till 5 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 4. Hazy.

Hanois Lt.—A few Whinchats, Redstarts, Continental Redbreasts, Common Whitethroats, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers from 1 to 4 A.M. Wind E. 2. Dark, hazy.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A few Common Whitethroats, Garden-, Sedge- and Grasshopper-Warblers at 11. P.M. Wind N.E. 1. Overcast.

Skerries Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks between 8.30 and 10 P.M. Wind N.N.E. 3. Clear.

„ 18th. Moon, First Quarter.

Sept. 18th/19th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—Many Song-Thrushes, with a few Blackbirds, Ring-Ouzels, Redbreasts and Golden Plovers all night. Wind E. 2. Haze.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few Meadow-Pipits at 11 p.m. Wind N.E. 4. Overcast.

Skerries Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes at 9.30 p.m. and two Fork-tailed Petrels at 11 p.m. Wind E.S.E. 4. Clear.

S. Stack Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks from 8 to 12 p.m. Wind E. 3. Light haze.

„ 19th/20th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Ring-Ouzels and Starlings at 2 a.m. Wind S.E. 3. Haze.

Hanois Lt.—A Kittiwake at 6 p.m. Wind E. Clear.

Skerries Lt.—Two Song-Thrushes and a Wheatear (small race) at 2 a.m. Wind S.E. 4. Clear.

„ 20th. *Skerries Lt.*—Eighteen Song-Thrushes on the island at 11.30 a.m. Wind S.E. 4. Clear.

„ 20th/21st. *Skerries Lt.*—A Blackbird at 8.15 p.m. and a few Song-Thrushes at 1.30 a.m. Wind S.E. 4. Slight haze, to clear.

„ 26th. Full Moon.

„ 28th. *Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Small flocks of Sky-Larks flying S.W. during the forenoon. Wind E. 6 to 7. Clear.

„ 29th. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Four Sky-Larks and a “Red-wing” flying S.W. by W. at 10.15 a.m. Wind E.S.E. 6. Overcast, passing rain.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Thirty Sky-Larks flying S.W. between 7 and 9 a.m. Wind S.E. 4 to 5. Haze, to drizzling rain.

„ 29th/30th. *Shipwash Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks at 3 a.m. Wind S.S.E. 6. Clear.

Oct. 1st. *Girdler Lt.-v.*—Many “Martins” flying S.W. from 7 to 9 a.m. Wind W. 6. Cloudy, misty.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Small flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks flying S.W. all day. Wind W. 7 to 4. Hazy.

- Oct. 1st. *S. Goodwin Lt.-v.*—A House-Martin arrived from W.N.W. at 11 A.M. and fell dead on deck. Wind W. by S. 4. Clear.
- „ 1st/2nd. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Blackcaps and Garden-Warblers at 8.50 P.M., Common Whitethroats, Chiffchaffs and Willow-Warblers at 11.15 P.M. and a British Song-Thrush at 5 A.M. Wind E. 2. Rain.
- „ 2nd. *Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Twenty Sky-Larks flying S.W. at 10 A.M. Wind N. 5. Clear.
- S. Goodwin Lt.-v.*—A Goldcrest arrived from N. at 10.20 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 3. Rain.
- „ 2nd/3rd. *Hanois Lt.*—Many Meadow-Pipits and a few Continental Song-Thrushes and Pied Wagtails from 8 to 10 P.M. Wind E. 5. Passing drizzle.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes (both races), Common Whitethroats, Blackcaps, Garden-Warblers and Woodcocks, with a few Wheatears (small race), Redstarts, Sedge-Warblers and Spotted Flycatchers from 6.30 to 8.0 P.M. Wind E.N.E. 3. Overcast.
- „ 3rd. Moon, Last Quarter.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Fifteen Sky-Larks flying W.N.W. at noon. Wind N. 6. Clear.
- „ 3rd/4th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Large numbers of Starlings, many Redwings and Blackbirds, with a few Mistle- and Song-Thrushes, Sky-Larks, Water-Rails, Woodcocks, Common Snipes and Dunlins from 7.30 P.M. to 3 A.M. Wind S.W. 3. Overcast.
- „ 4th. *Girdler Lt.-v.*—Several "Sparrows" flying S.W. from 7 to 9 A.M. Wind N. by W. 4. Cloudy.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Chaffinches flying W.N.W. at 4 P.M. Wind N.E. 2. Cloudy.
- „ 4th/5th. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes from 8.30 to 11.30 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 3. Overcast.
- „ 5th. *Girdler Lt.-v.*—Many "Martins," "Sparrows" and Sky-Larks flying S.W. (some on board) from 6 to 11 A.M. Calm. Fog and mist.

- Oct. 5th. *Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Fifty Sky-Larks and "Sparrows" flying S.W. at 11 A.M. Wind W. 1. Clear.
(*contd.*)
- „ 5th/6th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes and Starlings, many Redwings and Blackbirds, with a few Goldcrests, Water-Rails and Knots from 7 P.M. to 5.30 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 2. Overcast, passing rain.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Tree-Sparrows at 11 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 2. Cloudy.
- „ 6th. *Girdler Lt.-v.*—Many flocks of Chaffinches, "Sparrows" and other small birds flying S.W. from 6 to 11 A.M. Wind S.E. 1. Cloudy.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Sparrows at 9 A.M. and Sky-Larks at 9.30 A.M. flying W.S.W. and a few Chaffinches at noon to the W. Wind S.S.E. 3 to S.S.W. 1. Cloudy.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A Chaffinch on board at 4.30 P.M. Wind S.W. by W. 4. Cloudy.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Small flocks of Chaffinches and Sky-Larks flying S.W. all day. Wind S.W. 2. Clear.
- „ 6th/7th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings at 10.30 P.M. Wind S.W. 2. Cloudy.
- „ 7th. *Girdler Lt.-v.*—Many flocks of "Sparrows," Skylarks etc., flying S.W. from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. Wind S.W. 1 and 2. Mist and fog.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Small flocks of Chaffinches and Sky-Larks flying S.W. from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Calm. Fog.
- S. Goodwin Lt.-v.*—Two Chaffinches on board, left to W.N.W. at 4.30 P.M. Calm. Clear.
- „ 7th/8th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Starlings, Grey Plovers and Knots between 8 and 11.50 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. to S.W. 3. Fog, to drizzle.
- „ 8th/9th. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Several Starlings at 4.30 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Clear.

- Oct. 8th/9th. *Skerries Lt.*—A few Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks at 3 A.M. Wind S.S.E. Gloomy.
(*contd.*)
- S. Stack Lt.*—A few Blackbirds and Sky-Larks at 5 A.M. Wind S. 5. Cloudy, hazy.
- „ 9th. *Girdler Lt.-v.*—Several “Sparrows” about the ship from 6.30 A.M. to noon and a Starling at 4 P.M. Wind E. 3 to 2, to E. by N. 4. Blue sky, misty.
- Haisboro’ Lt.-v.*—Several flocks of “Crows” and Sky-Larks flying W. Wind S.E. 3. Blue sky, clear.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Small flocks of Sky-Larks flying W.S.W. from 7 to 11 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Cloudy.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Small flocks of Chaffinches and Sky-Larks flying W. all day. Wind E. 3. Fog.
- S. Goodwin Lt.-v.*—A Goldcrest on deck, went W. at 8.50 A.M.; a Brambling arrived and went W. at 3.30 P.M. Wind S.E. 2 to E.N.E. 3. Hazy.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—“Finches of all kinds” passing to S.W. all day. Wind S. 5. Overcast.
- Witherŋsea Lt.*—Many Redwings, Blackbirds and Goldcrests in the garden at 9 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Misty.
- „ 9th/10th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Mistle- and Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks from 8 till 12 P.M. Wind S.E. 3. Cloudy.
- Eddystone Lt.*—Large numbers of Starlings, a few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Meadow-Pipits and Sky-Larks and a Ring-Ouzel in the early morning. Wind E.N.E. 3. Hazy.
- Lundy North Lt.*—Six House-Martins from 9 to 12 P.M. Wind E. 2. Hazy.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Several Starlings at 3 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Clear.
- St. Anthony Lt.*—A few Goldcrests, Meadow-Pipits and Starlings, apparently flying S., from 3 to 4 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 2. Overcast, hazy.

Oct. 9th/10th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—A Wheatear (large race) at 9.30 P.M., many Starlings and a few Sky-Larks at 4.30 A.M. Wind E. 3. Cloudy.

Skerries Lt.—A Blackbird and two Sky-Larks at midnight. Calm. Cloudy.

Spurn Head Lt.—Two Bramblings and a Goldcrest at 11.15 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Fog.

„ 10th. New Moon.

Girdler Lt.-v.—Several Chaffinches, "Sparrows" and Starlings flying W. from 7 A.M. to noon. Wind E.S.E. 3 to 2. Blue sky, misty.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Three Bramblings at 7 A.M.; a few Starlings and Sky-Larks flying W. from 7 to 12 A.M., and Starlings to W. at 3.30 P.M.; a Red-breast on board at 12 40 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 3 to S.E. 3. Blue sky, to cloudy, to misty, to fog.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Small flocks of Chaffinches and Sky-Larks flying S.W. all day. Wind E.S.E. 3. Fog.

„ 10th/11th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Wheatears (large race) and Starlings, a Blackcap and a Storm-Petrel from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 4. Cloudy, hazy.

Eddystone Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes and Starlings after midnight. Wind E. 2. Hazy.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 8 to 12 P.M. Wind S. 3. Blue sky.

St. Tudwal's Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Willow-Warblers and Common Snipes from 11 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind S. 3. Cloudy.

Skerries Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks at 3 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 3. Misty.

Withernsea Lt.—Many Starlings from 10.30 P.M. to 3.30 A.M. Wind E. 1. Misty, to fog.

- Oct. 11th *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Three large flocks of "Crows" flying W. between 4 and 5.10 P.M. Wind S. by W. 3. Cloudy.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Small flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks flying S.W. all day. Calm. Fog.
- „ 11th/12th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Blackbirds and Sky-Larks at 7 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 1. Cloudy.
- Eddystone Lt.*—Many Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks after midnight. Wind E. 1. Fog.
- Mcrecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—Several Song-Thrushes at 2 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Fog.
- Skerries Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks, a Mistle-Thrush and a Moorhen at 2.30 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 3 to 4. Hazy.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—Many Sky-Larks and a few Red-wings and Starlings from 2.30 to 3.40 A.M. Wind S.E. 3 to S. 4. Overcast and drizzle, to cloudy.
- „ 12th. *Girdler Lt.-v.*—Thirty "Sparrows" on board, left to S.E. at 10.30 A.M. Calm. Thick fog.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A Sky-Lark at 3.50 P.M. and five "Crows" at 5 P.M. flying W. Wind S.W. 1. Fog.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks flying S.W. all day. Wind variable. Fog.
- S. Goodwin Lt.-v.*—A Tree-Sparrow on deck at 3 P.M. (found dead three days later). Calm. Hazy.
- „ 12th/13th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks from 8 till 12 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 4. Cloudy.
- Eddystone Lt.*—A few Sky-Larks and a Wheatear (large race) after midnight. Wind S. 2. Cloudy.
- Lundy North Lt.*—Twelve Blackbirds at 10 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 2. Clear.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks from 5 to 10 P.M. Wind S.W. 1. Fog.

- Oct. 12th/13th. *Skerries Lt.*—Several Redwings and Blackbirds at 4 A.M. Wind S.W. to S. Hazy.
(*contd.*).
- „ 13th. *Girdler Lt.-v.*—Two Starlings on board at 10.30 A.M. and a Chaffinch at 3 P.M. Wind S. 3 to S.S.E. 1. Cloudy, misty.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Small flocks of Starlings, “Crows” and Sky-Larks flying W. all day. Wind S. by W. 4. Cloudy.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Chaffinches, Starlings and Sky-Larks flying S.W. all day. Wind S.W. 3. Fog.
- „ 13th/14th. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A few Redwings and Starlings from 9.30 to 11.15 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 2. Cloudy.
- Skerries Lt.*—A Black Redstart at 6 A.M. Cloudy.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Redwings, Goldcrests, Meadow-Pipits, Sky-Larks, Grey Plovers and Knots from 7 to 11 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 5 to W. 3. Cloudy, misty.
- „ 14th. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Small flocks of Starlings, “Crows” and Sky-Larks flying W. all day. Wind S.S.W. 6.
- „ 14th/15th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Meadow-Pipits at 4 A.M. Wind E. 1. Dark.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Two Starlings at 6.30 and 7 P.M. Wind N.W. 5. Cloudy.
- „ 15th. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Two flocks of “Crows” flying W. at 2.30 and 4 P.M. Wind S.W. Cloudy.
- „ 15th/16th. *Hanois Lt.*—Many Meadow-Pipits and Sky-Larks, with a few British Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Ring-Ouzels, Wheatears (large race), Stonechats and Starlings, a Black Redstart, a Goldcrest and a Chiffchaff from 3 to 6 A.M. Wind S. 1. Overcast, misty.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A Sky-Lark at 8.10 P.M. Wind W. 4. Overcast.
- „ 16th. *Inner Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Two Whinchats caught at 3 P.M. Wind S.W. 5. Cloudy, clear.

- Oct. 16th. *Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks, many "Rooks" and a few Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Chaffinches and "Sparrows" flying W. and N.W. between 9 A.M. and 3.40 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 2 to S.W. 3. Blue sky with clouds.
- „ 16th/17th *Hanois Lt.*—A few Meadow-Pipits at 4 A.M. Wind W. 4. Passing showers.
- Inner Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Seven Wheatears (small race) at 10 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Overcast, rain, clear.
- Lynn Well Lt.-v.*—A Brambling and a Starling at 7 P.M. Wind S.W. 4. Misty rain.
- Winterton Lt.*—A few Starlings from 1 to 3 A.M. Wind S.W. 3. Misty rain, to passing showers.
- „ 17th. *Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—Four Sky-Larks flying from E. to N. between 12 and 4 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 4. Clear.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Sky-Larks, many Starlings and "Rooks," with a few Fieldfares and "Sparrows" flying W. and N.W. between 9.40 A.M. and 1.40 P.M. Wind N.W. 4 to W.N.W. 3. Cloudy.
- „ 17th/18th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Meadow-Pipits at 4 A.M. Wind N. 2. Dark.
- Inner Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Four Starlings at 9 P.M. Wind N.W. 4. Overcast, clear.
- „ 18th. Moon, First Quarter.
- Inner Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Large flocks of Starlings flying W. in the afternoon.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Four Starlings at 4 P.M.; a large flock of "Crows" flying N.W. at 5 P.M. and a flock of Starlings flying W. at 6.30 P.M. Wind S.W. 5. Misty rain.
- Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—Sixty "Crows" flying N.W. between 8 and 12 A.M. Wind N.W. 4. Clear.

Oct. 18th. *Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings, "Rooks" and Sky-Larks with a few "Thrushes," "Chaffinches" and "Linnets" flying W. and N.W. from 10 A.M. to 3.15 P.M. Wind W. by N. 2, to S.W. 3. Cloudy.

„ 18th/19th. *Eddystone Lt.*—A Song-Thrush and a Ring-Ouzel before midnight. Wind W.S.W. 6. Cloudy.

Inner Dowsing Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Starlings at 11 P.M. Wind S.W. 4. Cloudy, passing rain.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Several Redwings and Sky-Larks. Wind W.S.W. to W.N.W. 5. Overcast, passing rain.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 10 P.M. Wind S.W. 4. Overcast, showery.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Many Starlings at 7.30 P.M., several Lapwings at 10.20 P.M. and a Redwing at 2 A.M. Wind S.W. 4 to N.W. 4. Misty rain, to overcast and rain.

Ouier Gabbard Lt.-v.—A few Sky-Larks from 8 to 12 P.M. and Tree-Sparrows from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 4, to W. by N. 4. Clear.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Sky-Larks from 8.30 to 8.50 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 4 to W. 3. Cloudy, misty.

„ 19th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Thirty "Sparrows" flying W.N.W. at 3 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 4. Cloudy, clear.

S. Goodwin Lt.-v.—Thirty "Crows" flying W.N.W. at 10.15 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 5. Clear.

„ 19th/20th. *Cromer Lt.*—A Goldcrest at 2.45 A.M.

Haisboro' Lt.-v.—A few Starlings flying W. at 7 P.M. Wind N.W. 4. Cloudy.

Inner Dowsing Lt.-v.—Five Song-Thrushes at 1 A.M. Wind W. 4. Overcast, rain.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Several Song-Thrushes, Starlings and Sky-Larks. Wind W. 5. Thick mist.

Oct. 19th/20th. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings at 6.20 P.M. and many at 2 A.M. Wind W. 4, to W. by S. 4. Overcast, rain to cloudy.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—A few Tree-Sparrows, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind W. 3. Cloudy, rain.

Spurn Head Lt.—Many Starlings, with a few Fieldfares between 10.20 P.M. and 3.30 A.M. Wind S.W. 4. Overcast.

Winterton Lt.—A few Starlings from 3 to 6 A.M. Wind S.W. 3. Passing misty rain.

Withernsea Lt.—Many Redwings and Starlings from 9 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 4. Rain and mist.

„ 20th. *Haisboro' Lt.-v.*—Several large flocks of Starlings, Sky-Larks and other small birds flying W. during the day. Wind W.S.W. 5. Clear.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Fifty Starlings flying W. at 2.30 P.M. Wind S.W. by W. 5. Cloudy, clear.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A Goldcrest at 3 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4 to 5. Squally and showery.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Thirty Starlings flying W. at 9.30 A.M.; a large flock of Starlings and Sky-Larks to the W. at 2.30 P.M. Wind W. by S. 4. Cloudy.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks, with a few Chaffinches and “Rooks” flying N.W. between 10 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Blue sky with clouds.

S. Goodwin Lt.-v.—A hundred “Crows” flying W.N.W. at 11 A.M. Wind W. by S. 5. Clear.

Winterton Lt.—Flocks of Starlings arriving from over the sea flying W. at noon and Sky-Larks at 1 P.M.

„ 20th/21st. *Cromer Lt.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 11.30 P.M. to 1.40 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 1 to 2. Overcast, rain.

Oct. 20th/21st. *Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings, a Blyth's Reed (contd.). Warbler, a Chaffinch and a Linnet. Wind W.S.W. 4. Rain.

Haisboro' Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks and a few Blackbirds from 9 to 12 P.M.; a few Redwings, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 1.30 to 2.15 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 5 to 4. Overcast, rain.

Hanois Lt.—A Starling at 1 A.M. Wind N.W. 6. Dark, rain squalls.

Inner Dowsing Lt.-v.—A Sky-Lark at 4 A.M. Wind W. 4. Cloudy, clear.

Leman and Ower Lt.-v.—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks and a few Redwings from 10.20 P.M. to 1.40 A.M. Wind S.W. 3 to W.S.W. 3. Overcast, rain.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks, with a few Blackbirds at 11 P.M. and 2 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 3 to 4. Overcast, rain.

Skerries Lt.—A few Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks between 9 P.M. and 1 A.M. Wind W. 5 to W.S.W. 5. Passing showers.

Spurn Head Lt.—Many Starlings and a few "Thrushes" between 7.10 A.M. and 5 P.M. Wind S.W. 2. Cloudy..

Winterton Lt.—A few Starlings at 9 P.M. and 3 A.M. Wind S.W. 4 to W.S.W. 3. Passing rain and mist.

„ 21st. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Several large flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks flying W. from 9 to 12 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 3. Cloudy, clear.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks round the vessel from 8 to 12 A.M. Wind S.W. 4. Clear.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Many Starlings, "Rooks" and Sky-Larks flying W. and N.W. between 11 A.M. and 2.20 P.M. Wind S.W. 6 to 3. Cloudy.

Oct. 21st/22nd. *Bardsey Lt.*—Large numbers of Blackbirds with a few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Starlings and Sky-Larks and flocks of "Ducks," Lapwings and Curlews from 2 till 5 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 3. Overcast, rain.

Carnarvon Bay Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings at 2 A.M. Wind N.E. 4. Overcast, passing rain.

Dudgeon Lt.-v.—Many "Thrushes" and Starlings. Wind W.N.W. 2. Cloudy.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 2 A.M. Wind N.E. 3. Cloudy, lightning.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind S. Clear.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Many Starlings and a few Meadow-Pipits at 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 2. Cloudy.

Skerries Lt.—A few Blackbirds and Starlings at 11.30 P.M. Wind N.E. 5. Clear.

Whitby Lt.—A Chaffinch at 3 A.M. Wind E. 4. Cloudy.

„ 22nd. *Cromer Lt.*—Many flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks flying N. from 9 to 11 A.M.

Haisboro' Lt.-v.—Several flocks of "Finches," Starlings, "Crows" and Sky-Larks passing during the day.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Many large flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks flying S.W. from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.; thirty Chaffinches to the W. at 10 A.M.; twelve "Sparrows" to the W.N.W. at 2 P.M. and large numbers of "Crows" to the W.N.W. at 2.30 P.M. Wind S.E. 4. Overcast, clear.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Many Starlings and a few Blackbirds, Chaffinches and "Linnets" flying W. and N.W. between 10.30 A.M. and 1 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 4. Cloudy.

S. Goodwin Lt.-v.—A Starling arrived and flew W. at 1.45 P.M. Wind S.E. 4. Clear.

Oct. 22nd/23rd. *Bardsey Lt.*—Large numbers of Blackbirds, many Redwings and Starlings, a few Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks, a Mistle-Thrush and a Knot, from 12 to 5.30 A.M. Wind S. 4. Cloudy, passing rain.

Oct. 22nd/23rd. *Carnarvon Bay Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Redwings and Blackbirds at 4 A.M. Wind S.S.E. Cloudy, rain.

Chicken Rock Lt.—Large numbers of Blackbirds and Starlings with a few Fieldfares, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks at 3 A.M. Wind S. 4. Haze.

Cromer Lt.—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 3.40 to 4 A.M. Wind N.W. 1. Overcast.

Dudgeon Lt.-v.—A few Starlings.

Eddystone Lt.—Several Starlings before midnight. Wind N.N.E. 2. Hazy. Large numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks and a few Song-Thrushes, Redwings and Blackbirds, after midnight. Wind W.N.W. 3. Drizzly rain.

Hanois Lt.—Large numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks, many Meadow-Pipits, a few Song-Thrushes, Redwings and Blackbirds, a Redbreast and two Golderests from 3 to 5 A.M. Wind S. 1. Rain, dark.

Inner Dowsing Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 10 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Cloudy, passing rain.

Leman and Ower Lt.-v.—Many Starlings with a few Pied Wagtails and Tree-Sparrows at 9.20 and 10.10 P.M. Wind N.W. 3. Overcast.

Lundy North Lt.—A few Redwings and Blackbirds at 5 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 4. Rain.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Many Starlings, with a few Blackbirds, Chaffinches, Bramblings and Sky-Larks from 3 to 5 A.M. Wind N.N.W. 2. Cloudy, misty.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—Many Sky-Larks from 8 to 10.35 P.M. and a few Starlings from 11 P.M. to 8 A.M., apparently flying W. Wind S.S.E. 4 to W.N.W. 4. Clear.

St. Tudwal's Lt.—Large numbers of Starlings and a few Blackbirds from 3.30 A.M. to dawn. Wind S. 2. Overcast, rain.

Oct. 22nd/23rd. *Skerries Lt.*—Many Blackbirds, and a few Redwings, Starlings and Sky-Larks and a Common Snipe between 9 P.M. and 3 A.M. Wind S.E. 4 to S. 4. Clear.

S. Stack Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks at 3 A.M. Wind S. Overcast, showery.

„ 23rd. *Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—A Goldcrest at 11 A.M. Wind N.W. 4. Cloudy.

Hanois Lt.—A small flock of Larks” flying S. at 10 A.M.

Inner Dowsing Lt.-v.—Three large flocks of Starlings flying W.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Large numbers of “Thrushes,” Starlings and Sky-Larks flying W.S.W. during the day. Wind W.N.W. 2 to 3. Cloudy, clear.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Thirty Starlings flying W. at 9.30 A.M.; a Goldcrest caught at 10.30 A.M. and two more at 3 P.M. Wind W. 2 to N.N.W. 2. Cloudy.

„ 23rd/24th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Meadow-Pipits, Starlings and Sky-Larks at 5 A.M. Wind N.N.W. 2. Rain.

Leman and Ower Lt.-v.—Many Sky-Larks and a few Chaffinches from 8.15 to 11.40 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 4. Misty.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 2 to 4 A.M. Wind S. 4. Clear.

Winterton Lt.—A few Starlings at 4 and 5 A.M. Wind S.W. 2. Misty rain.

„ 24th. *Haisboro' Lt.-v.*—Many flocks of “Linnets,” Starlings and Sky-Larks flying W. during the day.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Several large flocks of “Sparrows,” Starlings and Sky-Larks flying W. during the day. Wind W.S.W. 1 to 3. Cloudy, clear to 11 A.M., fog from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks flying S. and S.W. between 8 A.M. and 12.35 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 4 to S.W. 3.

Oct. 24th. *Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Many Sky-Larks and a few "Sparrows" and "Rooks" flying W. and N.W. between 10.40 A.M. and 1.30 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 1. Cloudy.

„ 24th/25th. *Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks at 10 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 2. Cloudy, misty.

Eddystone Lt.—A Sky-Lark. Wind W.N.W. 3. Cloudy.

Haisboro' Lt.-v.—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 9 to 12 P.M. Wind S.W. Misty.

Leman and Ower Lt.-v.—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks, with a few Tree-Sparrows from 7.15 to 9.50 P.M. Wind N.N.W. 3. Overcast, misty.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—A few Sky-Larks and two Hooded Crows, apparently arrived from E. between 8 and 10 P.M.; a few Starlings from 4 to 6 A.M. Wind S. to W.N.W. 4. Clear.

Spurn Head Lt.—Many Song-Thrushes and Redwings, a few Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 8 to 10.30 P.M. Wind W. 5. Cloudy, misty.

„ 25th. *Cromer Lt.*—Large flocks of Starlings flying N. at 8 A.M.

Dudgeon Lt.-v.—Sixty "Crows" at 11.30 A.M. and twenty Sky-Larks at noon, flying W. Wind W. 3. Cloudy, misty.

Hanois Lt.—A small flock of "Larks" flying round tower at noon. Wind N.W. 4. Heavy showers.

Inner Dowsing Lt.-v.—Several large flocks of Starlings and "Crows" flying W. during day; a large flock of "Crows" on board at 4 P.M. Thick fog.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Many large flocks of Starlings, "Crows" and Sky-Larks and smaller flocks of Chaffinches and "Sparrows" flying W. during the day. Wind W.N.W. 1 to 3. Thick mist.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—Two Rooks flying S.W. (one taken) at 11.50 A.M. Wind S.W. 2. Clear.

Oct. 25th/26th. *Carnarvon Bay Lt.-v.*—A few Reed-Buntings at 10 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Cloudy.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 9 P.M.; a dozen "Crows" arrived on board at 8 P.M. and left at 9 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 1. Dense fog.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—Two Carrion-Crows between 6 and 8 P.M. (one killed) and two Starlings between 12 and 4 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 1 to S.W. 1. Clear.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Sky-Larks from 7.10 to 9.50 P.M. Wind S.W. 4 to S.S.W. 2. Misty.

„ 26th. Full Moon.

Dudgeon Lt.-v.—Six "Crows" flying W. at 7 A.M. Wind E. 1. Fog.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Large numbers of "Crows" flying round ship. Fog.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—Six "Sparrows" on board from 8 to 12 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Clear.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Many Starlings, "Rooks" and Sky-Larks and a few Chaffinches and "Linnets" flying W. and N.W. from 8.30 A.M. to 12.40 P.M. Wind calm, to S. by E. 2, to S. 3. Fog, to cloudy, to overcast and rain.

„ 26th/27th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Sky-Larks from 7.45 P.M. to 3.50 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 3 to S.S.W. 5. Fog, to cloudy and passing rain.

„ 27th. *Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—Fifteen Starlings flying W. at 10 A.M. Wind S.W. 4. Cloudy.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Several large flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks flying W. during the day. Wind S.W. 6. Cloudy, clear.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—A Continental Redbreast taken at 4 P.M. Wind S.W. by W. 4. Cloudy.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks flying W. and N.W. from 10.10 to 11 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 6. Cloudy.

- Oct. 27th. *Whitby Lt.*—Small flocks of "Thrushes" and Fieldfares flying W. from over the sea during the day. Wind S.W. 4. Cloudy.
(*contd.*).
- „ 27th/28th. *Leman and Ower Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings and a few Blackbirds from 8.20 to 9.10 P.M. Wind S.W. 4. Overcast.
- Skerries Lt.*—A few Blackbirds at 2.30 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Passing showers.
- „ 28th/29th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Redwings and Sky-Larks from 8.15 P.M. to 2.30 A.M. Wind S. 5 to 4. Cloudy, squally.
- „ 29th/30th. *Leman and Ower Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings and a few Blackbirds from 10.20 to 12 P.M. Wind S. 3. Overcast, rain.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A Starling at 6 P.M. Wind N. by E. 6. Cloudy, squalls of rain.
- „ 30th. *Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Many "Rooks" flying N.W. between 10.20 A.M. and 1.30 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 6. Overcast, rain.
- „ 30th/31st. *Leman and Ower Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings, with a few Blackbirds and Pied Wagtails from 8.40 to 9.15 P.M. Wind S.W. 4. Overcast, misty rain.
- Skerries Lt.*—A Redwing and a Blackbird at 10 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Clear.
- „ 31st/Nov. 1st. *Hanois Lt.*—Two British Song-Thrushes at 8.30 P.M. Wind N.N.E. 4. Dark, hazy.
- Leman and Ower Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings and a few Blackbirds at 10.40 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 3. Cloudy, misty.
- Skerries Lt.*—A few Sky-Larks at 10 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Passing showers.
- Winterton Lt.*—A few Starlings at 3 and 4 A.M. Wind S.W. 3 to N.W. 4. Passing rain, to mist.
- Nov. 1st. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Several large flocks of Chaffinches and Sky-Larks flying W. during the day. Wind N. 4 to 5. Cloudy, clear.

Nov. 1st/2nd. *Carnarvon Bay Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Blackbirds and Starlings at 2 A.M. Wind N.W. 2. Cloudy.

Hanois Lt.—Five Starlings and a Song-Thrush between 8 and 12 P.M. Wind N. 2. Dark.

Leman and Ower Lt.-v.—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks, with a few Redwings, Fieldfares and Blackbirds from 9.20 to 11.40 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 4. Overcast.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Starlings from 8 P.M. to dawn. Wind N. 1. Cloudy.

Spurn Head Lt.—Large numbers of Blackbirds passing continuously from an hour after sunset to an hour before sunrise (147 killed). Wind W.N.W. 6. Cloudy, misty.

„ 2nd. Moon, Last Quarter.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Many Starlings, “Rooks” and Sky-Larks and a few Blackbirds flying W. and N.W. from 9.10 A.M. to 2 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 4 to S.W. 4. Blue sky, with clouds and mist, to fog.

„ 2nd/3rd. *Eddystone Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings all night. Wind S.W. 1. to S. 2. Cloudy.

Hanois Lt.—A few Starlings from 8 to 12 P.M. Wind S. 1. Dark.

Leman and Ower Lt.-v.—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks, with a few Redwings, Fieldfares and Blackbirds from 8.15 to 10.40 P.M. Wind W. 4. Overcast, misty.

Lundy North Lt.—Many Song-Thrushes and Blackbirds, with a few Starlings at 6 P.M. and three Chaffinches at midnight. Wind S.S.E. 3. Rain.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 10 P.M. Wind N.W. 4. Overcast.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A Water-Rail at 11 P.M. Wind N.E. 1. Cloudy.

- Nov. 2nd/3rd. *Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Blackbirds from 9.20 to 11.50 P.M. Wind N.W. 4 to 5. Cloudy, squally.
(*contd.*).
- „ 3rd. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks and a Redbreast round the tower during the day.
Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Several large flocks of Chaffinches, Starlings and Sky-Larks flying W. during the day. Wind N.N.W. 4. Thick mist to 1 P.M. Cloudy, clear after.
- „ 3rd/4th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings, with a few Redwings and Sky-Larks all night. Wind S.W. 4. Haze.
Hanois Lt.—A few Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 8 P.M. to 6 A.M. Wind W. 1 to S.S.W. 3. Dark.
Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks. Wind W.N.W. 2 to 4. Cloudy, clear.
Leiman and Over Lt.-v.—Many Starlings, with a few Redwings, Fieldfares and Blackbirds from 7.50 to 10.20 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Overcast, drizzling.
St. Catherine's Lt.—Many Starlings at 9.30 P.M. and a Redwing at 12 P.M. Wind E. Cloudy.
Skerries Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings at 11 P.M. Wind S. 3. Drizzle.
S. Bishop Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings at midnight and Sky-Larks at 2 A.M. Wind S.W. 5. Cloudy.
S. Stack Lt.—Many Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings all night. Wind S. 4. Overcast, showery.
Spurn Head Lt.—Large numbers of Blackbirds passing continuously all night. Wind N.W. 5. Cloudy. Squally. Passing rain.
Winterton Lt.—A few Starlings at 10 and 12 P.M. Wind N.W. 2 to N. 2. Passing mist, to cloudy and misty.
- „ 4th. *Cromer Lt.*—Many flocks of Starlings, Sky-Larks and Lapwings flying N. from dawn to 10 A.M.

- Nov. 4th. *Dudgeon Lt.-v.* — Large numbers of Blackbirds, Starlings, "Crows" and Sky-Larks flying W. all day. Wind W. 4. Overcast, misty.
- Leman and Ower Lt.-v.* — Flocks of Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks flying W.N.W. at 10.20 A.M.
- Lynn Well Lt.-v.* — A large flock of Blackbirds flying N.W. at 3 P.M. Misty.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.* — Thirty "Crows" flying W.; four Sky-Larks on board at 11 A.M. Wind W. by S. 5. Misty rain.
- Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.* — A dozen Blackbirds flying W. at 9 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 3. Misty rain.
- „ 4th/5th. *Chicken Rock Lt.* — A Golderest and a Lapwing at 9 P.M. Wind S.W. 4. Hazy.
- Hanois Lt.* — A few Song-Thrushes (both races), Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 to 6 A.M. Wind S.W. 5. Heavy rain.
- Leman and Ower Lt.-v.* — Many Starlings, with a few Fieldfares and Blackbirds from 8.50 to 9.20 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Overcast, rain.
- Lynn Well Lt.-v.* — A few Starlings and Sky-Larks at 6 P.M. Wind S.W. 4. Overcast, rain.
- Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.* — A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 6 to 8 P.M. Wind W. by S. 3. Fog.
- St. Catherine's Lt.* — A Water-Rail and a Storm-Petrel at 10 P.M. and a Starling at 2 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 5. Overcast.
- Skerries Lt.* — Two Blackbirds and a Starling at 11 P.M.; a Fieldfare at 3 A.M. Wind S.W. 7 to W.N.W. 4. Rain, to clear.
- S. Bishop Lt.* — A few Redwings at 11 P.M. and Blackbirds at midnight. Wind W.S.W. 7. Fog and rain.
- Spurn Head Lt.* — Many Blackbirds and a few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 7.15 to 12 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 4, to S.W. 4. Overcast, misty, to rain.

- Nov. 4th/5th. *Withernsea Lt.*—Many Blackbirds from 11 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind N. 1. Misty.
- „ 5th. *Cromer Lt.*—Many Starlings, Sky-Larks and Lapwings flying N. all day.
- Hanois Lt.*—Several “Thrushes” and Blackbirds on rocks at dawn.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings and a few Chaffinches and “Rooks” flying W. and N.W. between 9.40 A.M. and 3.10 P.M. Wind S.W. 4 to N. by W. 3. Fog.
- Whitby Lt.*—A Woodcock in the garden at 3 P.M. Wind N. 3. Misty.
- „ 5th/6th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Large numbers of Redwings and Starlings, many Song-Thrushes and Blackbirds, with a few Fieldfares, Sky-Larks, Water-Rails, Lapwings, Dunlins, Common and Jack Snipes and a Moorhen from 7.30 P.M. to 5 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 3. Overcast, passing rain.
- Chicken Rock Lt.*—Large numbers of Blackbirds and Starlings with a few Song-Thrushes and Redwings all night. Wind N.W. 2. Overcast.
- Eddystone Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings and Starlings after midnight. Wind N.N.W. 2. Cloudy.
- Hanois Lt.*—A few Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds and Starlings from 12 to dawn. Wind N.E. 3. Very dark.
- Inner Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A few Blackbirds and Sky-Larks at 5 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 1. Overcast, clear.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks. Wind N.N.W. 4. Overcast, clear.
- Leman and Ower Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings, with a few Fieldfares and Blackbirds from 8.15 to 9.50 P.M. Wind S.W. 4. Cloudy, passing mist.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A few Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 2.30 to 3 A.M. Wind S. 3. Overcast.

Nov. 5th/6th.
(contd.).

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—Six Sky-Larks, apparently flying W., between 8 and 12 P.M. Wind N. 2. Fog.

Skerries Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes and Blackbirds at midnight. Wind W.S.W. 3. Clear.

S. Bishop Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Lesser Redpolls, Starlings and Sky-Larks between 9.30 P.M. and 3 A.M. Wind N.E. 4 to N.N.E. 3. Cloudy.

S. Goodwin Lt.-v.—Three Woodcocks and a Starling at 6 P.M. Wind N. 3. Fog.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Fieldfares between 8.30 and 9.30 P.M. Large numbers of Redwings, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks passing continuously all night (124 killed). Wind W.N.W. 3 to S.W. 2.

Winterton Lt.—A few Starlings from 9 to 9.50 P.M. Wind S.W. 3. Cloudy, misty.

Withernsea Lt.—Many Blackbirds from 9.40 P.M. to 5 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 2. Misty.

,, 6th.

Dudgeon Lt.-v.—A few "Crows" flying N.W. and N.E. and Sky-Larks to the W. between 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. An "Owl" on board at 5 P.M. Wind S. 3. Clear.

Hanois Lt.—A small flock of "Thrushes" flying round the tower at 11 A.M. Calm. Dull, gloomy.

Inner Dowsing Lt.-v.—Flocks of Starlings, "Crows," Sky-Larks and "Wild Ducks" flying W. during day.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Many large flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks flying S.W. during the day. Wind S.E. 2. Cloudy, clear.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A flock of Blackbirds flying N.W. at 4 P.M.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—Sixty Blackbirds flying W. at 9 A.M.; twelve Sky-Larks to the S.W. at 11.50 A.M. and twenty Tree-Sparrows to the W. at 1 P.M. (2 killed). Wind E. 3 to S.E. 4. Misty, to clear.

Nov. 6th. *S. Bishop Light*.—A flock of Chaffinches flying S.E. at
(*contd.*). 9 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 1. Cloudy.

Whitby Lt.—A Woodcock in the garden at noon.
Wind S.W. 2. Misty.

„ 6th/7th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Redwings, Fieldfares, Chaffinches, Starlings and Sky-Larks all night. Wind N.W. 2. Cloudy.

Cromer Lt.—Many Blackbirds, Starlings, Sky-Larks and Lapwings from 11.30 P.M. to dawn. Wind S.S.W. 3. Overcast, misty.

Dudgeon Lt.-v.—A few “Thrushes,” “Crows,” Jackdaws and Lapwings at 8 and 10 P.M. and large numbers of “Thrushes,” Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks at midnight. Wind S.W. 3. Clear to misty.

Haisboro' Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Starlings, many Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks, a Water-Rail and a Jack Snipe from 9 P.M. to 6 A.M., went W. at dawn. Several Curlews heard, flying W. Wind S.S.W. 4. Misty.

Hanois Lt.—A few Starlings from 8 to 12 P.M., a Continental Redbreast and a few Redwings at 11 P.M. and a few Fieldfares from 12 to 4 A.M. Calm. Hazy, very dark.

Inner Dowsing Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Snow-Buntings, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 4 to 6 A.M. Wind S.W. 3 to W.S.W. 3. Fog.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks, with a few Lapwings and Woodcocks from 7 P.M. to dawn. Wind S.S.W. 2 to 3. Overcast, clear.

Leman and Over Lt.-v.—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks, with a few Fieldfares and Blackbirds from 10.15 to 11.10 P.M. Wind W. by N. 4. Overcast, misty.

Nov. 6th/7th. *Lynn Well Lt.-v*—Many Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Starlings, Sky-Larks and Water-Rails, a Common Scoter and a Jack Snipe from 10 P.M. to 2 A.M. Wind S.W. 3 to S.S.W. 3. Fog.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—A few Redwings and Starlings at 7 P.M.; a Jackdaw at 7.30 P.M.; large numbers of Blackbirds and Starlings, many Fieldfares and a few Redwings, Chaffinches, Sky-Larks, Lapwings and Knots from 11 P.M. to 6 A.M. Wind S.W. by W. 3, to S.S.W. 3. Overcast, to fog at 3 A.M.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Starlings and a few Sky-Larks at 9.20 P.M.; many Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks, with a few Chaffinches and Jack Snipes, apparently coming from E. at 1 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 3 to S.W. Overcast.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Redwings and Starlings and a few British Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Sky-Larks and Water-Rails from 8 P.M. to 5 A.M. Calm. Overcast, gloomy.

Skerries Lt.—A Water-Rail at 11.45 P.M., a Starling at midnight and two Blackbirds at 3 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 2, clear to rain.

Spurn Head Lt.—A Dunlin at 9.50 P.M. Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks passing continuously from 1 hour after sunset till sunrise (308 killed). Wind S.W. 2. Overcast, misty.

Winterton Lt.—Many Blackbirds and Starlings from 8 P.M. to 4.30 A.M. A large flock of Curlews at 5 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 3 to S.W. 3. Cloudy, to overcast and misty.

Withernsea Lt.—Many Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings, Sky-Larks and Knots from 12 to 5 A.M. Wind W. 1 to N.W. 2. Misty, to fog.

7th. *Leman and Ower Lt.-v*.—Many Jackdaws, "Crows" and Sky-Larks flying S.W. at 4 P.M. Overcast, rain.

Nov. 7th. *Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks with a few "Thrushes," Blackbirds, Chaffinches, "Linnets" and "Rooks" flying W. and N.W. between 8.40 A.M. and 2.30 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 4 to S.W. 4. Overcast, to overcast and misty.

S. Stack Lt.—Two flocks of Starlings flying N.W.

7th/8th. *Carnarvon Bay Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, apparently flying S.W., at 1 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Overcast, rain.

Cromer Lt.—A few Blackbirds from 1 to 3 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 5. Clear sky, misty.

Eddystone Lt.—A few Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings after midnight. Wind W.S.W. 3. Cloudy, drizzling.

Hanois Lt.—A few British Song-Thrushes, Continental Redbreasts, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 8 P.M. to 4 A.M. Calm. Dark, hazy.

Inner Dowsing Lt.-v.—Large flocks of birds flying W. (none taken).

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Several Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks. Wind W. by S. 5 to 6. Overcast.

Leman and Ower Lt.-v.—Many Blackbirds and Sky-Larks, with a few Redwings, Fieldfares and Starlings from 9.20 to 10.50 P.M. Wind S.W. 3. Overcast, misty rain.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—Many Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 to 4 A.M.; went W. at dawn. Wind W. by N. 2. Overcast, misty.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Many Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Greenfinches and Starlings from 7.40 to 10.10 P.M. Wind S.W. 4. Clear sky, with clouds.

South Bishop Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings at 6 A.M. Wind S.W. Overcast.

Spurn Head Lt.—A Jack Snipe at 10.40 P.M. Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Starlings and Knots passing continuously all night (114 killed). Wind S.W. 2. Overcast, misty.

- Nov. 7th/8th. *Withernsea Lt.*—A Goldcrest at 8 P.M. Wind N.W. 1.
(*contd.*). Misty.
- „ 8th. *Cromer Lt.*—A dozen Sky-Larks flying N. at noon.
- Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—A Blackbird on deck; Starlings and Sky-Larks flying W. all day. Wind W. 3. Hazy.
- Leman and Ower Lt.-v.*—Large flocks of Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks flying W.S.W. at 12.40 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Cloudy, drizzling.
- Skerries Lt.*—Fifty Starlings on the island at 8 A.M. Wind W.S.W.
- „ 8th/9th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Starlings, Water-Rails, Common and Jack Snipes and Dunlins from 6.30 till 12 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Cloudy, passing rain.
- Cromer Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Starlings from 4.30 to 5.30 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 2. Overcast, misty.
- Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—A Lapwing at midnight. Wind W. 3. Hazy.
- Hanois Lt.*—A few Starlings and a Continental Redbreast at 8 P.M.; a Chaffinch at 6 A.M. Wind, calm to S. 2. Hazy.
- Leman and Ower Lt.-v.*—Many Sky-Larks, with a few Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds and Starlings from 9.40 to 10.20 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 4. Overcast, rain.
- Lynn Well Lt.-v.*—A few Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 4 to 7 A.M. Wind S.S.W. Misty.
- Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—Many Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 to 4 A.M., went N.W. at dawn. Wind W. 2. Overcast, misty.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Continental Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Goldcrests and Sky-Larks, and a Storm-Petrel from 12 to 5 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 3. Overcast.

- Nov. 8th, 9th. *Skerries Lt.*—A few Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings, a Water-Rail and a Dunlin between 9 P.M. and 1 A.M. Wind S.W. 7 to 5. Squally, to passing showers.
- S. Bishop Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks at 11 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Cloudy.
- S. Stack Lt.*—A few Starlings at 11 P.M. Wind S.W. Overcast.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A Storm-Petrel at 5.30 P.M.; several Fieldfares at 2 and a flock of Knots at 2.30 A.M. Redwings and Blackbirds passing continuously all night (145 killed). Wind S.W. 4. Overcast, misty.
- Winterton Lt.*—A few Starlings at 10 and 12 P.M.; several Blackbirds, "Thrushes" and House-Sparrows at 5 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 3 to S.W. 3. Cloudy, to misty, to fog.
- Withernsea Lt.*—A Ring-Dove at 7.30 P.M. Wind E. 1. Drizzle.
- „ 9th. New Moon.
- Dudgeon Lt.*—Twenty "Crows" flying N.W. at 9 A.M.; forty Starlings at 10 A.M. and sixteen Sky-Larks at 2 P.M. flying W. Wind S.W. 4. Clear.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—A few Chaffinches, "Rooks" and Sky-Larks flying W. and N.W. from 1.30 to 2.10 P.M. Wind S.W. 4. Overcast, to cloudy and misty.
- „ 9th/10th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds and Starlings from 7 till 12 P.M. Wind W. 5. Overcast, passing rain.
- Hanois Lt.*—A few Redwings and Sky-Larks at 2 A.M. Wind N.W. Cloudy, passing showers, dark.
- Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—A few Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind W. 4. Overcast, misty.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Many Fieldfares and Starlings between 7 and 10.20 P.M. Wind S.W. 4. Overcast.

Nov. 9th/10th. *South Bishop Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings and Blackbirds from 8 to 8.30 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 5. Drizzling rain.

Spurn Head Lt.—Redwings and Blackbirds passing continuously all night (164 killed). Wind S.W. 5. Overcast, misty.

„ 10th/11th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 6 to 8 P.M. Wind S.W. 5. Overcast, clear.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Redwings and Fieldfares between 7.30 and 11 P.M.; a Dunlin and a flock of Knots between 2.30 and 3.50 A.M.; Blackbirds passing continuously all night. Wind W.S.W. 4 to S.W. 1. Overcast, misty, fog at times.

„ 11th/12th. *Leman and Ower Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks, with a few Blackbirds from 8.20 to 10.15 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 5. Overcast, passing rain.

Spurn Head Lt.—Several Song-Thrushes at 6.30 P.M.; a few Starlings and Sky-Larks between 9 and 9.30 P.M.; a Snow-Bunting at 2.25 A.M.; several flocks of Grey Plovers, Lapwings, Knots and Curlews between 8.20 P.M. and 6.50 A.M.; Blackbirds passing continuously all night. Wind S.W. 3 to N.N.W. 9. Overcast, misty, to cloudy and squalls of rain.

„ 12th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—Large numbers of Starlings flying E. at 9 A.M.

„ 12th/13th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Many Sky-Larks and a few Blackbirds. Wind N.N.W. 7. Cloudy, passing rain.

Leman and Ower Lt.-v.—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks, with a few Blackbirds from 9.10 to 10.10 P.M. Wind N.W. 4. Overcast, misty rain.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—A few Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 8 to 12 P.M. Wind N.N.W. 5. Cloudy, rain.

Skerries Lt.—A Fieldfare and two Starlings at 3 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 8. Squally.

Nov. 13th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of "Crows" and Sky-Larks flying W.N.W. during the day. Wind N.N.W. 6 to 7. Cloudy, clear.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—Sixty "Crows" and seven "Dun-Crows" flying N.W. between 10 and 11 A.M. Wind N. 4 to N.N.W. 4. Cloudy, rain.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Starlings flying E. at noon.

„ 13th/14th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few British Song-Thrushes, Fieldfares, Blackbirds and Starlings from 12 to 6 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 5 to N.E. 5. Cloudy, squally.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—A few Blackbirds and Starlings from 6 to 8 P.M. and Starlings from 12 to 4 A.M., apparently arriving from E. Wind N.N.W. 4 to N. Clear, to overcast and rain.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Many Redwings and Starlings, with a few Blackbirds and Sky-Larks from 11 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind N.N.W. 3. Overcast, showery.

S. Bishop Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks at midnight and Redwings and Blackbirds at 3 A.M. Wind N.E. 7 to 6. Rain, squally.

„ 14th/15th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings, with a few Redwings, Fieldfares, Chaffinches, Sky-Larks, Jack Snipes and Dunlins from 7 till 12 P.M. Wind N.E. 2. Overcast, passing rain.

Eddystone Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks before midnight. Wind N. 2. Overcast.

Hanois Lt.—A few British Song-Thrushes, Goldcrests, Blackbirds, Continental Redbreasts and Starlings from 12 to 6 A.M. Wind N.E. 3. Gloomy, dark.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Redwings, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks. Wind N.N.W. 4. Overcast, thick mist.

Lundy North Lt.—A few Starlings and a Blackbird at 1.30 A.M. Wind N. 2. Overcast.

- Nov. 14th/15th. *Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings from 2 to 4 A.M. Wind N. Overcast, rain.
(*contd.*).
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Continental Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks at 3 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 3. Overcast.
- St. Tudwal's Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings from 11 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind N. 1. Rain.
- S. Bishop Lt.*—Large numbers of Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks, many Song-Thrushes and Redwings, a few "Linnetts" and a flock of "Plovers," from 10 to 12 P.M. Wind N.E. 2 to 1. Drizzling rain, to overcast.
- S. Stack Lt.*—Many Song-Thrushes and Blackbirds at 9 P.M. Wind N.N.E. 4. Cloudy, squally.
- „ 15th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few "Thrushes" and Blackbirds on rocks at dawn.
- Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—Five "Dun Crows" flying S.W. at 1 P.M. Wind N.N.W. 4. Misty.
- „ 15th/16th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Many Starlings, with a few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds and Skylarks, a Knot and a Storm-Petrel from 8 P.M. to 3.30 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 2. Overcast, drizzle.
- Carnarvon Bay Lt.-v.*—Many Song-Thrushes and Blackbirds at 2 A.M. Wind N. 2. Overcast, passing showers.
- Cromer Lt.*—A few Starlings.
- Eddystone Lt.*—Many Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Sky-Larks and a Fieldfare before midnight. Wind N. 2. Cloudy.
- Haisboro' Lt.*—Ten Fieldfares at 2 A.M. Wind W. 2. Overcast, rain.
- Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—A Fieldfare at 2.30 A.M. Wind S.E. 1. Fog.

- Nov. 15th/16th. *Skerries Lt.*—Many Blackbirds and a few Song-Thrushes and Fieldfares from 9 to 9.30 P.M.; a Fieldfare and a Water-Rail at 4 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 4 to N. 3. Clear, showery.
- „ 16th. Moon, First Quarter.
- Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—Twenty Starlings flying W. at 10 A.M. Wind N. 2. Overcast, clear.
- „ 16th/17th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds and Starlings from 10 till 12 P.M. Wind N. 2. Drizzle.
- Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—Many “Thrushes,” Starlings, Sky-Larks and Curlews at 3 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 3. Fog.
- Eddystone Lt.*—A few Blackbirds and Starlings all night. Wind N. 2. Overcast.
- Hancois Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings from 12 to 6 A.M. Wind N.N.W. 2. Passing drizzle.
- Lundy North Lt.*—A few Blackbirds at midnight. Wind W. 3. Clear sky.
- Lynn Well Lt.-v.*—Many Knots and a Blackbird from 10 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind S.W. 2. Overcast, dark and misty, to fog at 12.40 A.M.
- Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—Several “Thrushes,” Blackbirds and Sky-Larks at 5 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 3. Misty rain.
- Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—Ten Starlings from 10 to 12 P.M. Wind N.W. 2. Overcast, clear.
- „ 17th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Several Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Starlings and Knots flying S.W. between 8.30 and 10.30 A.M. Wind W. 5 to 4. Blue sky, with clouds and mist.
- „ 17th/18th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A Sky-Lark and a Dunlin before midnight; a few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Starlings and Dunlins from 5 till 7 A.M. Wind N.N.W. 3. Cloudy.

Nov. 17th/18th. *Eddystone Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Redwings (contd.). after midnight. Wind S.E. 2. Cloudy, drizzling.

Hanois Lt.—A few Redwings at 3 A.M. and Starlings from 12 to 6 A.M. Wind N.N.W. 2. Passing drizzle.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds and Knots from 8.40 to 12 P.M. Wind W. 3 to 1. Misty.

„ 18th/19th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds and Starlings at 4.30 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 4. Cloudy, passing rain.

Eddystone Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings and Blackbirds before midnight. Wind N.N.W. 3. Cloudy.

Spurn Head Lt.—Many Song-Thrushes and Blackbirds from 6 to 11 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 1 to 4. Misty, to fog.

„ 19th/20th. *Eddystone Lt.*—Many Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks before midnight. Wind N.N.W. 4. Cloudy.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few Sky-Larks at 11.30 P.M. Wind W. by N. 3. Cloudy, misty.

Spurn Head Lt.—Many Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds and Lapwings from 6.10 to 11 P.M. Wind W. 6. Squally.

„ 20th. *Cromer Lt.*—A large flock of Ring-Doves flying N. at 10 A.M.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds and Starlings, hundreds of "Crows" and a flock of Lapwings flying S.W. between 8.40 A.M. and 2 P.M. Wind W. 7 to 6. Cloudy, squally, to blue sky and clouds.

„ 20th/21st. *Spurn Head Lt.*—A Jack Snipe at 9.20 P.M.; a Water-Rail at midnight; Redwings and Blackbirds passing continuously all night. Wind W.N.W. 6, to W. 5, to W.S.W. 4. Clear sky, misty.

- Nov. 21st. *Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Redwings and Blackbirds, and a flock of Knots flying S.W. between 8.30 and 11 A.M.; large numbers of "Crows" flying S.W. all day. Wind W. 4 to S.W. 4. Overcast, misty, to fog.
- „ 21st/22nd. *Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Blackbirds and Starlings from 5.45 to 10 P.M. Wind S.W. 4. Cloudy, misty.
- „ 22nd. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Several Blackbirds flying S.W. at dawn and thirty "Crows" to S.W. at 10.30 A.M. Wind S.W. 4. Cloudy, misty.
- „ 22nd/23rd. *Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings from 7.20 to 8.25 P.M. Wind S.W. 3 to 6. Cloudy, hazy.
- „ 23rd. *Cromer Lt.*—A flock of "Crows" flying S. at 7.30 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 3.
- „ 24th. Full Moon.
- „ 28th/29th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings from 8 till 12 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 2. Overcast, rain.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Blackbirds and two flocks of Dunlins between 9 and 12 P.M. Wind S.S.E., 5 to N. 6. Cloudy, rain-squalls.
- „ 29th/30th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Redwings from 11 P.M. to 2 A.M. Wind E. 9. Heavy rain-squalls.
- Dec. 1st. Moon, Last Quarter.
- „ 2nd/3rd. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings at 3 A.M. Wind N.W. 3. Overcast, misty.
- Skerries Lt.*—A Fieldfare and two Starlings at 3 A.M. Wind S.W. 3. Clear.
- „ 3rd/4th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Redwings at 2 A.M. Wind S.W. 3. Passing showers.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings at 11 P.M. Wind S.W. 3. Overcast, drizzle.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A few Redwings and Starlings from 8 to 12 P.M.; large numbers of Blackbirds and Starlings from midnight to dawn. Wind S.S.W. 4. Fog, to drizzle.

- Dec. 4th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings flying W. by S. at 9 A.M. Wind S.W. 3. Overcast.
- „ 4th/5th. *Skerries Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings at 11.45 P.M. and Song-Thrushes at 2 A.M. Wind S.W. 6 to S.S.W. 7. Rain, to squally.
- Winterton Lt.*—A few Starlings at 9 and 11 P.M. Wind S.W. 4 to S.S.W. 4. Misty.
- „ 5th/6th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds, Sky-Larks and Starlings from 12.30 to 3 A.M. Wind S.W. 5. Cloudy, passing rain.
- Cromer Lt.*—A few Starlings. Wind S. Overcast, misty.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings at 7 P.M. Wind S. 4. Cloudy, misty.
- Newarp Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks at 11 P.M. Wind S.W. by S. 5. Overcast.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A few Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 9 to 12 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 5. Overcast.
- Skerries Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings between 7 and 10.30 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 4. Clear.
- Winterton Lt.*—A few Starlings at 8 P.M. and a Sky-Lark at 11 P.M. Wind W. 4. Cloudy, passing rain.
- „ 6th/7th. *Skerries Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks between 11 P.M. and 3.30 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 5. Clear, to rain.
- Winterton Lt.*—A few Starlings at 11.30 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 4. Misty.
- „ 7th/8th. *Winterton Lt.*—A flock of Starlings at 10 P.M. Wind S. 5. Overcast, passing mist.
- „ 8th. New Moon.
- „ 10th/11th. *Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes at 1.30 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 5. Overcast, passing rain.
- Winterton Lt.*—A few Starlings at 2 A.M. Wind S. 2. Fog.

- Dec. 11th/12th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Redwings from 12 to 5 A.M.
Wind S.S.W. 4. Dense fog.
- „ 16th. Moon, First Quarter.
- „ 18th/19th. *Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes at 3 A.M.
Wind S.W. 5. Overcast, rain.
- „ 19th/20th. *Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes at
2.30 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 5. Cloudy.

LIST OF OBSERVERS, ETC.,
from whom NOTES have been received during the
AUTUMN of 1912 and the SPRING of 1913.

Arranged in Counties alphabetically.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Haines, Major G.

BERKSHIRE.

Cooper, C.	Joy, N. H.
Cornish, Rev. J. G.	Longland, Miss
Evans, Miss C.	Proctor, Major F. W.
Haviland, Miss M. D.	Rickett, C. B.
Hawkins, J. L.	

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

White, S. J.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Dent, G.	Hony, G. B.
Farren, W.	

CHESHIRE.

Boyd, A. W.	Hendy, E. W.
Coward, T. A.	Hobkirk, R.
Cummings, S. G.	Pownall, F. A.
Greg, Miss M.	

CORNWALL.

Dorrien-Smith, Miss E. I.	LIGHTS.
Le Marchant, Col. B. St. J.	Bishop Rock.
Mullens, Rev. T.	Eddystone.
Rogers, R. N.	St. Anthony.
Sargeaunt, A. St. G.	Seven Stones.
Vallentin, R.	Trevose Head.

CUMBERLAND.

Britten, H.	Parker, T. C.
Hartley, Miss A. M.	Parminster, Rev. P. W.
Hope, L. E.	Popham, Mrs. Layborne
Johnstone, T. L.	Ritson, C.
Kerr, Rev. R. H.	

DERBYSHIRE.

Busby, C. G.	Midland Railway Nat. Soc.
Jourdain, Rev. F. C. R.	Statham, W. N.

DEVONSHIRE.

Agar, Rev. W. M.	Newman, J. L.
Ashford, C. H.	Rousham, A. H.
Briggs, T. H.	Selley, E.
Collier, F.	Teschemaker, W. E.
D'Urban, W. S. M.	Turner, C. E.
Elliot, E. A. S.	Wroth, J. Sparrow
Morshead, J. Y. A.	
Morshead, R.	North Lighthouse, Lundy Island.

DORSETSHIRE.

Curtis, E. H.	
Curtis, W. P.	LIGHTS.
Lister, Miss G.	Anvil Point.
Penrose, Dr. F. G.	Shambles.
Portman, Commander W.	

DURHAM.

Temperley, G. W.

ESSEX.

Egerton, Col. R.

Raynor, Rev. G. H.

Hope, G. P.

Kerry, F.

LIGHTS.

Meares, C. S.

Kentish Knock.

Nichols, W. B.

Longsand.

Owen, J. H.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Bennett, C. W.

McAldowie, A. M.

Biscoe, W. F.

Smith, Miss S. H.

Cade, F. J.

Trew, E. F.

Carles, W. R.

Webb, H. V.

Gait, R. P.

HAMPSHIRE.

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Lee, W.

Borman, F. W.

Miller, H. H.

Coles, R. E.

Norman, C.

Gillett, E. F.

St. Mars, F.

Gosse, Dr. P.

Swinton, A. H.

Green, W. P.

Webb, E. J.

Griffith, Miss D.

Kelsall, Rev. J. E.

Hurst Lighthouse.

Kershaw, P.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

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Meiklejohn, A. H.

Bickerton, W.

Oldham, C.

Headley, F. W.

Smith, J. Beddall

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Chicken Rock Lighthouse.

Ralfe, P. G.

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Alexander, J. C.	Ransley, H.
Austen, F.	Rattray, Col. R. H.
Beecheno, Mrs.	Seppings, Capt. J. W. H.
Buxton, P. A.	Turner, Miss E. L.
Byron, H. S. D.	Vinson, R.
Elgar, H.	
Farwig, H. H.	LIGHTS.
Hale, Rev. J. R.	Girdler.
Jones, Staff-Surgeon K. H.	South Goodwin.

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Melville, W. N.	Wilson, W.
Robinson, H. W.	Wright, J. H.
Smalley, F. W.	
Townsend, G.	Morecambe Bay Light-
Turney, H. B.	vessel.

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Packe, C. J. M.	

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Hales, G. O. Brunwin	Outer Dowsing.
Sowerby, G. N.	

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Huxley, N. T.	Stone, W. G.
Lodge, R. B.	Storey, G.
Macpherson, A. Holte	Wardle, H. H.

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Hamond, Miss W. E.	Dudgeon.
Monement, W. B.	Haisboro'.
Nelson, Miss B.	Leman and Ower.
Riviere, B. B.	Lynn Well.
	Newarp.
	Winterton.

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Dixon, R.	Welch, T. H.
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Pease, Miss Audry	

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Bell, Miss C.	

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Hodges, R. H. W.	

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Popham, H. L.	

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Finlinson, H. W.	Owers Light-vessel.

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Kitching, Miss E.	Yates, Miss Mary

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 Spicer, N.

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 Green, J. Wallis, E. A.
 Jackson, H. R.
 Lawton, F. LIGHTS.
 Medicott, W. S. Spurn Head.
 Patterson, J. D. Spurn Light-vessel.
 Pritt, W. A. Whitby.
 Rhodes, G. P. Withernsea.
 Roberts, T. N.

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LIGHTS.
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 Skerries.

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Giles, L.

Williams, D. L.

Powell, L. N.

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Orton, Dr. K. J. P.

Bardsey.

Roberts, L. Wilson

Carnarvon Bay.

St. Tudwal.

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Jones, Foulkes

Russell, W. B.

FLINTSHIRE.

O'Hea, Rev. L.

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Ingram, G. C. S.

Evans, Herbert

Salmon, H. M.

Hamer, David

Sibbering-Jones, D.

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SCOTLAND.

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LIGHTS.

Caskets.

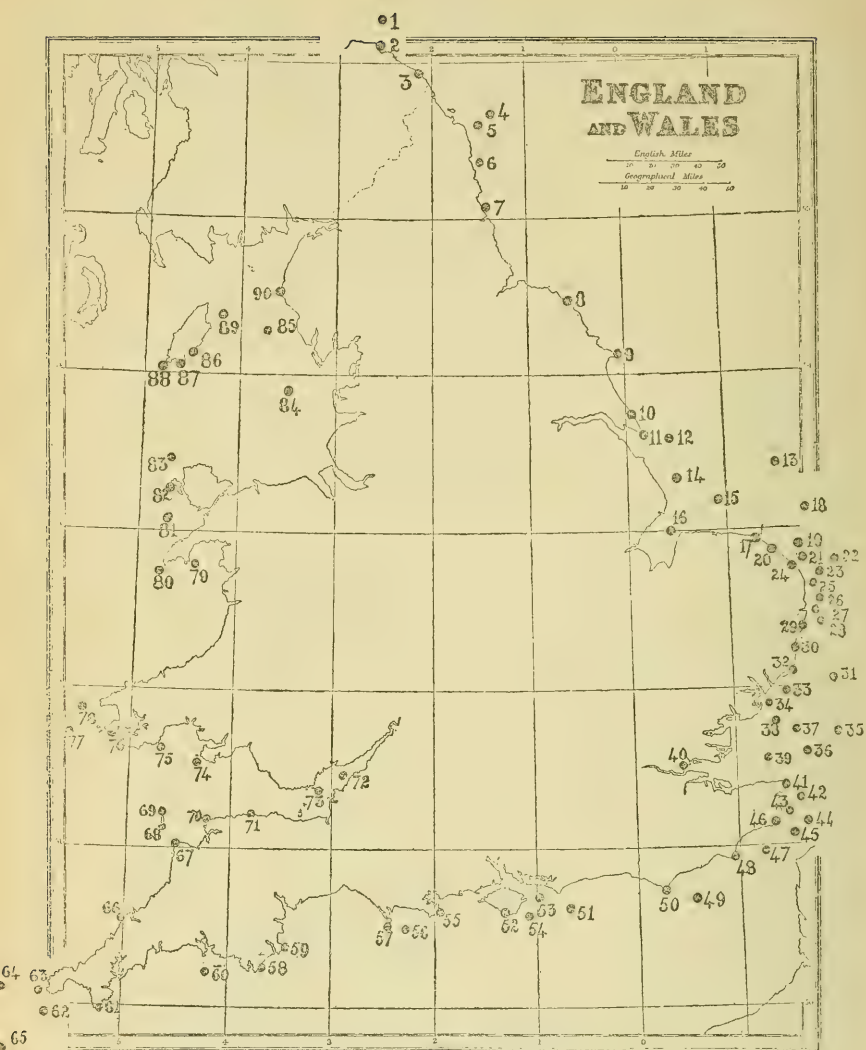
Hanois.

Sark.

LIST OF LIGHT-STATIONS.

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 St. Abb's Head Lt., 3.
 St. Ann's Lt., 76.
 St. Bee's Lt., 90.
 St. Catherine's Lt., 52.
 St. Mary's Lt., 7.
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SKETCH-MAP SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT
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ERRATA.

VOL. XXXII.

Page 151.—COMMON TERN.

Page 152.—LITTLE TERN.

The Chronological Summaries of these two species have been transposed; that printed with the former should be transferred to the latter, and *vice versâ*.

Page 183.—SANDWICH TERN. The first record refers to the SANDERLING (*Calidris arenaria*).

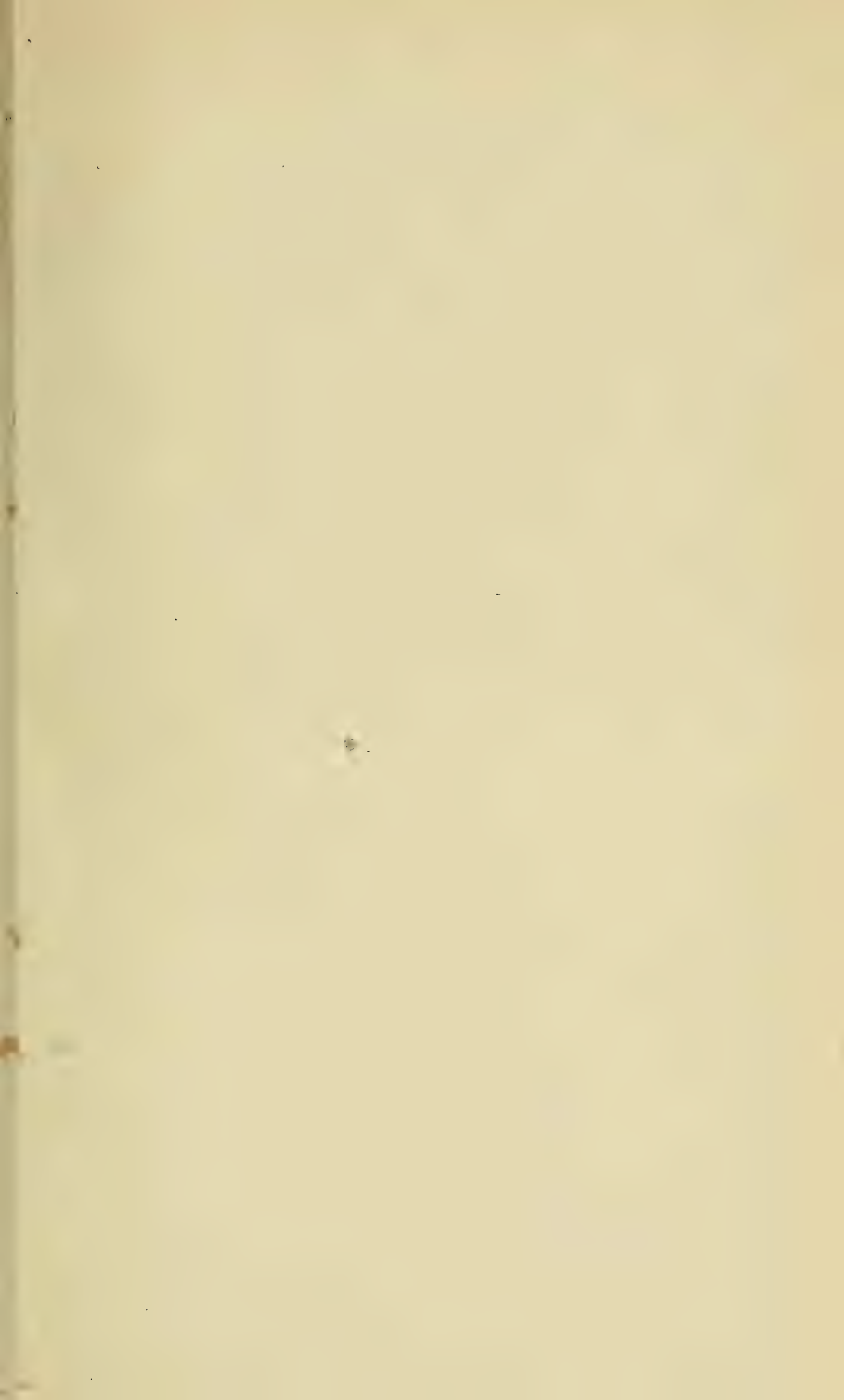
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